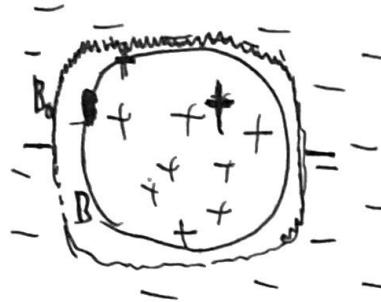


1(b)(k) 1/1  
↑ like

• 1) Fluoride ion, negatively charged has 17 electrons  
: 1s<sup>2</sup>(2) 2s<sup>2</sup>(2) 2p<sup>6</sup>(6) 3s<sup>2</sup>(2) 3p<sup>6</sup>(6)

Now we can see that the first two terms in the expansion of  $\ln(1+x)$  are  $x$  and  $\frac{x^2}{2}$ .

$V(A, B)$  (iii)  $\exists x \forall y (f(x, y) \in A)$



IN ~~the~~ new school year we're here to help you succeed in your studies.

$$P(B_1 \cap B_2) = P(B_1)P(B_2)$$

• (SECTION) (A). AND A PAC ALONG THE LINE WILL CALL FOR NO

For all  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $P(B_1 \setminus B_2) \leq P(B_1 \setminus B_2) \epsilon - \epsilon$  if  $N \geq N(\epsilon)$ .

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

and the P(B) > 0.5. The probability of winning the lottery is 1/1000.

filius ihesu, n.b.) etiam iste ihesus (n.b.) illi

$$P(B_1 \cap B_2) = P(B_1) + P(B_2)$$

1129 11(01) TAK N1761  
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$$P(\epsilon_{\text{pr}}(h_n) > \ell) \leq \frac{1}{\ell} (1-\ell)^{\ell} \leq e^{-\ell} \geq \int_0^{\ell} e^{-x} dx$$

$\pi_1(\mathcal{M} \setminus \{x_1, x_2\}) \cong \langle N(t) \rangle \times \langle \text{genus}(M) \rangle$



$$e^{-\eta t} = f \Rightarrow -\eta t = \ln(f) \Rightarrow \eta = -\frac{\ln(f)}{t} = \frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)$$

!  $\mu_{\text{PAC}}(f) = \frac{1}{n} \ln(\beta) / N$  for small  $\mu$

~~approaches~~ as  $R \rightarrow \infty$  realizable rule for  $\pi_{\text{optimal}}$  will be  $\pi^*$  for  $V(R)$

$P(\text{PDR} \geq 0) \geq \frac{1}{2}$  for some value  $\alpha$  such that  $\alpha = \sqrt{c_1 B_0 T_{\text{on}}}$

$\text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$  will produce  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$  &  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  which are products of n.c.l  
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl}$

四

2 / 16

1915 2 N.J.N.

$$E[\text{ep}(A(0))] = E\left[\underbrace{\text{ep}(A(0))}_{\leq k} \mid \underbrace{P(\text{ep}(A(0)) \leq k)}_{\leq 1} + E[\text{ep}(A(0)) \mid P(\text{ep}(A(0)) > k)] + E[\text{ep}(A(0)) \mid P(\text{ep}(A(0)) > k) \cdot P(\text{ep}(A(0)) > k)] \leq k + s\right]$$

~~1876-1877~~

1. PAC 117(1) 25 13 ye 100 100 100 100 100

Want PAC-approximation:  $P(\text{err}(A) > \epsilon) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[\text{err}(A)]}{\epsilon}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbb{E}[\text{err}(A)] \leq \epsilon^2$

$$\text{f.i.) PAC } H(\beta, \gamma) \quad P(\text{ep}(M_0) > \ell) \leq \frac{\int_{\ell}^{\infty} f(x) dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

H few realizable rule  $p_{\text{rule}}(D_A)$  for parallel circuit (or  $\vdash A$ )

3 the or

2.  $\hat{f}(k)$   $\hat{f}(k+1)$   $\hat{f}(k+2)$   $\dots$   $\hat{f}(k+m)$   $\hat{f}(k+m+1)$ .  
The  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in  $\hat{f}(k)$  is  $f(k+i)$ . The  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in  $\hat{f}(k+1)$  is  $f(k+1+i)$ .  
 $\vdots$   
The  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in  $\hat{f}(k+m)$  is  $f(k+m+i)$ .  
The  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in  $\hat{f}(k+m+1)$  is  $f(k+m+1+i)$ .  
Let  $k = 0$ .  
~~Then  $\hat{f}(0) = f(0), \hat{f}(1) = f(1), \hat{f}(2) = f(2), \dots, \hat{f}(m) = f(m)$~~   
Then  $\hat{f}(0) = f(0), \hat{f}(1) = f(1), \hat{f}(2) = f(2), \dots, \hat{f}(m) = f(m)$   
Since  $f(0), f(1), f(2), \dots, f(m)$  are all distinct  
then  $\hat{f}(0), \hat{f}(1), \hat{f}(2), \dots, \hat{f}(m)$  are all distinct

