

CO2774

Machine Learning

Nov 10, 2021

Last class:

Learning Theory

m, K, δ, γ :-

Finite-sized hypothesis class.

\hookrightarrow V.C-Dim (\mathcal{H})

H :- infinite sized

\mathcal{H} :- set of all linear classifiers

$$P_S(\text{error}(h) - \bar{E}(h) \leq \gamma) \geq (1-\delta)$$

Uniform convergence bound

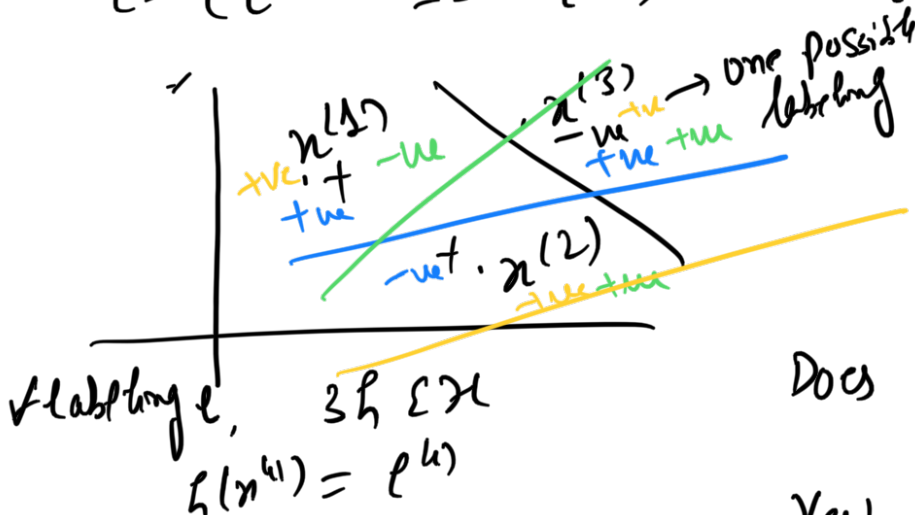
\hookrightarrow Vapnik - Chervonenkis Dimension.

\hookrightarrow Shattering :- Given a set of points

$$S = \{x^{(1)} \dots x^{(n)}\} \quad x^{(i)} \in \mathcal{X}, \quad \mathcal{X}$$

we say that S is shattered by \mathcal{H} if for every possible labeling to the points in S , $\exists h \in \mathcal{H}$, such that h realizes it
i.e. $h(x^{(i)}) = p^{(i)}$

$$l = (p^{(1)} \dots p^{(n)}) \quad p^{(i)} \in \{0, 1\}$$

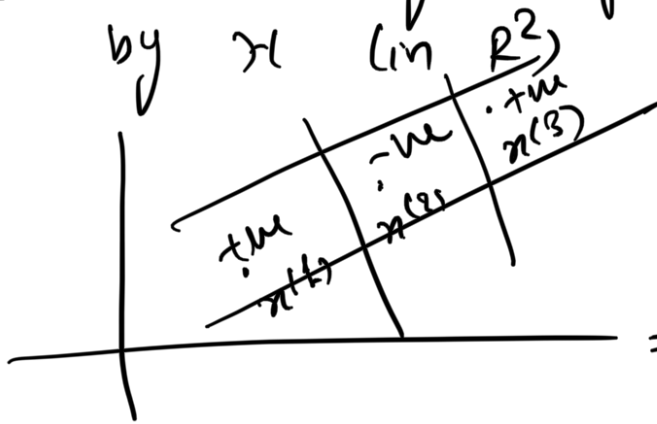


\mathbb{R}^2 — ①

\mathcal{H} :- set of all linear classifiers in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Does \mathcal{H} shatter $S = \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}\}$

Question:- can any set of 3 points be shattered by \mathcal{H} (in \mathbb{R}^2)



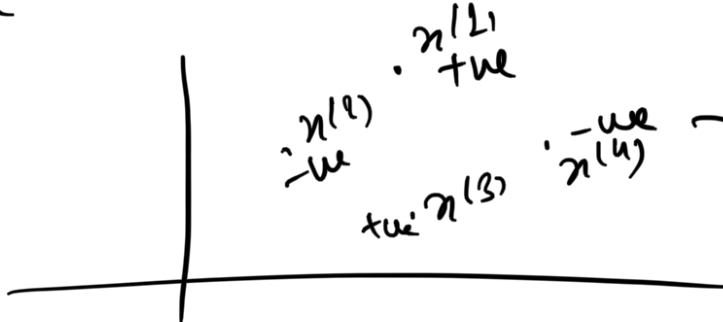
$\Rightarrow S = \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}\}$
can not be shattered by \mathcal{H} .

