

2.1 PAC Learnability

1. Let $\mathcal{X} := \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathcal{Y} := \{0, 1\}$ and let \mathcal{H} be the class of concentric circles in the plane, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{H} := \{h_r : r \in \mathbb{R}_+\} \quad \text{where} \quad h_r(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{1}_{\{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq r\}}$$

Prove that \mathcal{H} is PAC-learnable and its sample complexity is bounded by

$$m_{\mathcal{H}}(\varepsilon, \delta) \leq \frac{\log(1/\delta)}{\varepsilon}$$

When proving, do not use a VC-Dimension argument. Instead, prove the claim directly from the PAC learnability definition by showing a specific algorithm and analyzing its sample complexity. Derive the sample complexity explicitly.

Hint: Remember that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ it holds that $1 - e^{-\varepsilon} \leq e^{-\varepsilon}$

Hint 2: The main idea is similar to section 1.2 in recitation 6

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21.2.2022

1. כזו. גנטיקס פונקציית ה- H_r ב- \mathcal{H}_r מוגדרת כפונקציית סיבוכיות. אוסף ה- \mathcal{H}_r מוגדר כ- $m_{\mathcal{H}}: (0, 1)^2 \rightarrow N$. פונקציית ה- H_r מוגדרת כ- $A: \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i, y_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_r$. פונקציית ה- H_r מוגדרת כ-

$$h_{r'}(r) = \begin{cases} 1 & |r|_2 \leq |r'| \\ -1 & |r|_2 > |r'|\end{cases}$$

$$\hat{r} = \max_{\forall j, i : y_j = 1} |r_j|_2$$

הנובע מכך ש-

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$$P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(h_s) \leq \zeta] \geq 1 - \delta$$

הנובע מכך ש-

$$\hat{r} \geq r$$

$$L_D(h_s) = P(|r| \in [|\hat{r}|, r'])$$

$$\Rightarrow P(L_D(h_s) \leq \zeta) = 1 - P(L_D(h_s) > \zeta)$$

$S \sim D^m$ $\hat{r} \sim D^m$ $r' \sim D^m$

$$- P_{S \sim D^m}$$

$$P(L_D(h_s) > \zeta) < \exp(-\zeta m) - \epsilon$$

$S \sim D^m$

$$-e \geq e^{-\gamma} \geq 1 - \exp(-\gamma) \geq 1 - \delta$$

$$m \geq \frac{\log(\frac{1}{\delta})}{\zeta}$$

$$m_{H(i,j)} = \left\lceil \frac{\log(\frac{1}{\delta})}{\zeta} \right\rceil$$

2.2 VC-Dimension

2. Let \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 be two classes for binary classification, such that $\mathcal{H}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{H}_2$. Show that $VC\text{-dim}(\mathcal{H}_1) \leq VC\text{-dim}(\mathcal{H}_2)$.

3. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\}^d$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$, and assume $d \geq 2$. Each sample $(x, y) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ consists of an assignment x to d boolean variables (x) and a label (y). For each boolean variable x_k , $k \in [d]$, there are two literals: x_k and $\bar{x}_k = 1 - x_k$. The class \mathcal{H}_{con} is defined by boolean conjunctions over any subset of these $2d$ literals. Compute the VC dimension of \mathcal{H}_{con} and prove your answer.

Hint: Let's start by understanding how Boolean Conjunctions class work. For example: let $d = 5$ and consider the hypothesis that labels \mathbf{x} according to the following conjunction

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$$x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \bar{x}_3$$

$$\text{VCdim}(\mathcal{H}) = \max \{ |C| \mid \mathcal{H} \text{ shatters } C \}.$$

↪ ↗ VCD fl ማኅበር . ፧

$$VCD(H_1) = C_1 \cap \{0\}$$

$$VCD(H_z) = C_2$$

$C_1 > C_2$ $\rightarrow \text{↗↗↗}$

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$\cdot S_{c_2}$ noj rjlk Hz sk

האם $H_1 \subseteq H_2$ מתקיים?

ଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିପାଳନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ପରିପାଳନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ

$$VCD(H_1) \leq VCD(H_2)$$

2.2 VC-Dimension

2. Let \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 be two classes for binary classification, such that $\mathcal{H}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{H}_2$. Show that $VC - \dim(\mathcal{H}_1) \leq VC - \dim(\mathcal{H}_2)$.

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7/16/2023

$$\bar{x}_i = x_i - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_i = 0 \quad \text{implies} \quad \bar{x}_i = 1$$

$L = \{L_1, \dots, L_d\}$

• x_i $\in \mathcal{L}$ $\iff L_i$ $\in \mathcal{L}$ $\iff x_i \in \mathcal{L}$ $\iff \bar{x}_i \in \mathcal{L}$ $\iff \{x_i, \bar{x}_i\} \subseteq \mathcal{L}$

$$h_1(x) = \bigwedge_{i \in S} x_i \wedge \bigwedge_{i \notin S} \bar{x}_i$$

$$x_i = 0 \quad \text{if } i \notin S \quad x_i = 1 \quad \text{if } i \in S$$

• d first \subseteq \mathcal{L} \iff \mathcal{L} $\subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff \mathcal{L} $\subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff \mathcal{L} $\subseteq \mathcal{L}$

$$VC - \dim(\mathcal{H}) \geq d$$

• \mathcal{L} $\subseteq \mathcal{L}'$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$

$$\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}' \iff \{x_1, \dots, x_d\} \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$$

• $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}'$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$

$$: \text{for } i \in \{1, \dots, d\} \text{ let } x_{d+1} = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_{d+1}} x_1 - \dots - \frac{\alpha_d}{\alpha_{d+1}} x_d$$

$$\text{then } x_{d+1} \in \mathcal{L} \iff x_{d+1} \in \mathcal{L}'$$

• $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}'$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ \iff $\mathcal{L}' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \tilde{i} = d+1 \\ 1 & \text{else } \tilde{i} \in \{0, \dots, d\} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{for } i \in \{1, \dots, d\} \text{ let } y_i = 0$$

$$1 \quad \text{else } i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$$

לעתה נוכיח כי $\dim(\mathcal{H}) = d$.
 נניח כי $\dim(\mathcal{H}) > d$, כלומר קיימת סדרה של $d+1$ אוטומורפיזם h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{d+1} על \mathcal{H} אשר מתקיימת $h_i(x_j) = x_{j+1}$ עבור כל i, j .
 נסמן $x_0 = x_d$.
 נוכיח כי $x_0 = x_1$.
 נניח כי $x_0 \neq x_1$.
 נסמן $y = x_1 - x_0$.
 נוכיח כי $y \in \text{ker}(h_1)$.

נוכיח כי $y \in \text{ker}(h_2)$ ו...
 וכך על ידי...

$$V\subset \text{ker}(h_1) \cap \text{ker}(h_2) \cap \dots \cap \text{ker}(h_d) = \{0\}$$

א. סטטיסטיקה ותבניות מודולר

2.3 Sample Complexity

4. Let \mathcal{H} be a hypothesis class for a binary classification task. Suppose that \mathcal{H} is PAC learnable and its sample complexity is given by $m_{\mathcal{H}}(\cdot, \cdot)$. Show that $m_{\mathcal{H}}$ is monotonically non-increasing in each of its parameters. That is:
- Show that given $\delta \in (0, 1)$, and given $0 < \varepsilon_1 \leq \varepsilon_2 < 1$, we have that $m_{\mathcal{H}}(\varepsilon_1, \delta) \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}(\varepsilon_2, \delta)$.
 - Similarly, show that given $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, and given $0 < \delta_1 \leq \delta_2 < 1$, we have that $m_{\mathcal{H}}(\varepsilon, \delta_1) \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}(\varepsilon, \delta_2)$.