Now we want to show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$ .  
 Let  $\epsilon > 0$ . Then there exists  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for all  $n \geq N$ ,  $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$ .  
 Now let  $m > n$ . Then  $x_m - x_n = x_m - x + x - x_n$ .  
 Since  $x_m \rightarrow x$  and  $x_n \rightarrow x$ , we have  $x_m - x \rightarrow 0$  and  $x - x_n \rightarrow 0$ .  
 Therefore,  $|x_m - x_n| \rightarrow 0$ . This implies that  $x_m - x_n < \epsilon$  for sufficiently large  $m$  and  $n$ .  
 Hence,  $x_n \rightarrow x$ .

$\forall \epsilon > 0$   
 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\|x_n - x\| < \epsilon$  for all  $n \geq N$

$(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) = \text{points in } \mathbb{R}^n$ .  
 $x_i = b_i$   $\forall i$ ,  $y_i = f(x_i)$ .  
 $y_i = 0$  if  $x_i = 0$ ,  $y_i = 1$  if  $x_i \neq 0$ .

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 1$  if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \neq 0$ ,  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$  if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n)$

$\therefore f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$

$\square$   $\therefore f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$

$f(x)$   $\rightarrow$   $y$

$$P(Y=1|x) = \begin{cases} 0.8 & \text{if } x \in [0.2, 0.5] \cup [0.7, 1] \\ 0.1 & \text{if } x \in (0.5, 0.7) \cup (0.9, 1) \end{cases}$$
(9)

$h = \arg \max_{h \in H} P(h)$   $\rightarrow$   $h = 1$   $\rightarrow$   $P(Y=1|x) = 0.8$   $\rightarrow$   $N(1)$

$x = 0.5 : \text{then } X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1] \rightarrow \text{since } 0.5 \in [0.5, 0.7]$

 $P(Y=1|x) = 0.1 > P(Y=0|x) = 0.9$

$$P(Y=0|x=0.5) = 0.9 > P(Y=1|x=0.5) = 0.1$$

thus  $p(y|X=x)$   $\rightarrow$   $y=1$   $\rightarrow$   $X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1]$

$\rightarrow$   $y=0$   $\rightarrow$   $X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1]$

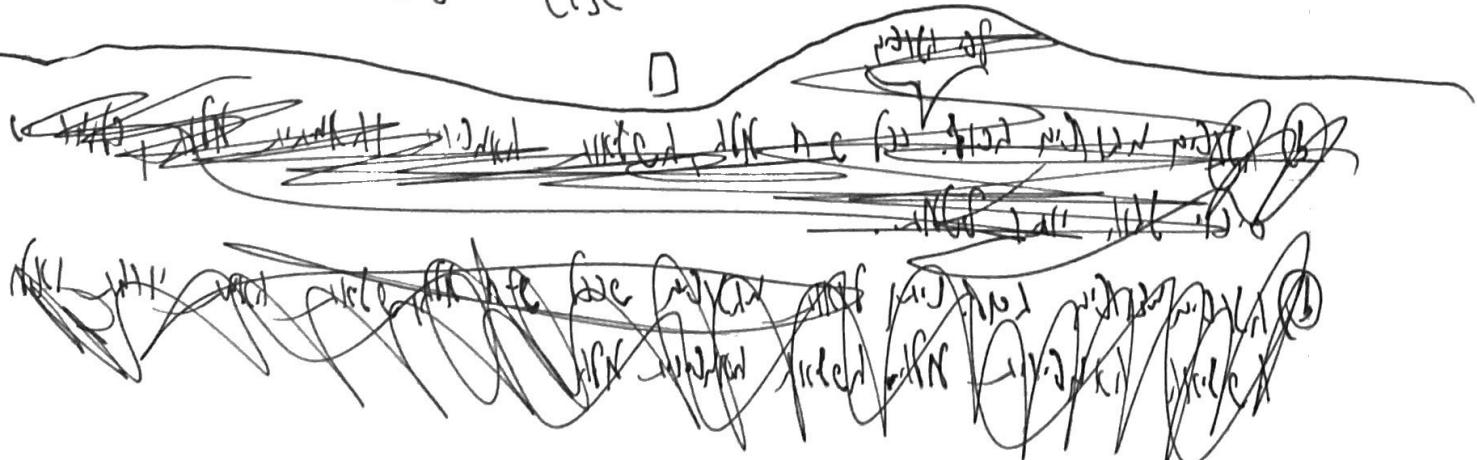
thus  $y=1$   $\rightarrow$   $X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1]$

