

Neural Networks Can Approximate Continuous Functions

1 Statement

Definition. $\mathcal{C}([a, b])$ is the set of real continuous functions on $[a, b]$.

Definition. $\mathcal{P}(n, \ell)$ is the set of rectangle 1D-1D perceptrons with ℓ hidden layers and n neurons in each hidden layer.

Theorem (Special case of the universal approximation theorem¹).

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{C}([a, b]), \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \exists p \in \mathcal{P}(N, 1), \|p - f\|_{\infty} < \varepsilon$$

where $\|g\|_{\infty}$ is the infinity norm of g on $[a, b]$; i.e. $\|g\|_{\infty} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} (|g(x)|)$.

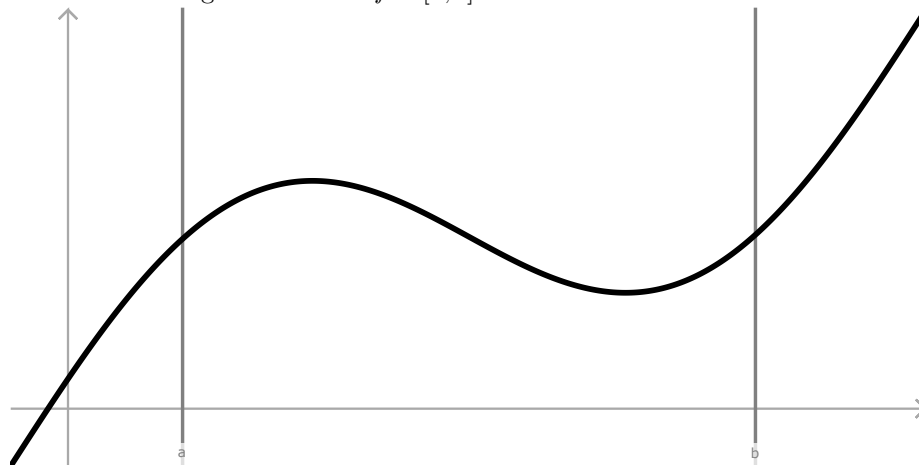
2 Idea

The idea of the proof is to split the interval $[a, b]$ in sub intervals such that f has variation less than ε in the sub-intervals. Then, choose the weights of the neural network to interpolate linearly f at the beginning and end of the sub-intervals.

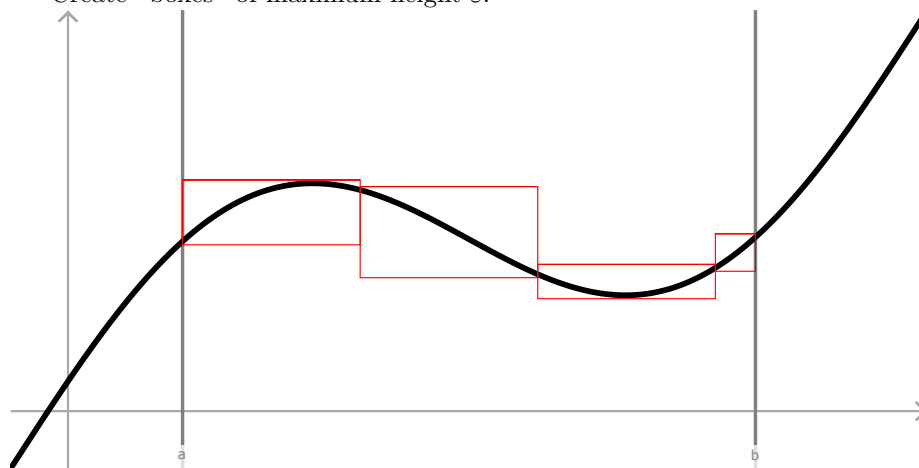
A live version of this proof process is available here: <https://pauldubois98.github.io/NeuralNetworkLiveProof/>.

¹See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_approximation_theorem for details.

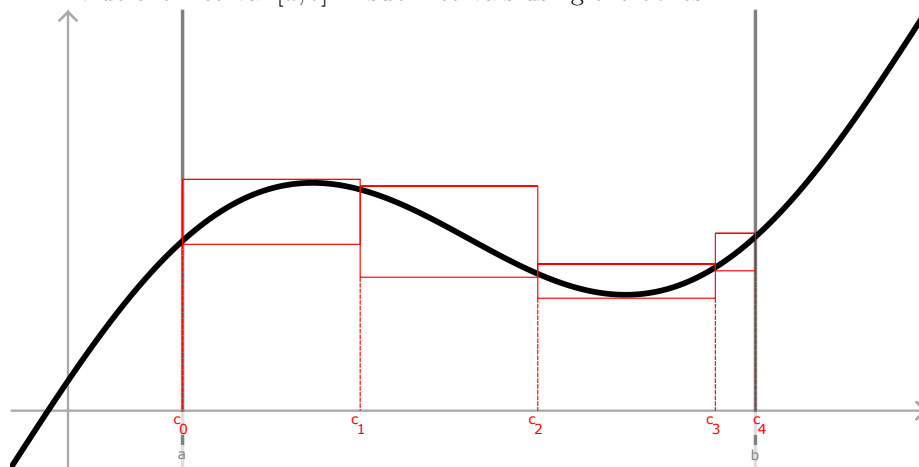
Start with a given function $f \in [a, b]$:



