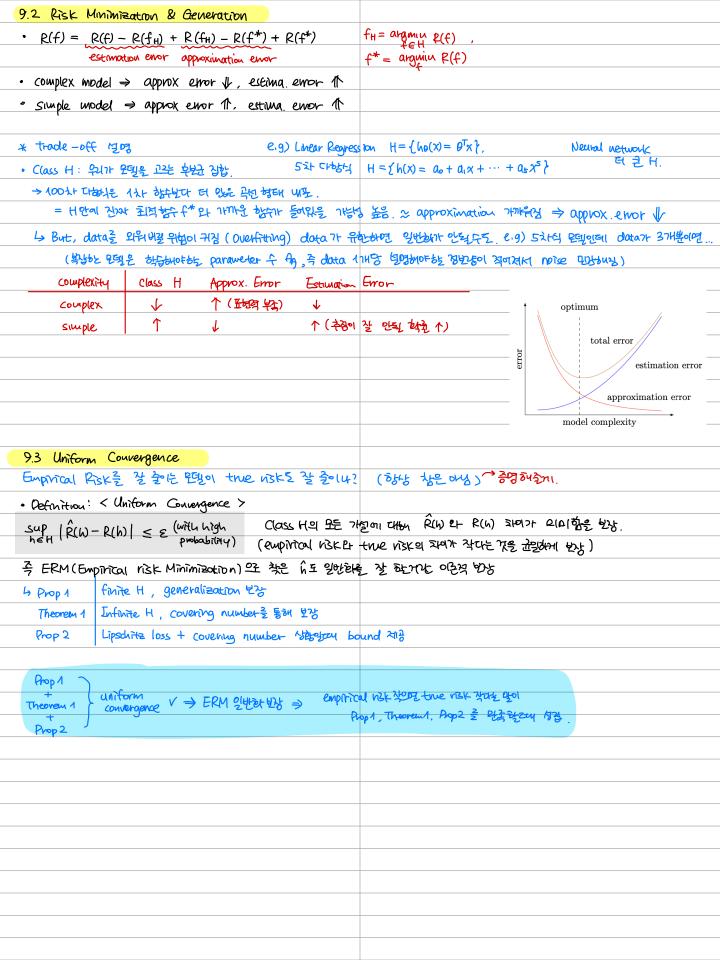


9 Statistical Learning Theory	
얼아나 안문 Data가 있어야 어떤 수건의 예측 장박것은 연음 수 있는지	CALADOZ SCHURXT.
Empirical Pisk를 결혼는 1920 true visks 갈출니다?	
9.1 Introduction	
9.1.1 Statistical Learning Theory & No-Free-Lundn Theorew	ns.
• iid sample (X1,Y1),(Xn,Yn)(Rd X {0.1}是 N盟H bihany (husification そ 能以出化 .
→ goal: Risk R(h)=E[11(h(x)+y]]를 社立計步 Classifier	h 弘1. If noise = non-zero,
·suppose y is Bernoulli distributed with onean $\mu(x)$ 🥖,	ø often ≈0.5 evor ≠0.
⇒ Class. error R(h)를 컨크한글라 Classifier는 Bayes. Classf	그런데 (X,y) 결합 분포 울나→ Bayes 계산 분가.
$h^*(x) = \mathcal{L}\{\mu(x)$	> 1/2 } M(X) \ \(\text{X} \)
Solution) P(h) Empirical Risk Minimization & Alfburliar.	
KIW / ILIMVUT / I	단하 training data 안 만난 Overfitting model 일수도 있다.
= No-Free-Lunch; b	时对空 発 \$\$ \$\$\$\$ X. ZZ 可写게? 1) generative
	2) discriminative
9.1.2 Generative VS. Discriminative	
· Generative: P(x,y) or P(x(y), P(y)를 걱정 모델닝 e	g) Gaupian Navies Bayes
• Discriminative: P(y(x) or 智智管學 LETU egg) Logistiz Regression, SVM.
• Risk Analysis: $R(\hat{h}) - R(h^*) = R(\hat{h}) - \inf_{h} R(h) + \inf_{h} R(h)$	f R(h) - R(h*)
	pproximation error
data 7 f fieldfu 1822 Bly	中 Class H7+ 報的 切れ Ser (以7)と PUr
	(ERM)의 일반바의 오류는 분명방 유내는 hell Zould training data 이 대해
Empirical Risks Elisable his testas. Zing SELS Time Risk	小 発 强党 头儿
· R(h): twe risk (population visk):	R(h) = E[loss(h(X),y)] 苍椒 data 整了 Uttle aug.loss
- Ê(h) : empirical nisk	$\hat{R}(h) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} loss(h(x), y)$ traing data on the avg. loss
らいまでは、では、ではまたった。	$\hat{h} = \operatorname{argmin} \hat{R}(h)$
· ht : H 에서 two n3k를 主工和分子 Opt.7kg	hH = argmin R(h)
· P(ĥ): 선택된 연텔 ĥ의 twe risk	
· Ř(ĥ): 付母社 空型 ĥ의 empirical nisk	
· P(hH): H 내의 최격 가성 hH의 true risk	
· Ê(hr): H 내리 최격 가설 hr의 emptrical visk	
$R(\hat{h}) - R(h_{H}) = R(\hat{h}) - \hat{R}(\hat{h}) + \hat{R}(\hat{h}) - \hat{R}(h_{H}) + \hat{R}(h_{H}) - \hat{R}(h_{H}) + \hat{R}(h_{H}) - \hat{R}(h_{H}) + \hat{R}(h_{H}) - \hat{R}(h_{H}) + \hat{R}(h_{H}) +$	$R(h_H) \leq R(\hat{h}) - \hat{R}(\hat{h}) + \hat{R}(h_H) - R(h_H) $
일반한 C국 emp.rick 최도한 일반한 C국	generation gap
generation gap isht <0	
社工的之 部分)	
$\rightarrow R(\hat{h}) - R(hh) \leq R(\hat{h}) - \hat{R}(\hat{h}) + \hat{R}(hh) - R(hh) $	
> R(h)-R(hH) = Sup R(h) - R(h) : helf ole 3 orange	heH 에 대해서도 generation gap은 supremum 반다 각다.