$$h_0(n) = 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

Proof:-

\Rightarrow Every set $S = \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}\}$ in \mathbb{R}^2 s.t. $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}$ are not collinear can be shattered by \mathcal{H}

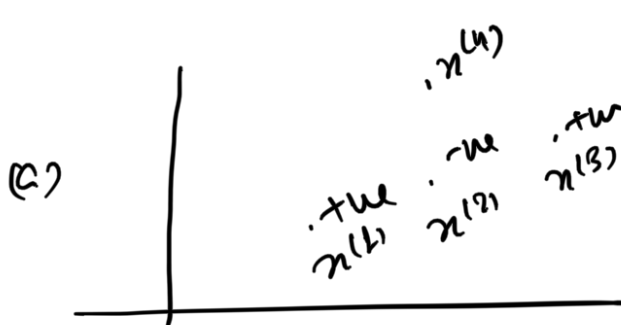
$$S = \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, x^{(4)}\}$$



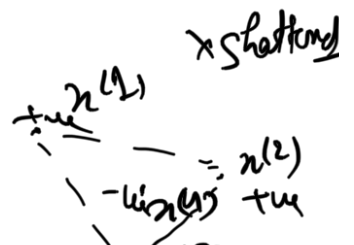
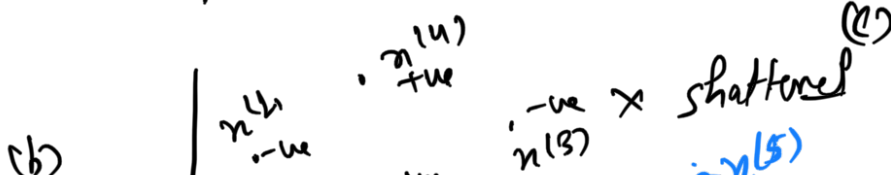
\mathcal{H} :- set of all linear classifiers

labeling l can not be realized by any $h \in \mathcal{H}$

Question:- Is there any set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $|S|=4$ which can be shattered by \mathcal{H}



$S = \{x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, x^{(4)}\}$
 \times shattered



True \neg

True

True \neg

\Rightarrow Think about whether above can suffice to cover "all possible" setting of 4 points in \mathbb{R}^2 .

$\Rightarrow \exists S \subset \mathbb{R}^2, |S|=4$ S can be shattered by \mathcal{H} (\mathcal{H} : set of all linear classifiers in \mathbb{R}^2). — (2)

$\Rightarrow \text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H})$ IS 3.

\Downarrow set of all linear classifiers in \mathbb{R}^2

Definition: Given an instance space \mathcal{X} , \mathcal{H} , $\text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H})$ is defined to be the size of the largest set $S \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ which can be shattered by \mathcal{H} . (Captures the "representational" capability of \mathcal{H}).



\mathcal{H} : Set of all quadratic classifiers in \mathbb{R}^2

- \hookrightarrow 6 labeling (2 true, 2 false)
- \hookrightarrow 4 labeling (3 true, 1 false)
- \hookrightarrow 4 labeling (3 false, 1 true)
- \hookrightarrow 2 labeling \rightarrow All true
- \hookrightarrow All false

Set of all quadratic classifiers

$\text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H}) \geq 4$

$\Rightarrow \text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \underline{4}$ ✓

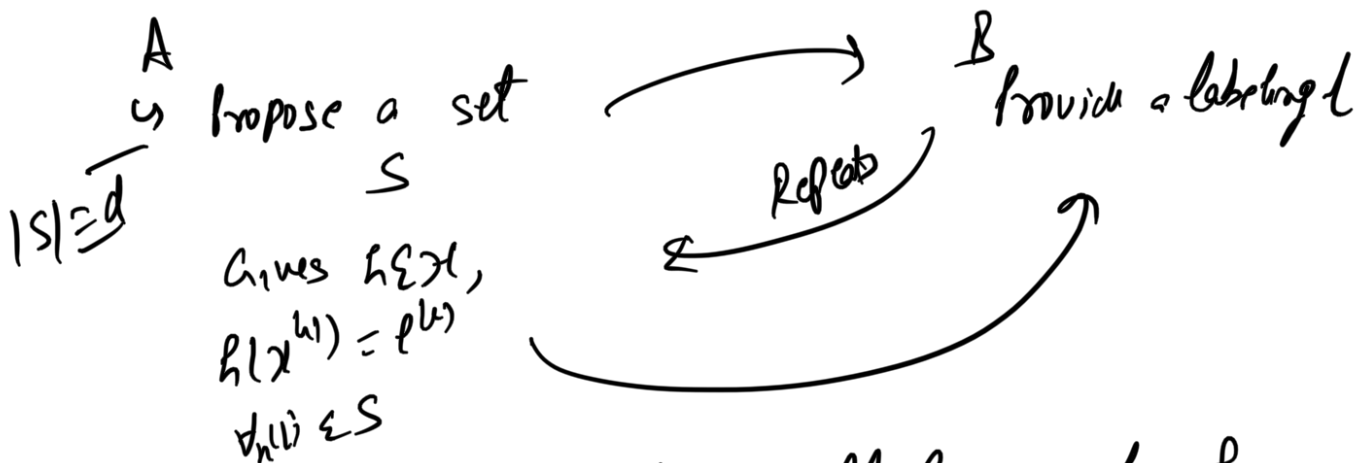
$$\text{Ls (a)} \quad \text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H}) \geq d$$

