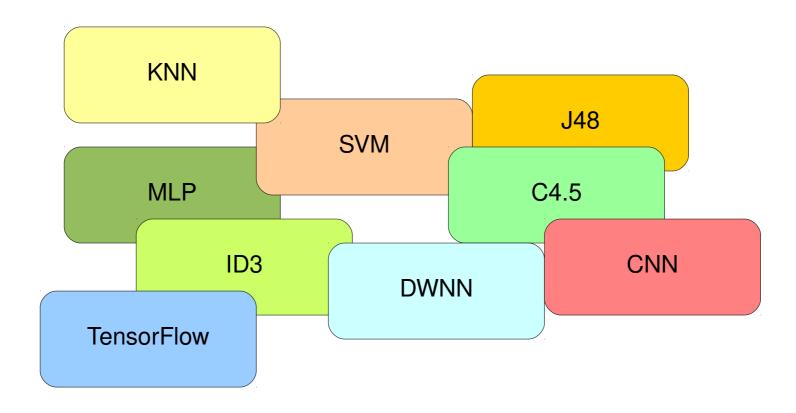
Caipyra 2018

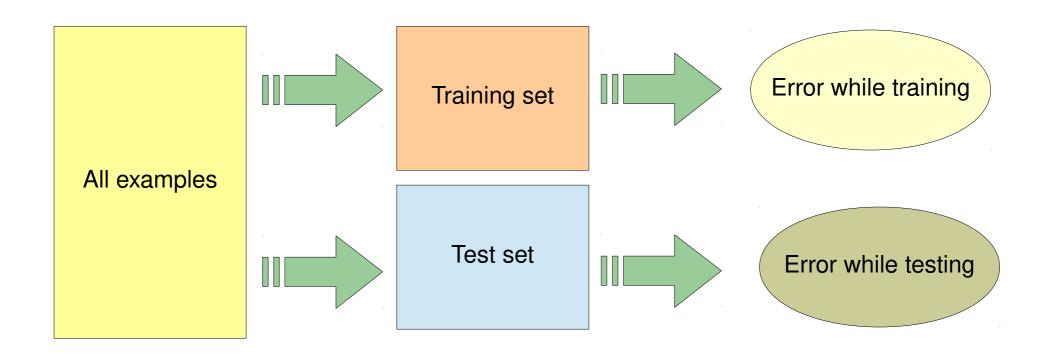
Statistical Learning Theory: How to ensure that ML algorithms work?

Rodrigo Fernandes de Mello
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http://www.icmc.usp.br/~mello
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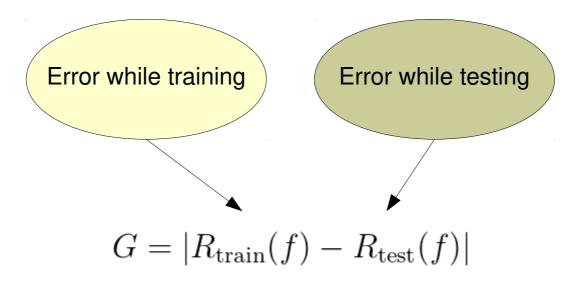
- So many classification algorithms:
 - How can we conclude about learning?



- Vapnik proposed the Statistical Learning Theory
 - Defined in the context of supervised learning
 - Learning guarantees and conditions
- What is the main call?



- Vapnik proposed the Statistical Learning Theory
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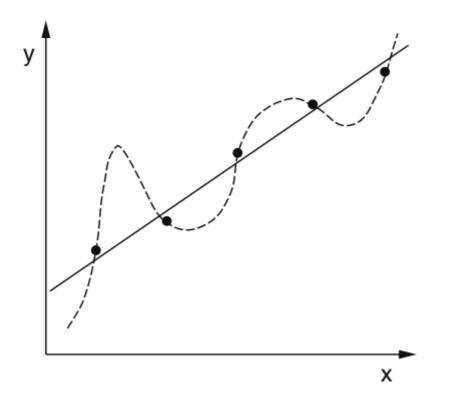
This is the concept of Generalization

- So what is generalization?
 - Consider you are a teacher and define a textbook for any course





An example based on regression:

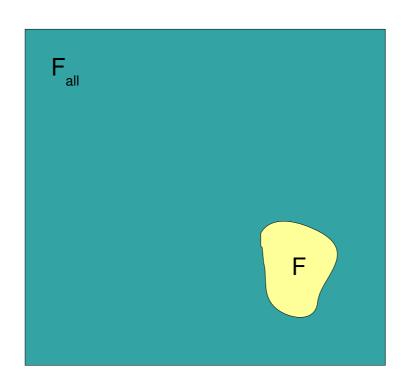


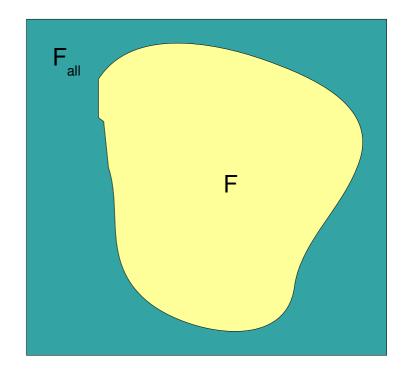
Which function is the best?

