

Generalization: performance on test data

L2: Basic Inequalities

1. Markov's inequality

$$\text{Thm 1 } r.v. x > 0, Ex \text{ exists}, \forall k > 0 P(X \geq k) \leq Ex/k$$

2. Chebychev's inequality

$$\text{Thm 2 } r, v, x, Ex, Var(x) = \sigma^2, \forall k > 0, P(|x - Ex| \geq k) \leq \sigma^2/k^2$$

3. Ex

$$r, v, x \sim N(0,1) \text{ Define function } \Phi(u) = P(x \geq u)$$

Find elementary function f, g s.t $g(u) \leq \Phi(u) \leq f(u)$

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{u} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}, g(u) = \frac{1}{u + e^{-u}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}$$

4. Chernoff Inequality

$$r.v. x > 0, Ex, Ex^2, Ex^3 \dots \text{Known, then } \forall k > 0, P(x \geq k) \leq \min_{i \geq 1} Ex^i/k^i$$

$$\text{Moment generating function: } M_x(t) = E[e^{tx}] = 1 + tEx + \frac{t^2}{2} Ex^2 + \dots$$

Then $P(x \geq k) \leq \inf_{t>0} e^{-tk} E[e^{tx}]$ Which one is better? (Not exercise)

5. Concentration Inequality

$$i.i.d. r.v. x_1, x_2 \dots P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - Ex\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) = ?$$

Central limit theorem (CLT)

6. Entropy, Relative entropy (kullback-Itibler Divergence)

$$\text{Def } r.v. x \text{ } P = (p_1 \dots p_n) \text{ Then } H(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log(1/p_i)$$

Def (Related entropy, kl divergence) :

$$P = (p_1 \dots p_n) \text{ } Q = (q_1, \dots, q_n) \text{ Then } D(P||Q) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log\left(\frac{p_i}{q_i}\right), \text{ not symmetric}$$

$\log \sim \text{bits}$ $\ln \sim \text{nats}$

6. Chernoff Bound

$$1) r.v. x, x_1 \dots x_n, \text{Bernoulli}, Ex = p, \text{ Then } \forall \delta > 0, P\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - p \geq \delta\right) = ? \text{ (ex)}$$

$$\hat{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \text{ then } M_{\hat{x}}(t) = (1 - p + pe^t)^n, \text{ Then } P(\hat{x} \geq n(p + \delta)) \\ \leq \inf_{t>0} e^{-tn(p+\delta)} (1 - p + pe^t)^n$$

And that is to minimize $-t(p + \delta) + \ln(1 - p + pe^t)$, so $\frac{pe^t}{1 - p + pe^t} = p + \delta$

Then $e^t = \frac{(1-p)(p+\delta)}{p(1-p-\delta)}$, and the value is $\exp\{-t(p + \delta) + \ln(1 - p + pe^t)\}$

(ans) $\exp\{-nD_B^{(e)}(p + \delta || p)\}$

And if x is distributed on $[0,1]$ and $Ex = p$ while x is not bernoulli,

then by Jensen's inequality we have $E(e^{tx}) < \dots$ Then we know it is better.

And if x is not identical, just independent the result is the same.

Additive Chernoff bound:

$$\exp\{-nD_B^{(e)}(p + \delta || p)\} \leq e^{-2n\delta^2}$$

(ex)

7. Hoeffding's Inequality

$x_1 \dots x_n$ independent $x_i \in [a_i, b_i], Ex_i = \mu_i$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \geq \varepsilon\right) \leq e^{-2n^2\varepsilon^2 / \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - b_i)^2}$$