

## 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  $2^{i-1}$  of 1's (with  $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ ). We can show that we can shatter them by  $\mathcal{H}$ .

Let  $\text{ones}(x)$  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:  $\phi_i(x) = (\text{ones}(x) = i)$ . Then for any labeling we can find a symmetric function  $\psi_j$  (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  $\infty$ .