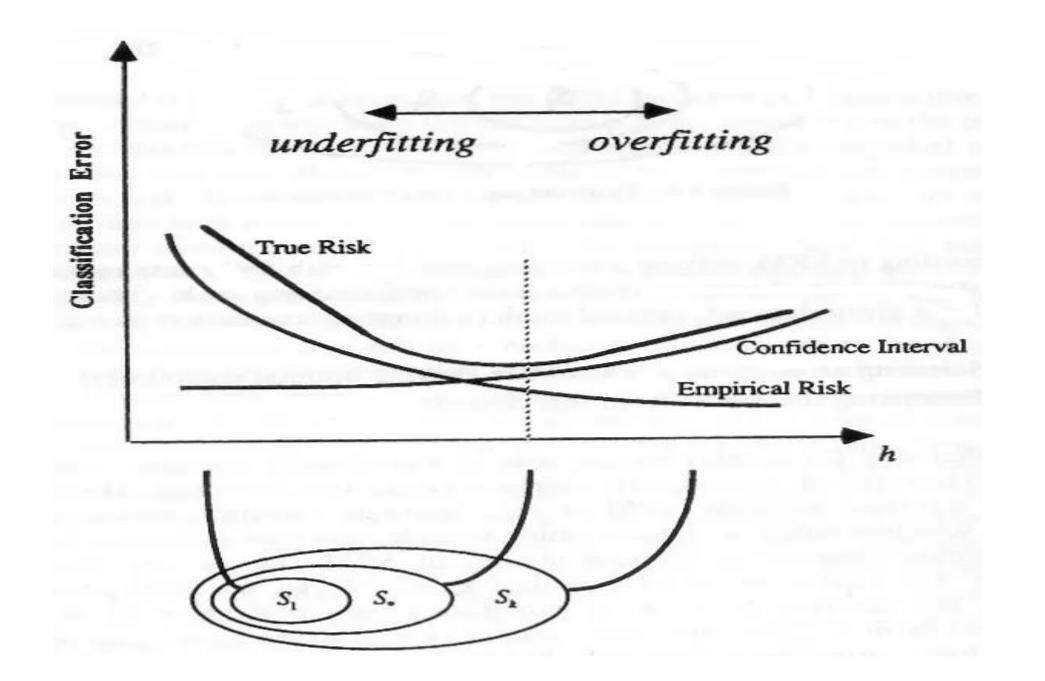
# In Sample Vs. Out of Sample Error

• In Sample Error: The error rate that we get on the same data set (i.e. training) we used to build our predictor and it is also called as re-substitution error.

• Out of Sample Error: The error rate that we get on a new data set (i.e. testing) and it is also called as generalization error or expected loss or risk. Basically, it measures the accuracy of an algorithm to predict outcome values for previously unseen data.

## Vapnik-Chervonenkis (VC) Dimension

- The VC dimension is defined by Vapnik and Chervonenkis. It is the cardinality (size) of the largest set of points that the classification algorithm can shatter.
- The VC dimension of the hypothesis space H, VC(H), is the size of the largest finite subset of the instance space X that can be shattered by H.
- The high VC dimension allows for a lower empirical risk (sample data error), but also introduces a higher confidence interval. This interval can be seen as the confidence in the model's ability to generalize.
- It is a measure of the capacity (complexity, expressive power, richness, or flexibility) of a set of functions that can be learned by a statistical binary classification algorithm.



## How do we characterize "power"?

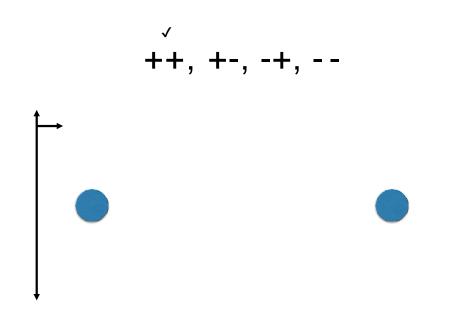
- Different machines learning models have different amounts of "power".
- Tradeoff between:
  - More power: Can model more complex classifiers but might overfit.
  - Less power: Not going to overfit, but restricted in what it can model.
- How do we characterize the amount of power?

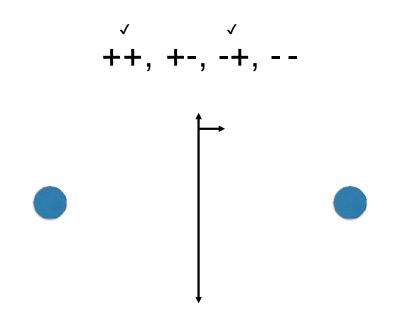
## Vapnik-Chervonenkis Dimension

Expressive power, or capacity, of a hypothesis class

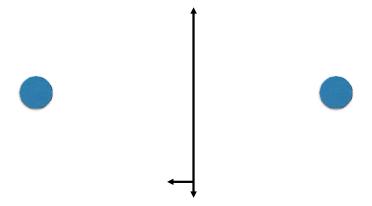
- Linear classifiers in d-dimensional space
- Degree k polynomial classifiers
- •Hierarchical axis-parallel classifiers (decision trees) Measured

