**Lemma 3.2.** Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ,  $s \in 2\mathbb{N} - 1$  and M > 0. For every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a shallow tanh neural network  $\psi_{s,\epsilon}: [-M,M] \to \mathbb{R}^s$  of width  $\frac{3(s+1)}{2}$  such that

width 
$$\frac{3(3^{n-1})}{2}$$
 such that
$$\max_{p \le s} \|f_p - (\psi_{s,\epsilon})_p\|_{W^{k,\infty}} \le \epsilon. \tag{26}$$

Furthermore, the weights scale as O  $\left(\epsilon^{-s/2}(\sqrt{M}(s+2))^{3s(s+3)/2}\right)$  for small  $\epsilon$  and large s.

将偏载冶片表示成奇数火相减一偏截火

$$y^{2n} = \frac{1}{2\alpha(2n+1)} \left( (y+\alpha)^{2n+1} - (y-\alpha)^{2n+1} - 2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} {2n+1 \choose 2k} \alpha^{2(n-k)+1} y^{2k} \right).$$

轉為神經網路

$$(\psi_{s,\epsilon}(y))_{2n} = \frac{1}{2\alpha(2n+1)} \left( \hat{f}_{2n+1,h}(y+\alpha) - \hat{f}_{2n+1,h}(y-\alpha) - 2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} {2n+1 \choose 2k} \alpha^{2(n-k)+1} (\psi_{s,\epsilon}(y))_{2k} \right)$$

定数 Ep = 11fp-(45, E)pllw We want to prove.

$$E_p \leq E_p^* := \frac{2^{p/2}(1+\alpha)^{(p^2+p)/2}}{\alpha^{p/2}} \cdot \epsilon.$$

Vse 數學歸納法.

For 
$$p=2$$
,

 $E_2 \leq \frac{1}{6x} \cdot 2E \leq E_2$ 

Then we assume for all  $k < n$ 

that  $E_{2k} \leq E_{2k}$ 

Then we got

$$E_{2n} \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha(2n+1)} \left( E_{2n+1} + E_{2n+1} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} {2n+1 \choose 2k} \alpha^{2(n-k)+1} E_{2k} \right).$$

fince max Ep & E and Exk < Exk < Exm.) and  $\varepsilon \leq E_{2(M)}^*$ 

we got

$$\begin{split} E_{2n} &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha(2n+1)} \left( \max_{\substack{p \leq s, \\ p \text{ odd}}} E_p + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} {2n+1 \choose 2k} \alpha^{2(n-k)+1} E_{2(n-1)}^* \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( E_{2(n-1)}^* + (1+\alpha)^{2n+1} E_{2(n-1)}^* \right) \\ &\leq \frac{2}{\alpha} (1+\alpha)^{2n+1} E_{2(n-1)}^*. \end{split}$$

Recalling the definition of  $E_{2(n-1)}^*$ , we obtain  $E_{2n} \le \frac{2}{\alpha} (1+\alpha)^{2n+1} E_{2(n-1)}^* \le \left(\frac{2}{\alpha} (1+\alpha)^{2n+1}\right)^n \cdot \epsilon = E_{2n}^*.$ 

$$\frac{E_{2n} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha}(1+\alpha)}{E_{2(n-1)} \leq \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}(1+\alpha)\right)} \cdot \epsilon = E_2$$
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