

Chapter 2: Supervised Learning

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Learning a Class from Examples

- Class C of a “family car”
 - **Prediction:** Is a car x a family car?
 - **Knowledge extraction:** What do people expect from a family car?
- Output:
 - Positive (+) and negative (−) examples
- Input representation:
 - x_1 : price, x_2 : engine power

Training set \mathcal{X}

$$\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}^t, r^t\}_{t=1}^N$$

$$r = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \mathbf{x} \text{ is positive} \\ 0, & \text{if } \mathbf{x} \text{ is negative} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Training set \mathcal{X}

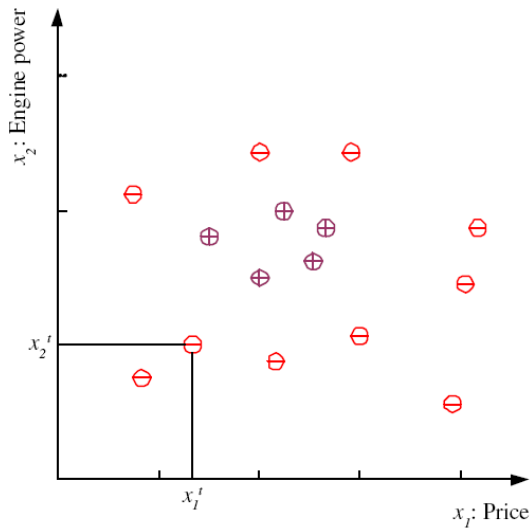


Figure 1: Figure 2.1

Class C

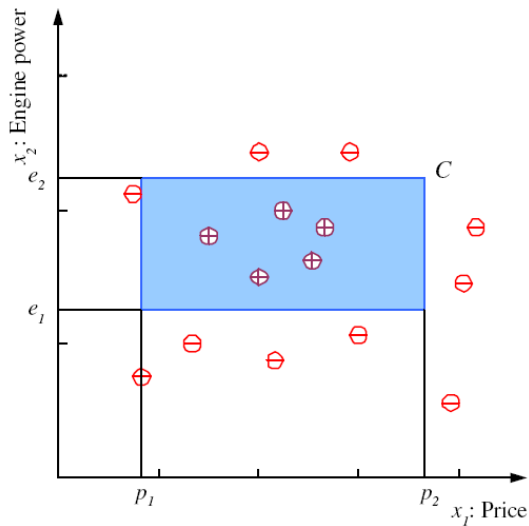


Figure 2: Figure 2.2

Hypothesis class \mathcal{H}

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } h \text{ says } \mathbf{x} \text{ is positive} \\ 0, & \text{if } h \text{ says } \mathbf{x} \text{ is negative} \end{cases}$$

