

Bayesian estimation procedure

(i)prior distribution P(h) over hypotheses.

(ii) training data Z., ---, Zn

(iii) F: likelihood function

Produce a posterior function Q(h) & P(h) # F(zilh)

Note: Bayesian procedure assume P and F are correct.

What if Por F is Wrong?

1. Bounds that depends on the prior

Recall that for finite hypothesis H with loss bounded in [0,1], by Hoeffeling's inequality: with prob. 31-8

 $\forall h \in H : L(h) \leq \hat{L}(h) + \sqrt{\frac{\log|H| + \log(1/8)}{2n}}$

Note: In this bound, each h is treated the same.

[Theorem 17] Occam bound

Let H be a countable hypothesis class.

Let the loss function be bounded: L(z, h) [[0,1]

Let P be any prior distribution over H.

Then with prob. 31-8,

 $\forall h \in \mathcal{H}: L(h) \in \hat{L}(h) + \sqrt{\frac{\log(1/p(h)) + \log(1/8)}{2n}}$

Pf of Theorem 17:

By Hoeffding's ineq., for \text{\$\text{\$H\$} \in \text{\$\text{\$H\$}

If we set RHS to SP(h):

1012 = 1012 . [139(1/8P(h))

L(h) > L(h) + N -2n

Apply union bound arcoss $H: \text{ with prob.} \geqslant 1-8$ $\forall \text{ ke} H: \text{ L(h)} \geqslant \hat{\text{L}(h)} + \sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\text{sp(h)})}{2n}}$

Note: (i) This suggest an algorithm: RH3 to be the objection and minimise it.

(ii) A(S):= argmin (Ch) + R(h), R(h):= \[\frac{\log(\frac{1}{p(h)} + \log(\frac{1}{k})}{2h} \]

(iii) $N \rightarrow \infty$, $A(s) \rightarrow 0$.

(iv) This is not a Bayesian procedure. If we the the loss be $L(z,h) = -\log F(z,h)$, then MAP would be argmin $\hat{L}(h) + \frac{\log(1/p(h))}{n}$ (the only difference is the root)

Lack: (i) It is countable

(ii) Only embrace half of the Bayesian story: when we have a prior P(h), only a single h&H is returned.

[Theorem 18] PAC-Bayesian theorem

Let loss $L(z,h) \in [0,1]$ Let P be any prior over H

Let Qz be any posterior over H (a function of \leq)

Then with prob.> (-8 $E_{h \sim Q(s)} [L(h)] \in E_{h \sim Q(s)} [L(h)] + \sqrt{\frac{KL(Qs||P) + log(4n|S)}{2n-1}}$

Note: set Qs be a point mass at some h, we get Th.16.

(up to constants)