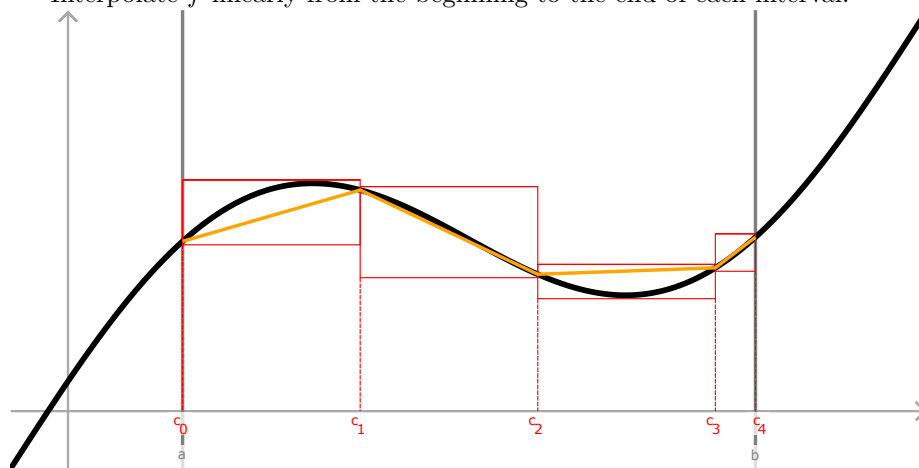
Create "boxes" of maximum height ε :



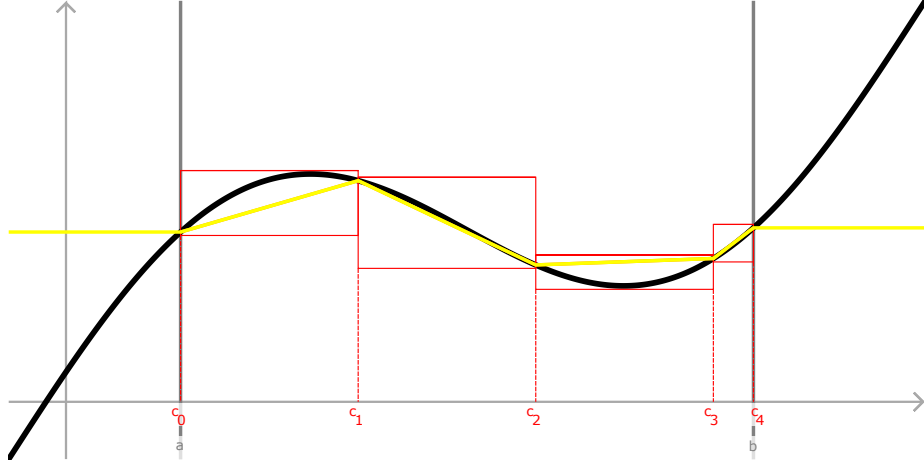
Divide the interval $[a, b]$ in sub-intervals using the boxes:



Interpolate f linearly from the beginning to the end of each interval:



Create a network with weights that fit this interpolation:



3 Proof

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}([a, b])$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we want to find $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $p \in \mathcal{P}(N, 1)$ such that $\|p - f\|_\infty < \varepsilon$.

ReLU Network If $p \in \mathcal{P}(N, 1)^2$, then

$$p(x) = \xi + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \gamma_k (\alpha_k x + \beta_k)_+$$

where $(x)_+$ is $\text{ReLU}(x)$.

All we need to do is to find the right coefficients $\xi, \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k (0 \leq k < N)$ such that $\forall x \in [a, b] |f(x) - p(x)| < \varepsilon$.

Uniform Continuity Since f is continuous on a compact set, f is uniformly continuous³ (from Heine-Cantor theorem⁴). Thus:

$$\exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } \forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b], |x_1 - x_2| < \delta \implies |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

Sub-intervals Let $c_0 = a$ and $c_{i+1} = c_i + \delta$. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $c_N \geq b$ and redefine $c_N = b$.