(ג) $\exists \varepsilon, \delta$:

ה' גנ'ן ור'

לפ'

$$\xi_1 \leq \xi_2 - \varepsilon$$

ו' גנ'ן ור'

ה' גנ'ן ור'

$$\forall m > m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi_1, \delta)$$

$$P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi_1] \geq 1 - \delta$$

$$\forall m > m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi_2, \delta)$$

$$P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi_2] \geq 1 - \delta$$

X

$$P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi_2] \geq P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi_1]$$

ה' גנ'ן ור' $m \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi_1, \delta)$ לפ' =>

$$P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi_2] \geq P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi_1] \geq 1 - \delta$$

$m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi_1, \delta) \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi_2, \delta)$ ו' גנ'ן ור'

ה' גנ'ן ור' ב' גנ'ן ור' כ' גנ'ן ור' ד' גנ'ן ור' א' גנ'ן ור' כ' גנ'ן ור' ב' גנ'ן ור'

ה' גנ'ן ור' כ' גנ'ן ור' ב' גנ'ן ור' א' גנ'ן ור'

$$\forall m > m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi, \delta_1)$$

$$P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi] \geq 1 - \delta_1$$

-2

$$\forall m > m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi, \delta_2)$$

$$P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi] \geq 1 - \delta_2$$

$$1 - \delta_2 \leq 1 - \delta_1 \leq P_{\text{Random}}[\angle_D(h_S) \leq \xi]$$

$1 - \delta_1 \geq 1 - \delta_2 \iff \delta_1 \leq \delta_2$ ו' גנ'ן ור'

$\forall m \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi, \delta_1) \iff$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi, \delta_1) \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}(\xi, \delta_2)$$

ה' גנ'ן ור' כ' גנ'ן ור'

2.4 Agnostic-PAC

5. Let \mathcal{H} be a hypothesis class over a domain $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} \times \{\pm 1\}$, and consider the 0-1 loss function. Assume that there exists a function $m_{\mathcal{H}}$, for which it holds that for every distribution \mathcal{D} over \mathcal{Z} there is an algorithm \mathcal{A} with the following property: when running \mathcal{A} on $m \geq m_{\mathcal{H}}$ i.i.d. examples drawn from \mathcal{D} , it is guaranteed to return, with probability at least $1 - \delta$, a hypothesis $h_S : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ with $L_{\mathcal{D}}(h_S) \leq \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}} L_{\mathcal{D}}(h) + \varepsilon$. Is \mathcal{H} agnostic PAC learnable? Prove or show a counter example.

$\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H}) \Leftrightarrow \text{agnostic-pac } \mathcal{H}$

$$\mathcal{D}^m \left\{ S_m \mid L_{\mathcal{D}}(h_s) \leq \min_{h' \in \mathcal{H}} L_{\mathcal{D}}(h) + \varepsilon \right\} \geq 1 - \delta$$

אך

agnostic-pac \Rightarrow $\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H})$

הנ"ט אוסף הנ"ט \mathcal{H} הינו סופי, כלומר נתקל בתסביך
 ו \mathcal{H} מוגדר כsubset של \mathcal{X} בפונקציית $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ $\{ \pm 1 \}$ \mathcal{X} בפונקציית
 מוגדרת כפונקציית $m \in \mathbb{N}$ \mathcal{H} מוגדרת כפונקציית m $\forall h \in \mathcal{H}, h(x_i) = y_i$
 $\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ $\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ $\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ agnostic pac

: מ"מ מתקיים תכונה דומה לתסביך

לעת שתסביך מתקיים $\exists h \in \mathcal{H}, h(x_i) = y_i$ מתקיים $\exists h_D \in \mathcal{H}_D, h_D(x_i) = y_i$