$\rightarrow$   $y=0$   $\rightarrow$   $X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1]$

$\rightarrow$   $y=1$   $\rightarrow$   $X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1]$

thus  $y=0$   $\rightarrow$   $X \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1]$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0.5, 0.7] \cup [0.9, 1] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}$  (use  $\sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{2}$ ) (a)  $\sqrt{1+x}$  (b)  $\sqrt{1+x}$

نیز ایک دوسرے کا نام ہے۔

use  $\lambda$ ( $\beta$ )  $\rightarrow$  ( $\beta$ )  $\rightarrow$   $\lambda$ '  $\lambda$ '  $\beta$

لهم إني أنت معلمي وأنت معلم الناس كلهم

All we have here is the word *word* in its negative form.

Medical News Today is a well-known health website.

W. J. and Jacky) N. P. (L-H), S. K. (S) and M. M. (M). (See Fig. 9)

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$  为一个在  $[0, 1]$  上的“函数”  $f(x)$ , 其中  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ .

FIGURE 10.11. A schematic diagram of the molecular mechanism of the  $\beta$ -galactosidase reaction.

PR(6) 3-5 W26A 11/19/11 (K NO302) PC, P11(3)1 ~~W26A~~ 11/11

With all due respect - I would like to take this time to thank you all.

$\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $(X, d)$ .

It's to help you with your work in the first place. So

Now we can see that the point  $(x_0, y_0)$  is part of the set  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) < 0\}$ , which is the interior of the region  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : g(x) > 0\}$ .

• Can't find overfitting (e.g. NN) 11/11

It is also known that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k)$  exists if and only if  $f$  is integrable.

• Asked Mr. Mays, P. to hold out until he could get him (23)

training data -> linear model validation ->  $\text{R}^2$  < 0.55 (not good)

(2) If  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  has  $16.1 \text{ g/mol}$  then  ~~$15.1 \text{ g/mol}$~~   $15.1 \text{ g/mol}$  is half - (part)

~~0.111111 - 1.111111~~ ~~0.111111~~ ~~0.111111~~

$$P_{S_2} \left( \underset{1 \leq i \leq 3}{\text{ep}} (\text{ERL}(S_2)) - \text{nh ep}(1) > 6 \right) \leq 4 \pi \frac{1}{43} (2154) \cdot e^{-\frac{|S_2| - 6^2}{32}}$$

∴  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n)$  (由題意知)

$$\text{Th}_3(2|5_2|) \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 \binom{2|5_2|}{i} \leq \left(\frac{2|5_2|}{6}\right)^6 \quad (\text{Stirling's Lemma})$$

$$P_{S2} \left( \underset{h \in H_3}{\text{Pr}}(h_A) - \min(h) > 6 \right) \leq 4 \left( \frac{e^{154}}{3} \right)^6 \cdot e^{-\frac{G^2(S2)}{32}} = \dots$$

$$4 \left( \frac{e^{(S_1) b}}{3} \right) e^{-\frac{(S_1)}{3L}} = f$$

$$\frac{-64(S_1)}{3L} = \frac{f}{4(e^{(S_1) b})}$$

$$\frac{e^{2 \ln(152)}}{2} = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{P(152)}{3}\right)\right) = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + 6\ln\left(\frac{P(152)}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{S_2} = 0.2 \cdot 1500 = 300 \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{3 \ln k}{32} = \ln\left(\frac{4}{f}\right) + b \ln(10) + b$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{g}{f_0}} \ln\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right) + \frac{16}{25} \left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right)\right)$$

$$E_p(h_T) = \left( \frac{8}{75} \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \frac{16}{75}(1 + \ln(1.02)) \right) \quad : (1) \approx 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$\beta_N : E_N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is concave,  $\beta_N(p) \geq \alpha_N$

$$[(0.0000379, 0.190225), (0.426671, 0.599769), (0.200472, 0.997779)]$$

• (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