To answer it we need to assess their Expected Risks

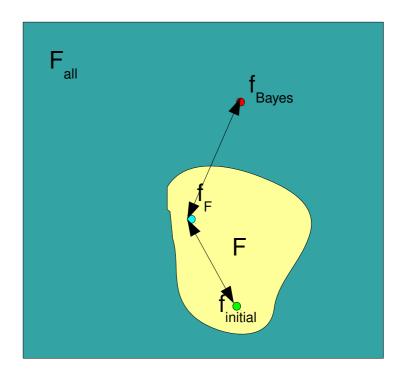
Figure from Luxburg and Scholkopf, Statistical Learning Theory: Models, Concepts, and Results

The dichotomy associated to the Bias-Variance Dilemma





The dichotomy associated to the Bias-Variance Dilemma



The dichotomy associated to the Bias-Variance Dilemma

F_{all}
Bayes

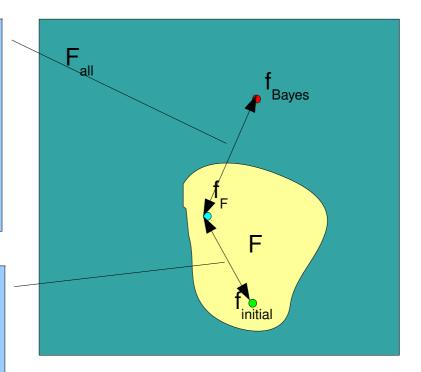
Estimation error: how far our solution is from the best classifier in F

The dichotomy associated to the Bias-Variance Dilemma

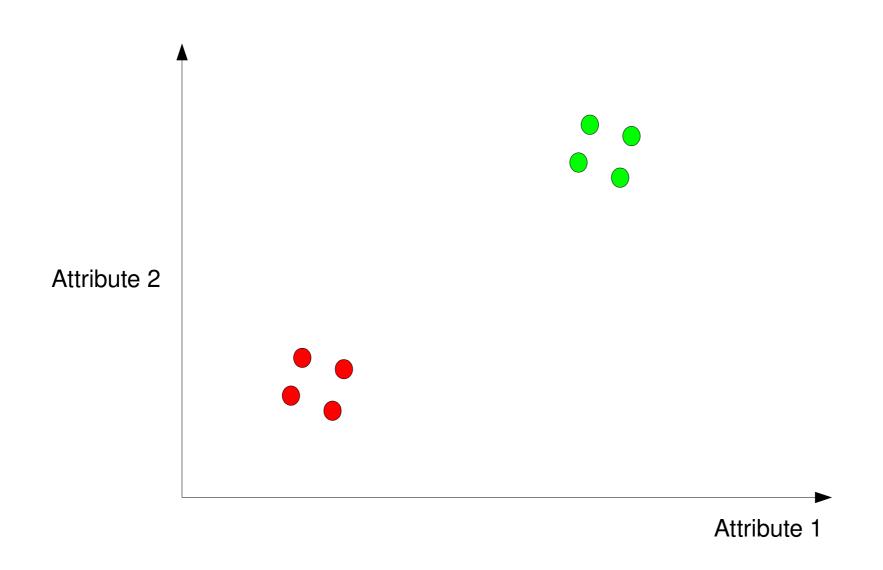
Approximation error:

how far the best
solution in F is
from the best classifier at all

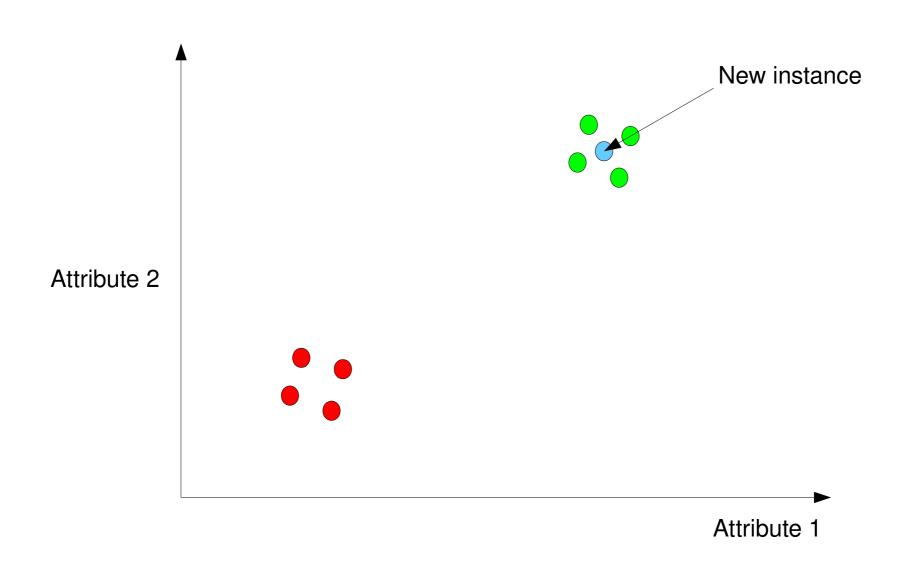
Estimation error: how far our solution is from the best classifier in F



