

# Quiz: Chapter 1+2 definitions

**Definition 1.** The *in-sample error* is defined to be

$$E_{\text{in}}(h) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}[h(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i].$$

**Definition 2.** The *out-of-sample error* is defined to be

$$E_{\text{out}}(h) = \mathbb{P}(h(\mathbf{x}) \neq y).$$

**Definition 3.** The true label function is defined to be

$$f = \arg \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}^*} E_{\text{out}}(h),$$

where  $\mathcal{H}^*$  is the union of all hypothesis classes.

**Definition 4.** The *generalization error* of a hypothesis  $g$  is defined to be

$$|E_{\text{in}}(g) - E_{\text{out}}(g)|.$$

**Definition 5.** Let  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N \in \mathcal{X}$ . The *dichotomies* generated by a hypothesis class  $\mathcal{H}$  on these points are defined by

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = \left\{ (h(\mathbf{x}_1), \dots, h(\mathbf{x}_N)) : h \in \mathcal{H} \right\}$$

**Definition 6.** The *growth function* for a hypothesis class  $\mathcal{H}$  is defined to be

$$m_{\mathcal{H}}(N) = \max_{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N \in \mathcal{X}} |\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)|.$$

**Definition 7.** We say that a hypothesis class  $\mathcal{H}$  can *shatter* a dataset  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N$  if any of the following equivalent statements are true:

1.  $\mathcal{H}$  is capable of generating all possible dichotomies of  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N$ .
2.  $\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = \{-1, +1\}^N$ .
3.  $|\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)| = 2^N$ .

NOTE: You must list all 3 for full credit.

**Definition 8.** The integer  $k$  is said to be a *break point* for hypothesis class  $\mathcal{H}$  if

no data set of size  $k$  can be shattered by  $\mathcal{H}$ .

**Theorem 1** (VC generalization bound). For any tolerance  $\delta > 0$ , we have that with probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,

$$E_{\text{out}} \leq E_{\text{in}} + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{d_{\text{VC}} \log N - \log \delta}{N}}\right).$$

NOTE: The more precise, non-asymptotic formulas would also be acceptable.