

Recall that

$$R_{k\text{-NN}} = E \left[\gamma(X) \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, \gamma(X)) < \frac{k}{2} | X) + (1 - \gamma(X)) \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, \gamma(X)) > \frac{k}{2} | X) \right]$$

observe that for all $\gamma \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, \gamma) < \frac{k}{2}) + (1 - \gamma) \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, \gamma) > \frac{k}{2}) \\ &= \min(\gamma, 1 - \gamma) + |2\gamma - 1| \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, \min(\gamma, 1 - \gamma)) > \frac{k}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

(To see this, assume, without loss of generality, that $\gamma < 1 - \gamma$ and compare the two sides.)

This implies that

$$R_{k\text{-NN}} - R^* = E \left[|2\gamma(X) - 1| \cdot \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, \min(\gamma(X), 1 - \gamma(X))) > \frac{k}{2} | X) \right]$$

$$\leq \sup_{0 < p < \frac{1}{2}} (1 - 2p) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, p) > \frac{k}{2})$$

$$= \sup_{0 < p < \frac{1}{2}} (1 - 2p) \mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(k, p) - kp > k(\frac{1}{2} - p))$$

$$- 2k(\frac{1}{2} - p)^2$$

(by Hoeffding)

$$\leq \sup_{0 < p < \frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{(1 - 2p)}_{=q} e^{-kq^2/2}$$

$$= \sup_{q \in [0, 1]} q e^{-kq^2/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ke}}$$

(by differentiating with respect to q)