

Exercise 4

Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m be a sequence of inputs where $x_i \in \{0, 1\}^{2^{m-1}}$ and contains 2^{m-1} of 1's (with $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$). We can show that we can shatter them by \mathcal{H} .

Let $ones(x)$ be a function which returns the number of ones in x and let $\phi_i(x)$ be a symmetric function which labels input x_i with 1 and is defined as follows: $\phi_i(x) = (ones(x) \bmod i = 0)$. Then for any labeling we can find a symmetric function ψ_j (with $j \in \{1, \dots, 2^m\}$) which is a composition of different $\phi_i(x)$'s by disjunction.

For instance, let the desired labeling of inputs be $(-, -, \dots, +, +, \dots, -)$ where only inputs $x_{m/2}$ and $x_{m/2+1}$ are labeled with '+'. The corresponding symmetric function would be $\psi(x) = \phi_{m/2}(x) \vee \phi_{m/2+1}(x)$. So a sequence of inputs of any size can be shattered by \mathcal{H} and VC dimension of \mathcal{H} is of ∞ .