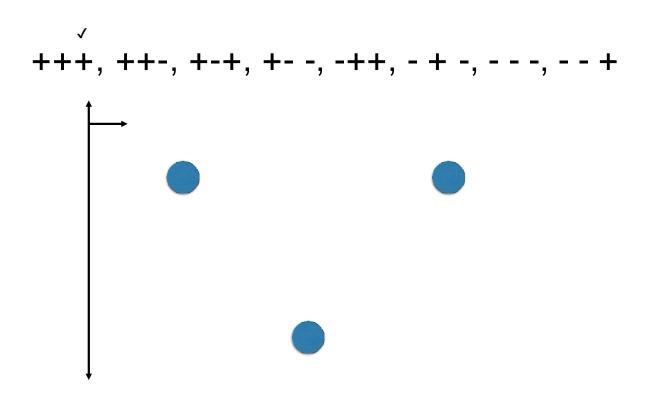
by ability of hypothesis class to shatter n points

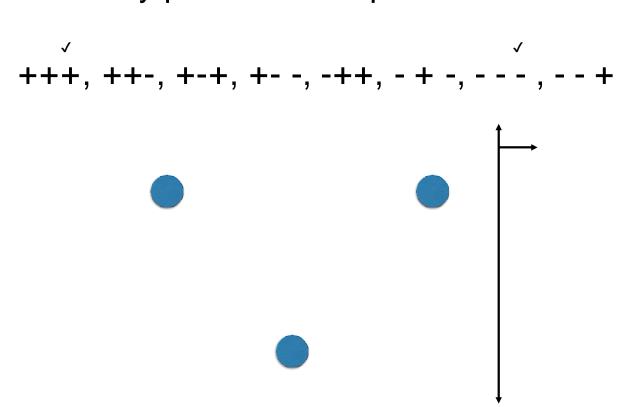


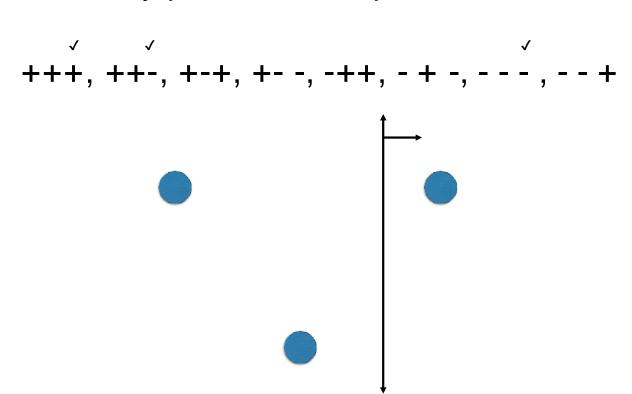


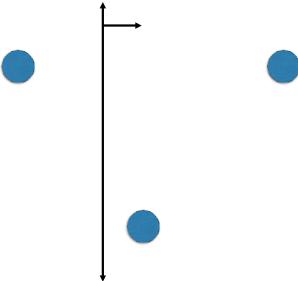


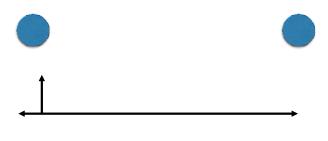


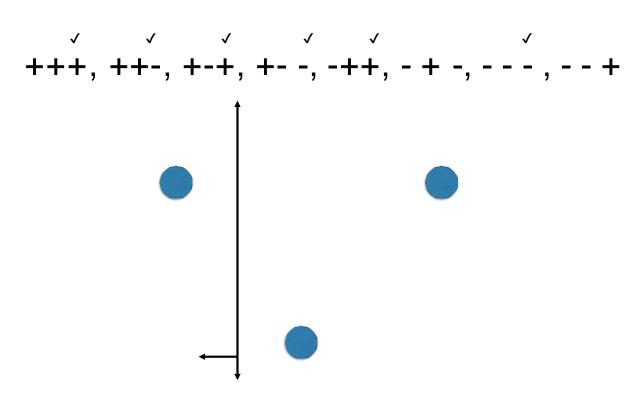


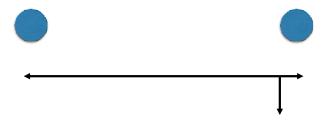






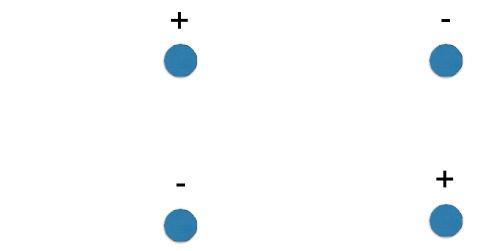








Classify points into all possible labels



4 points cannot be shattered by 2d linear classifier

#### VC Dimension

- VC dimension of hypothesis class H:
- · Maximum number of examples that can be shattered by H
- · Examples can be arranged (feature values) in any way
- Must be shattered in same arrangement
- In general: linear classifier has VC dimension (d + 1)