²We have a $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow 1$ network with a ReLU between $1 \rightarrow N$

³cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_continuity to understand the difference between continuity and uniform continuity

⁴cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heine-Cantor_theorem for the exact statement

Coefficients Take:

- $\alpha_k = 1 \quad (0 \leq k < N)$
- $\beta_k = -c_k \quad (0 \leq k < N)$
- $\tilde{\gamma}_k = \frac{f(c_{k+1}) - f(c_k)}{c_{k+1} - c_k} \quad (0 \leq k < N)$
- $\gamma_0 = \tilde{\gamma}_0$
- $\gamma_k = \tilde{\gamma}_{k+1} - \tilde{\gamma}_k \quad (0 < k < N)$
- $\xi = f(a)$

Thus,

$$p(x) = \xi + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \gamma_k (\alpha_k x + \beta_k)_+$$

becomes

$$p(x) = f(a) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \gamma_k (x - c_k)_+.$$

Intermediate Result

Claim (“The network interpolates linearly from c_n to c_{n+1} ”). *If $x \in [c_n, c_{n+1}]$, then $p(x) = f(c_n) + \tilde{\gamma}_n(x - c_n)$.*

Proof. **Case $k = 0$:**

Let $x \in [c_0, c_1]$, then:

$$p(x) = f(a) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \gamma_k (x - c_k)_+$$

since $x \leq c_1$, $\forall k > 0 (x - c_k)_+ = 0$, and $(x - c_k)_+ = x - c_k$ for $k = 0$:

$$p(x) = f(a) + \gamma_0(x - c_0)$$

as $\tilde{\gamma}_0 = \gamma_0$ and $a = c_0$, we finally have $p(x) = f(a) + \tilde{\gamma}_0(x - c_0)$, as expected.

Recursion:

- Suppose that if $x \in [c_n, c_{n+1}]$, then $p(x) = f(c_n) + \tilde{\gamma}_n(x - c_n)$.
- We want to show that if $x \in [c_{n+1}, c_{n+2}]$, then $p(x) = f(c_{n+1}) + \tilde{\gamma}_{n+1}(x - c_{n+1})$.

Let $x \in [c_{n+1}, c_{n+2}]$, let's calculate $p(x)$:

$$p(x) = f(a) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \gamma_k (x - c_k)_+$$

if $k > n + 1$, then $c_k \geq x$, so $(x - c_k)_+ = 0$; similarly, if $k \leq n + 1$, then $c_k < x$, so $(x - c_k)_+ = x - c_k$ thus:

$$p(x) = f(a) + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \gamma_k (x - c_k)$$

Now, let's split $(x - c_k)$ to $(x - c_{n+1}) + (c_{n+1} - c_k)$:

$$p(x) = f(a) + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \gamma_k (x - c_{n+1}) + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \gamma_k (c_{n+1} - c_k)$$

We can add again $(c_{n+1} - c_k)_+$ for $n + 1 < k < N$ (this is just adding zeros) to the second sum to make $p(c_{n+1})$ appear:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= f(a) + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \gamma_k (c_{n+1} - c_k)_+ + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \gamma_k (x - c_{n+1}) \\ &= p(c_{n+1}) + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \gamma_k (x - c_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

but

$$p(c_{n+1}) = f(c_n) + \left(\frac{f(c_{n+1}) - f(c_n)}{c_{n+1} - c_n} \right) (c_{n+1} - c_n) = f(c_{n+1})$$

So

$$p(x) = f(c_{n+1}) + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \gamma_k (x - c_{n+1})$$

Now, $\gamma_k = \tilde{\gamma}_k - \gamma_{k-1}$ $0 < k < N$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_0 = \gamma_0$, so:

$$p(x) = f(c_{n+1}) + \gamma_0 (x - c_{n+1}) + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (\tilde{\gamma}_k - \gamma_{k-1}) (x - c_{n+1})$$

This is a telescoping series, after simplification, we have:

$$p(x) = f(c_{n+1}) + \gamma_{n+1} (x - c_{n+1})$$

As expected. □

Therefore, we have that $\forall 0 \leq n < N$, if $x \in [c_n, c_{n+1}]$, then $p(x) = f(c_n) + \tilde{\gamma}_n (x - c_n)$.

Bounds for f and p on $[c_n, c_{n+1})$ Take $x \in [c_n, c_{n+1})$, then we have: $|c_n - x| < \delta$, so $|f(x) - f(c_n)| < \varepsilon$.

WLOG⁵, take $f(c_n) \leq f(c_{n+1})$: - $f(c_n) \leq p(x) \leq f(c_{n+1})$ and $|f(c_{n+1}) - f(c_n)| \leq \varepsilon$ so $|p(x) - f(c_n)| \leq \varepsilon$.

Bound for $f - p$ on $[a, b]$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall 0 \leq n < N, \forall x \in [c_n, c_{n+1}) \quad & |f(x) - p(x)| = |f(x) - f(c_n) + f(c_n) - p(x)| \\ & \leq |f(x) - f(c_n)| + |p(x) - f(c_n)| \\ & < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Therefore it is true on $[a, b]$.

Moreover, $p(b) = f(b)$ (from the property above), so $|f(x) - p(x)| < 2\varepsilon$ on all of $[a, b]$.

Thus, we finally have $\|f - p\|_\infty < 2\varepsilon$.

Conclusion Now, taking $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon$, we get $\|f - p\|_\infty < \tilde{\varepsilon}$ with the same reasoning.

Hence, f can be ϵ approximated by a single hidden layer perceptron.

⁵Without Loss Of Generality