MLT Homework 5

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Question 1

Subquestion 1.1

Consider a hypothesis class $\mathcal{H} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{H}_n$*, where for every* $n \in \mathbb{N}$*,* $\mathcal{H}_n$ *is finite. Find a weighting function* $w : \mathcal{H} \to [0,1]$ *such that* $\sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}} w(h) \leq 1$ *and so that for all* $h \in \mathcal{H}$*,* $w(h)$ *is determined by* $|\mathcal{H}_{n(h)}|$*.*

Solution

Since we have a countably infinite union of finite sets, we know that the number of elements is countably infinite. Therefore, we can number them as:

$$h_1, h_2, \ldots$$

If we pick weights as:

$$w(h_i) = \left(\frac{1}{2^{|H_{n(h_i)}|}}\right)^i; \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots$$

the sum of the weights in the worst case would be, when $|H_{n(h_i)}| = 1$ ($\forall i$):

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} w(h_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i = 1$$

Subquestion 1.2

Define such a function w *when for all* n $\mathcal{H}_n$ *is countable (possibly infinite).*

Solution

Countably infinite union of countable sets is again a countable set, so we can choose the same weighted function as before.

Question 2

In this question we wish to show a No-Free-Lunch result for nonuniform learnability.

Subquestion 2.1

Let A be a nonuniform learner for class $\mathcal{H}$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ define $\mathcal{H}_n^A = \{h \in \mathcal{H} : m^{NUL}(0.1, 0.1, h) \leq n\}$. Prove that each such class $\mathcal{H}_n$ has a finite VC-dimension.

Solution

Subquestion 2.2

Prove that if class $\mathcal{H}$ in nonuniformly learnable then there are classes $\mathcal{H}_n$ so that $\mathcal{H} = \cup_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\mathcal{H}_n$ and, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, VCdim$(\mathcal{H}_n)$ is finite.

Solution

Let define:

$$\mathcal{H}_n = \{h \in \mathcal{H} : m^{\text{NUL}}(0.1, 0.1, h) \leq n\}$$

It is obvious that $\mathcal{H} = \cup_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\mathcal{H}_n$. From previous point we also know that VCdim$(\mathcal{H}_n)$ is finite.

Subquestion 2.3

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a class that shatters some infinite set. Then for every sequence of classes $(\mathcal{H}_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ such that $\mathcal{H} = \cup_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\mathcal{H}_n$, there exists some n for which VCdim$(\mathcal{H}_n) = \infty$.

Solution

Subquestion 2.4

Construct a class $\mathcal{H}_1$ of functions from the unit interval $[0, 1]$ to $\{0, 1\}$ that is nonuniformly learnable but not PAC learnable.

Solution

Subquestion 2.5

Construct a class $\mathcal{H}_2$ of functions from the unit interval $[0, 1]$ to $\{0, 1\}$ that is not nonuniformly learnable.

Solution

Question 3

Prove the Symmetrization Lemma (= double sample trick):
For any $\epsilon > 0$ such that $n\epsilon^2 \geq 2$,

$$P_n \left[\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} (R(f) - R_n(f)) \geq \epsilon \right] \leq P_{2n} \left[\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} (R'_n(f) - R_n(f)) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right]$$

where R is the risk, R_n empirical risk for the sample $Z_1, \dots, Z_n$ and R'_n empirical risk for ghost sample $Z'_1, \dots, Z'_n$.

Solution

This question was solved with the help of [1]. Denote f^* a function that maximize $(R(f) - R_n(f))$. First, we would like to prove: If $(R(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \epsilon)$ and $(R(f^*) - R'_n(f^*) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2})$ then $(R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &< R(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \\ &= R(f^*) - R'_n(f^*) + R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \\ &\leq R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

So, $(R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*)) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. If we write that with indicators:

$$I \left[R(f^*) - R_n(f^*) > \epsilon, R(f^*) - R'_n(f^*) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right] \leq I \left[R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right]$$

Now, we are going to compute expected value over $Z'_1, \dots, Z'_n$:

$$I \left[R(f^*) - R_n(f^*) > \epsilon \right] P_n \left[R(f^*) - R'_n(f^*) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right] \leq P_n \left[R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right]$$

With Chebishyev inequality we get:

$$P_n \left[R(f^*) - R'_n(f^*) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right] \geq 1 - \frac{4Var(f^*)}{n\epsilon^2} \geq 1 - \frac{1}{n\epsilon^2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Therefore:

$$I \left[R(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \epsilon \right] \leq 2P_n \left[R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right]$$

Last, we again compute expectation but this time over $Z_1, \dots, Z_n$:

$$P_n \left[R(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \epsilon \right] \leq 2P_{2n} \left[R'_n(f^*) - R_n(f^*) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right]$$

References

[1] Han Liu John Lafferty and Larry Wasserman. Concentration of measure. `www.stat.cmu.edu/~larry/=sml/Concentration.pdf`. Online; accessed 14 October 2018.