Assignment: 01 (RMJ916) Q1) i) Eexc = Eapp + Eest + Eort Approximation error = difference of loss of for and fort Sol7: estimation error = difference between loss of fort and fort Optimization error = difference between loss of fort and f Right side = Eappt Eest + Eort = L(fore)-L(f*)+L(fore)-L(fore) + L(f) - L/(fort) (: by defination) = L(f)-L(f*) = Eexc (by defination) -> This is the equation of excess risk which measures the distance from the output of the algorithmm to best solution Possible. L. H. S = R. H. S Eexc = Eexc : Prove

So, Eexi = Earr + Eest + Eort

(ii) | Eest < 2 Econ | emprical loss concentrates around the the expected loss; 5012: FEH there Econ 70 (Sample complexity) $|\hat{L}(f) - L(f)| \le \varepsilon_{con}$ - Econ & (f) - L(f) & Econ .. test = L(Tort) - L(topt)

now adding value for Eest which represent some interEest = Î(fort) - Î(fort) + L(fort) - L(fort) = L(fort) - L(fort) + L(fort) - L(fort) < \(\hat{L(fort)} - L(fort) + L(\hat{fort}) - \hat{L(\hat{fort})} \)

(:by defination fort minimizes the EIL (fort)-L(Fort) 1+1L(fort)- L(fort) E I L (FORE) - L (FORE) 1 + Econ (:Econ because L(f)-L(f)) note: [[(fopt) showing minimize empirical loss of less so, difference of l(fopt)-L(fopt) is less than or equal Econ Prove: [Eest < 2 Econ]

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