

# Exercices 3

## TABLE DES MATIÈRES

1	Bayes estimator and Bayes risk	1
2	Logistic regression	1
3	OLS risk decomposition	2

### 1 BAYES ESTIMATOR AND BAYES RISK

Consider the following joint random variable  $(X, Y)$ .

- $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1, 2\}$
- $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$ .
- $X$  follows a uniform law on  $\mathcal{X}$ .
- 

$$Y = \begin{cases} B(1/5) & \text{if } X = 0 \\ B(3/4) & \text{if } X = 1 \\ B(2/3) & \text{if } X = 2 \end{cases}$$

With  $B(p)$  a Bernoulli law with parameter  $p$ .

Compute the Bayes estimator and the bayes risk.

### 2 LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Summary of the setting : in the context of binary classification, we consider the following setting.

- $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^d$
- $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$  (sometimes  $\mathcal{Y} = \{-1, 1\}$ )
- $\ell_{0-1}(y, z) = \mathbb{1}_{y \neq z}$  ("0-1" loss)

Note that we can extend these definitions to non-binary classification. We would like a predictor that minimizes the binary loss.

**Definition 1.** Binary loss function

$$\hat{R}_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq \hat{f}(x_i)}$$

However, as we have seen in the class, it is hard to minimize the binary loss as it is neither differentiable nor convex in  $\theta$ . We can replace it by a **convex, differentiable surrogate loss (substitut convexe)**. Several possibilities exist instead of using  $\mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq \hat{f}(x_i)}$  as  $\ell$  (binary loss). The **logistic loss** is one of them

**Definition 2.** Logistic loss

$$l(\hat{y}, y) = y \log(1 + e^{-\hat{y}}) + (1 - y) \log(1 + e^{\hat{y}}) \quad (1)$$

We can define the corresponding empirical risk.

$$R_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l(x_i^T \theta, y_i) \quad (2)$$

**Definition 3.** Logistic regression estimator

If  $l$  is the logistic loss, it is defined as

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{logit}} = \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} R_n(\theta)$$

Compute the gradient of  $R_n(\theta)$ ,  $\nabla_{\theta} R_n$ .

### 3 OLS RISK DECOMPOSITION

Show the first part of proposition 15 in FTML.pdf (Risk decomposition for OLS, linear model, fixed design).

$$R_X(\theta) - R_X(\theta^*) = \|\theta - \theta^*\|_{\Sigma}^2$$

where  $R_X(\theta)$  is the fixed design risk, defined by

$$R_X(\theta) = E_Y \left[ \frac{1}{n} \|Y - X\theta\|^2 \right] \quad (3)$$