

Subject:

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ما بر مری

$$\text{training set } (S) = \{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_{i=1}^m \subseteq (\mathbb{R}^d \times \{0, 1\})^m \quad (1)$$

$$f(x_i) = y_i \Rightarrow S = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$$

for the reason that $P_S(u) \geq 0$ we can use absolute value function so for all m sample we have

$$P_S(u) = \prod_{i=1}^m |u_i|$$

about this function, for every $y_i = 1$ we have $P_S(u_i) = 0$ or $P_S(u_i) > 0$ so what about other u ? so we can use distance of one specific u with each of the u_i then we have

$$P_S(u) = \prod_{i=1}^m |u - u_i|$$

by notice this fact that our goal is to reach $P_S(u) < 0$ we can change P_S into

$$P_S(u) = - \prod_{i=1}^m |u - u_i| \quad \text{now we have for any other } u$$

$P_S(u) < 0$ that it leads us to overfit.

$$E_{S|u \sim D^m} [L_S(h)] = L(D, f)(h).$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[L_S(h)] &= E \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m 1[h(u_i) \neq f(u_i)] \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum E[1[h(u_i) \neq f(u_i)]] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$= m \cdot \frac{1}{m} E[1[h(u) \neq f(u)]] = \frac{E_{u \sim D}[1[h(u) \neq f(u)]]}{L(D, f)(h)}$$

For having A as our ERM algorithm we should pay attention Ex-1 to two conditions: I. A can label all the positive values that are in the training set. II. besides all positive values A can label negative values correctly.