· Prop 1: Finite Hypothese Class

Suppose H finite,
$$0 \le loss(f(x),y) \le B$$
 is bounded,

$$R(f) \leq \hat{R}(f) + B \sqrt{\frac{ly(|H|/\delta)}{2n}}$$

$$P\left[\sup_{h}\left|R(h)-\hat{R}(h)\right|\geq\varepsilon\right]\leq 2\left|H\right|e^{-2n\varepsilon^{2}}$$

$$P \rightarrow f$$
) $P = \max_{i} \left(R(f_{i}) - \hat{R}(f_{i}) \right) \ge t = P \left[\bigcup_{i=1}^{|M|} \left(R(f_{i}) - \hat{R}(f_{i}) \ge t \right) \right]$

$$\frac{*}{\leq \sum_{i} P\left[R(f_{i}) - \widehat{R}(f_{i}) \geq t\right]} \leq \sum_{i} e^{-\frac{2i\pi c^{2}}{B^{2}}} = |H|e^{-\frac{2i\pi c^{2}}{B^{2}}}|$$

· Theorem 1: Höffding's Inequality

Let Z_1, \dots, Z_n independent random variables taking values in [a,b]. Then for $\#\beta > 0$:

$$P\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i}^{n}\left(z_{i}-E[z_{i}]\right)\geq+\beta\right]\leq e^{-\frac{2u\beta^{2}}{(b-a)^{2}}}$$

infinite H에서는 union bound X 대신 복잡고측정 5구 핏인.

E-covering number 개념 5일 즉 H를 몇개의 함수고 근사적으로

· Prop 2: Lipschitz loss + covering number

suppose loss is Lipschitz, for #z, f,f' & H:

Moveover assume loss is bounded $\Leftrightarrow 0 \le loss(f,z) \le B$. Then,

overvier assume loss is bounded
$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \le loss(f,z) \le B$$
. Then, Sup R(f) -R(f) $\le \varepsilon$ with probability $1 - N(H,\frac{\varepsilon}{4L}) \cdot e^{-\frac{2\eta \varepsilon^2}{2L}}$

P[sup
$$|R(f)-\hat{R}(f)| \ge \varepsilon$$
] $\le N(H, \frac{\varepsilon}{4L}) \cdot e^{-\frac{2N\varepsilon^2}{R^2}}$

$$|\cos(f,z)-\cos(f',z)| \leq ||f-f'|| \leq \frac{z}{4}$$

Then),
$$P[\exists f \in H: \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (E[loss(f,z)] - loss(f,z_i)) \ge \varepsilon$$

$$\leq P\left[\exists f \in S : \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(E\left[\log_2\left(f, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] - \log_2\left(f, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right) > \frac{2}{2} \right]$$