$$E(h|\mathcal{X}) = \sum_{t=1}^N 1(h(\mathbf{x}^t) \neq r^t)$$

Hypothesis class \mathcal{H}

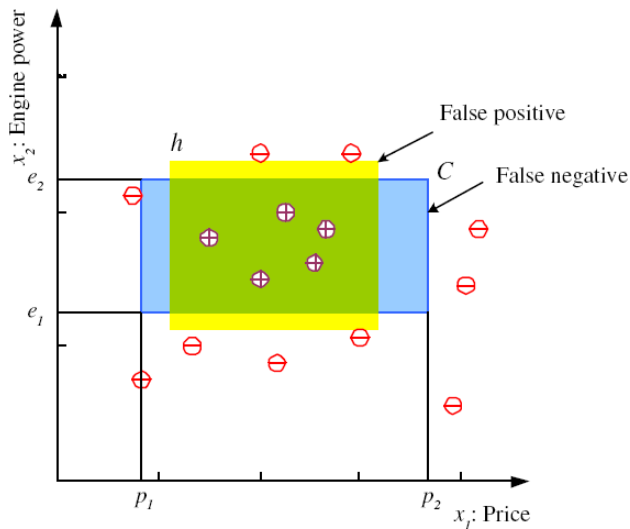


Figure 3: Figure 2.3

S, G, and the Version Space

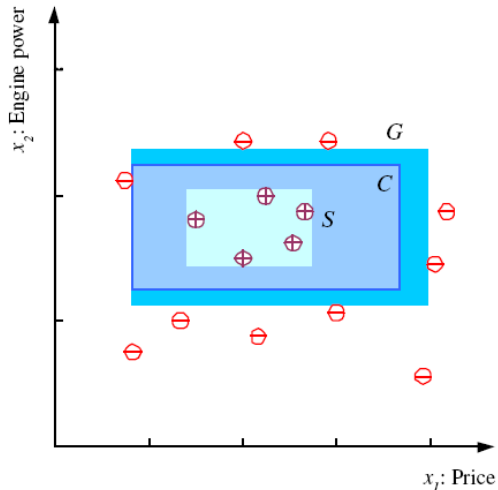


Figure 4: Figure 2.4

Margin

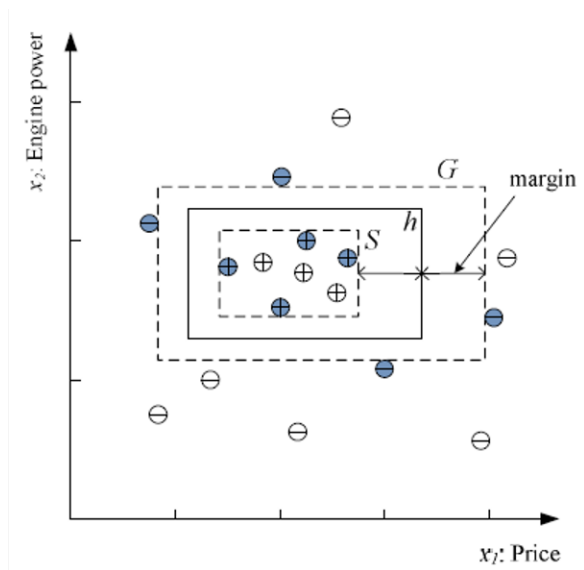
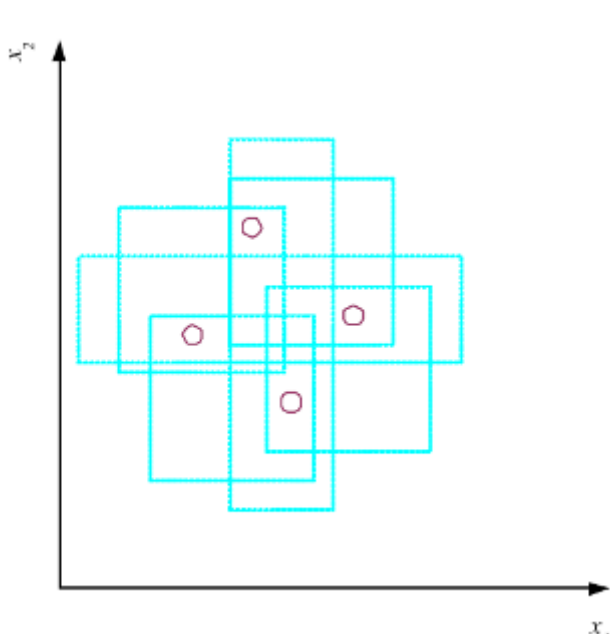


Figure 5: Figure 2.5

VC Dimension

- N points can be labeled in 2^N ways as $+/-$
- \mathcal{H} shatters N if there exists $h \in \mathcal{H}$ consistent for any of these:
 $VC(\mathcal{H}) = N$

VC Dimension



Probably Approximately Correct (PAC) Learning

- How many training examples N should we have, such that with $1 - \delta$, h has **error at most** ϵ ? (Blumer et al., 1998)
- Each strip is at most $\epsilon/4$
- Pr that we miss a strip $1 - \epsilon/4$
- Pr that N instances miss a strip $(1 - \epsilon/4)^N$
- Pr that N instances miss 4 strips $4(1 - \epsilon/4)^N$
- $4(1 - \epsilon/4)^N \leq \delta$ and $(1 - x)^N \leq \exp(-xN)$
- $4 \exp(-\epsilon N/4) \leq \delta$ and $N \geq (4/\epsilon) \log(4/\delta)$

PAC Learning

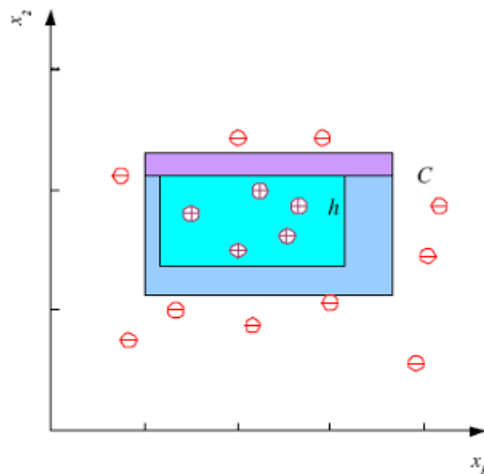


Figure 7: Figure 2.7