$\Rightarrow \exists S, S \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ s.t. $|S|=d$
 $\& S$ can be shattered by \mathcal{H} .

$$\text{(b)} \quad \text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H}) < d+1$$

$\Rightarrow \nexists S \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, s.t. $|S|=d+1$

$\& S$ can be shattered by \mathcal{H} .



\Rightarrow Result:- \mathcal{H} :- set of all linear classifiers in \mathbb{R}^n ($\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^n$)

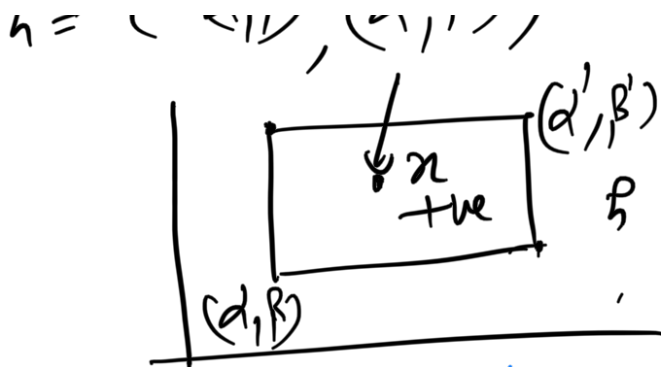
$$\therefore \text{VC-Dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \underline{n+1}$$

\Rightarrow
 (a) \mathcal{H}_1 :- set of all possible rectangles in \mathbb{R}^2
 axis II

$h \in \mathcal{H}$:-

$$p(x) = 1 \{ \alpha \leq x_1 \leq \alpha' \cap \beta \leq x_2 \leq \beta' \}$$

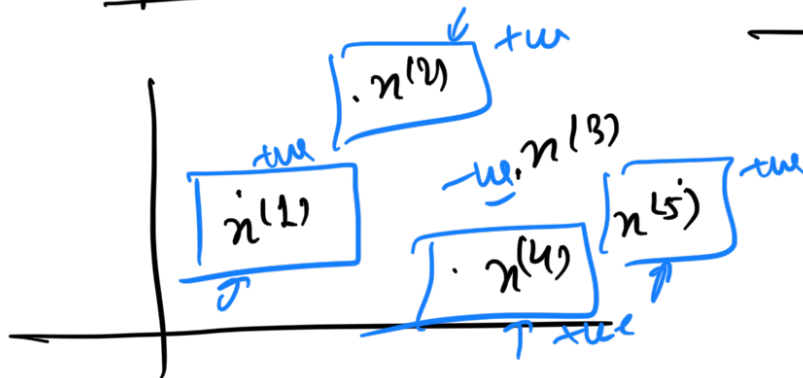
$$p = (\alpha, \beta) (\alpha', \beta')$$



VC-Dim(\mathcal{H}_1)

$$= \frac{4}{\log_2(2)}$$

(a)



$|S| = 5$
 st S can be
 shattered by
 \mathcal{H}_1 .

PAC: 1

$\forall h \in \mathcal{H}: |E(h) - \hat{E}(h)| \leq \gamma$

$$\geq (1 - \delta)$$

$|\mathcal{H}|, \gamma, \delta, m$

$K \Rightarrow$ finite sized \mathcal{H}

VC-Dim(\mathcal{H}): - infinite sized \mathcal{H}

(d)

Finite	Can	Infinite can
$ \mathcal{H} = K$		VC-Dim(\mathcal{H}) = d
(a)	$m \geq \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \log \frac{2K}{\delta}$	(a) $m \geq \frac{1}{\gamma} (4 \log \frac{2}{\delta} + 8d \log \frac{13}{\gamma})$
Braz-Vanani Tradeoff		$m = Q_{\gamma, \delta}(d)$

$$(b) \quad \gamma \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{dm} \log \frac{2k}{\delta}}$$

$$(b) \quad \gamma \geq O\left(\frac{d}{m} \log \frac{n}{d} + \frac{1}{m} \log \frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$