If
$$N(H.E) = (00) \rightarrow \log N = \log (1000) \approx 6.9 \Rightarrow \text{ The data } n \geq \frac{6.9}{E^2}$$

9.4 Stochastic Optimization and statistical Learning Th	eory $\hat{R}(\omega) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\infty, Z_i) \stackrel{?}{\leq} \hat{L}(z_i)$	
EH Stochastic optimization of 知知识 % ML Start 社	HADEL GAR FORM	
$ \frac{\min R(\omega) := E_{e^{-D}} \left[loss(\omega, z) \right]}{\sup R(\omega) : \text{ True nisk}(pop)} $	alation Risk)/ D: data 哲 / Z=(X,y): data point	
WEO ZND - 경체만 워크 만을 맞고, 다니	data zis, Zn Pt 72/2 ZZHKI ERM N.F.	
· Stadrastic Gradient Method (SGM) 현실에서 큰 data를	다구기위해 stodnastic gradient wethod 사용	
\int - fw: model parameterized by $W \in \mathcal{O}$,		
$W_{k+1} = \prod_{k=1}^{n} (W_k - Q_k \nabla_{loss}(W_k, z_k)) - R(f_w) : nsk$		
- ZK: Mini bo		
- 이k : 학급 Stepsize		
	od (projection), optional.	
* 성능분역 : SGD는 실제로 얼마나 잘 일반하 한까?		
Suppose norm of SG: $E[\nabla \cos(w_2,z_k) _2^2] \leq B^2$		
SEDUL iterate and $\overline{\omega}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum \omega_i$ on this stepsize $\frac{2}{5}$	ar= N/BIU도 집사하다:	
$E[R(\overline{\omega}_n)] - R(\omega^*) \leq \frac{BD}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \text{all}: \text{ iterate}$	nskt O(丽) 唱 w but uga 路。	
[↑] ष्प्राण वेस्टें ≥ 1-5 £ पृष्ठभण:	* 强)	
$R(\overline{\omega}_n) - R(\omega^*) \leq \frac{BD}{\sqrt{\Omega}} \left(1 + \sqrt{2\log(1/\delta)}\right)$	SGD는 얼리 반아는데 이 이곳이 그 일반과 성능은 수낡지으로 변장.	
VII C J G	→ loss function of convexity, lipschitz, boundedness 7 High	
9.5 Algorithmic Stability Stability & Robustne	\$ s	
	는것으로 Stable algorithm은 generalization (일반태) 갈게.	
* Flow 9.4) SGMの1 EH generalization を記れ 会	저으로 expectitation, prob. bound 로 설명.	
9.5) 버턴 알고그믐이 generalization 갈하는가를	"얼마나 안정적인가?" 라는 관점으로 (된명.	
· Define: Uniform Stability	n n	
Consider learning algorithm A. given Z={z1,,zn}e		
즉, training dataset ZP 그것과 단한 Sample 만가신 Z(i)에 대해:		
$\forall z$, $\mathbb{E}\left[\left \left(\cos\left(\mathbf{A}(z),z\right) - \left(\cos\left(\mathbf{A}(z^{(i)}),z\right) \right \right] \leq \varepsilon$		
→ data and that a output function은 거의 HAIN See R. 715th See Selection randowness on they flost.		

 Proposition 3: Stability ⇒ Generalization 	
let A E-uniformly stable, then generation error of A	is bounded by $\mathbb{E}[R(A(z)) - \hat{R}(A(z))] \leq \varepsilon$
⇒ => , geter the negligion yet a overfitting about yet	•
 Proposition 4: Regularized ERM is stable 	
let A(z) minimizing regularized empirical loss of model.	이 알고염이 다음 최적하 문제은 품대면 . :
min 1 1 loca (ul z.) + 2 llull2 >> 01 algorithm?	$\varepsilon = \frac{2L^2}{}$ * interpretation
$\min_{M} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \cos(W_i z_i) + \frac{\lambda}{2} w ^2 \rightarrow 0 a a ^2$	in 1 → good stability
· loss it L-lipschite oiz,	· 2 1 → good stability
· IL-strongly convex 2t02	·
* Conclusion	
1) Stability는 data f n 라 regularization 入可 의하	মালহ <u>্</u> য .
2) SGD 나 Regularized ERM 처럼 성제 사용하는 맛같음이	學的 结免 Stability 孔刻似 新月整年 9%.
3) uniform convergence Stol generalization & 1353	
·	