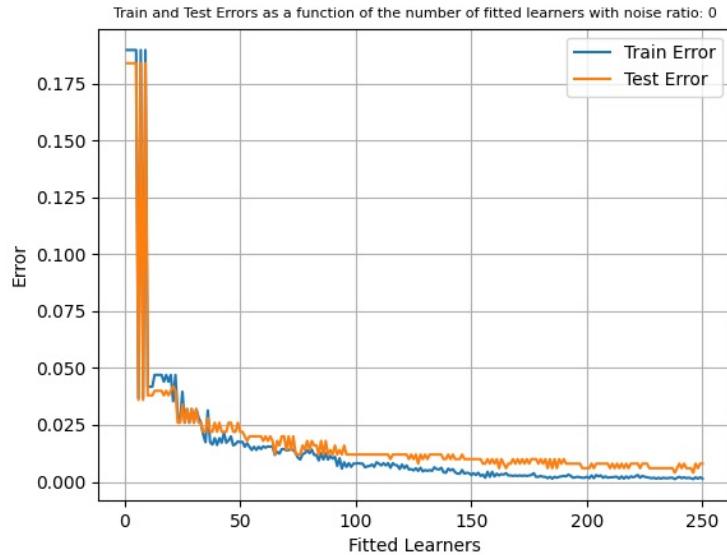
לעת $\forall h \in \mathcal{H}, h(x_i) = y_i$ מתקיים $\exists h_D \in \mathcal{H}_D, h_D(x_i) = y_i$

$$P_{S \sim \mathcal{D}^m} \left(L_{\mathcal{D}}(h) \leq \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}} (L_{\mathcal{D}}(h)) + \varepsilon \right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

agnostic \Rightarrow $\exists h \in \mathcal{H}, h(x_i) = y_i$ $\forall h \in \mathcal{H}, h(x_i) = y_i$ $\exists h \in \mathcal{H}, h(x_i) = y_i$
 $\text{vc-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ $\text{vc-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ $\text{vc-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$

$\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ $\text{VC-dim}(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ agnostic pac

Practical Part



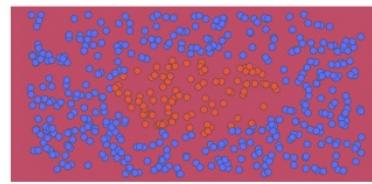
.1

Decision tree classifier
with depth 100
and noise ratio 0.05
achieved 95% accuracy
on the training set
and 85% on the test set.

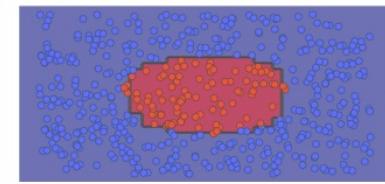
(2)

Decision Boundary, noise: 0

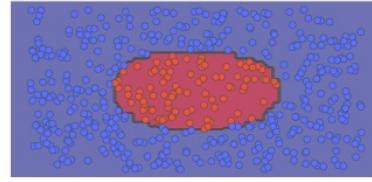
5 Classifiers



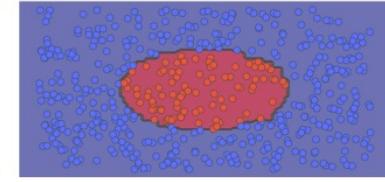
50 Classifiers



100 Classifiers

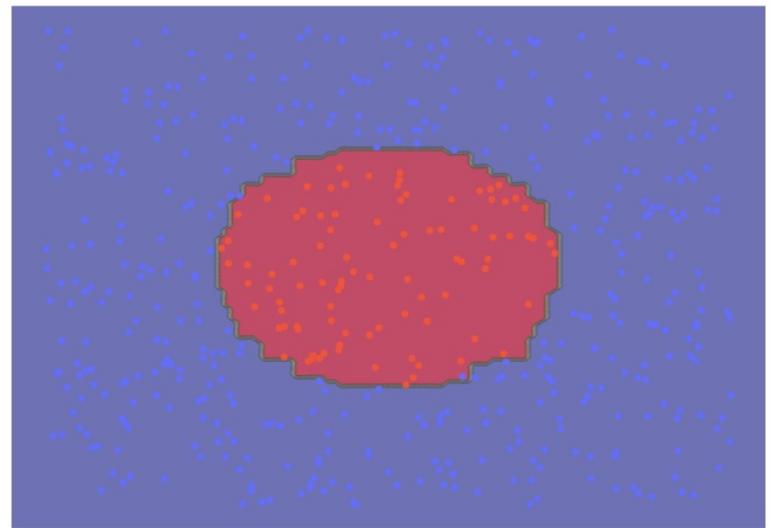


250 Classifiers



جکسون چیزی را که در آن دو کلاس از داده های آموزشی می خواهیم تشخیص داشت و آن را با داده های آزمایشی مقایسه کنیم .

