

لیپز

مسئله

(a)

$$E(\gamma \hat{z}) = E(\gamma \hat{z} | z=z) E(z)$$

$$= E(\gamma \text{sgn}(u(z)) | z=z) E(z)$$

$$= \left(\gamma \times 1 \times \frac{\gamma - (z-1)}{\sqrt{\gamma}} + \gamma \times (-1) \times \frac{\gamma - z}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \right) E(z)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{E(z) \checkmark}}$$

(b)

طبق تست انت (پایانه) و سری های γ متناهی $\gamma = |\gamma| > \max |y_i|$

جالبه

$$P(\max_{i \in [n]} |y_i| > \gamma) \leq n e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

$y_i \sim \text{sub-gaussian}(\sigma^2)$

$$P(\max |y_i| \leq \gamma) = 1 - P(\max |y_i| > \gamma) \leq 1 - n e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\max |y_i| \leq \gamma) \geq 1 - n e^{-\gamma^2} \approx 1 - \epsilon \quad \alpha \neq O(n\sigma^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow -n e^{-\gamma^2} = -\epsilon \Rightarrow n e^{-\gamma^2} = \epsilon \Rightarrow e^{-\gamma^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{n} \Rightarrow -\gamma^2 = \log(\epsilon) + 1 - \log(n)$$

$$\gamma^2 = \log(\epsilon) \log(n) \Rightarrow \gamma^2 = \log(n) \times k \Rightarrow \gamma = \sqrt{\log(n)} \checkmark$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underbrace{\log(n)}_{\text{است}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\log(n)}_{\log n}$$

$$Y = \text{subG}(1) = \theta^T$$

$$\hat{Y}_{k2} = \text{sgn}(Y_k + U_{k2})$$

$$\tilde{Y}_k = \sum_{j=1}^{f(n)} \gamma \hat{Y}_{kj} = \theta^T X_k + \tilde{\epsilon}_k$$

$$E(\tilde{Y}_k) = E(Y_k) = C \times 0(1) = C$$

$$\tilde{Y}_k - Y_k = \theta^T X_k + \tilde{\epsilon}_k - \theta^T X_k - \epsilon_k$$

$$= \tilde{\epsilon}_k - \epsilon_k \Rightarrow \text{subG}(1) = \text{subG}(\tilde{Y}_k) - \text{subG}(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \gamma C^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{r}} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{f(n)} \gamma \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{r}} = 0 \quad .b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma / \sqrt{r} \sum \sqrt{\sigma} = o(1) \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{r} (f(n) \sqrt{f(n)} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{f(n)} + o(\sqrt{f(n)})) = o(1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{r} f(n) \sqrt{f(n)} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{f(n)} = o(1)$$

$$\approx \gamma f(n) \sqrt{f(n)} = o(1)$$

$$f(n)^{1/4} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow O(f(n)) = O\left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\log n}}\right)^2\right) \\ = o(\log n)^{1/2} \sqrt{\log n}$$