Decision Boundary | Best ensemble size: 238 | noise: 0 | accuracy = 0.996



weak learner weak learner

strong learner strong learner

generalization error generalization error

margin - margin

total error = margin + generalization error

margin = $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i$

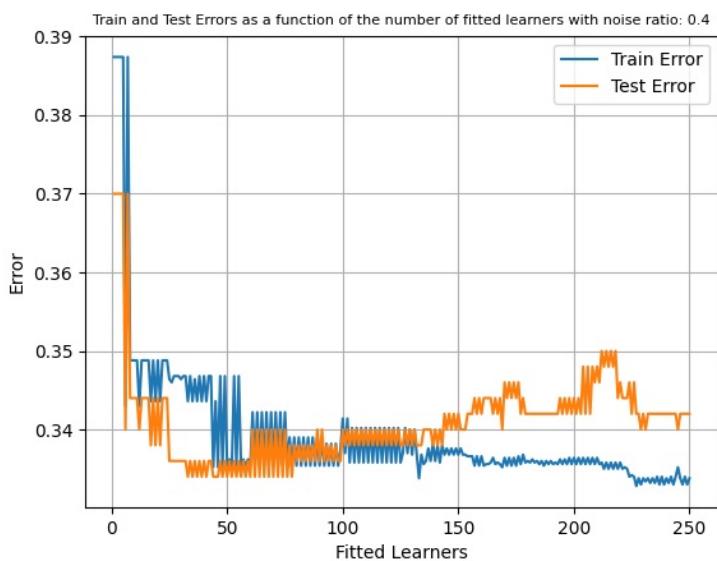
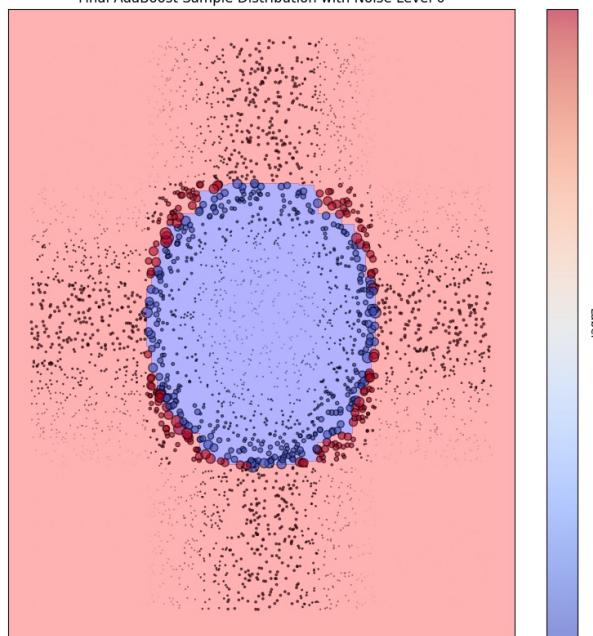
generalization error = $C \cdot \log(n)$

margin = $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i$

total error = margin + generalization error

. מינימום.

Final AdaBoost Sample Distribution with Noise Level 0



weak learner weak learner
strong learner strong learner
generalization error generalization error
margin margin
total error = margin + generalization error
margin = $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i y_i x_i$

לעומת הדרישה, מטרת הדרישה היא

.0.612

• כשל ראייה גורמיים
הוּא בדוק נסיגת גורמיים
פונקציית גורמיים גורמיים
הוּא כה
- גורמיים גורמיים גורמיים