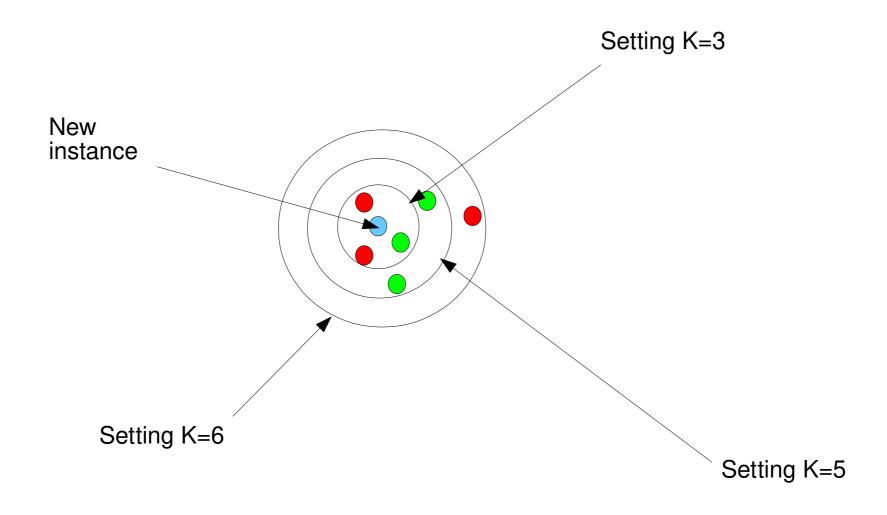
Based on the same principles as the k-Nearest Neighbors



Based on the same principles as the k-Nearest Neighbors



Based on the same principles as the k-Nearest Neighbors



 It is based on Radial functions centered at the new instance a.k.a. query point

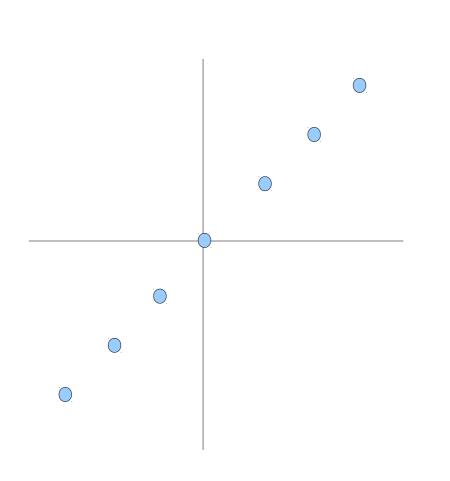
Classification output:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i}$$

Given the weight function:

$$w_i = \exp{-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

 After implementing, test it on this simple example of an identity function:

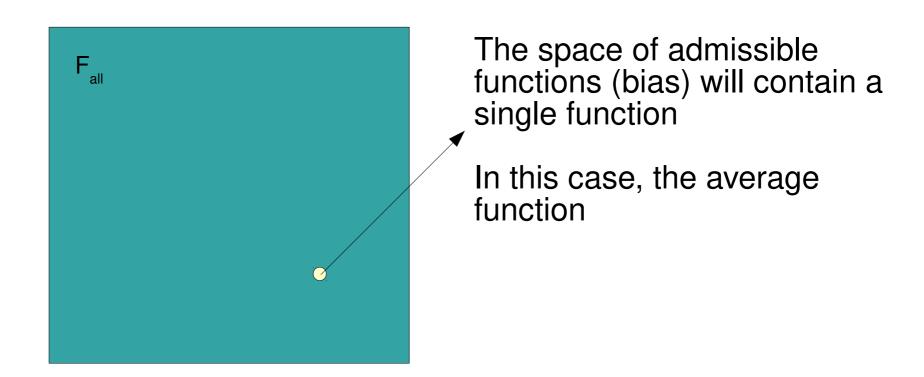


Two main questions:

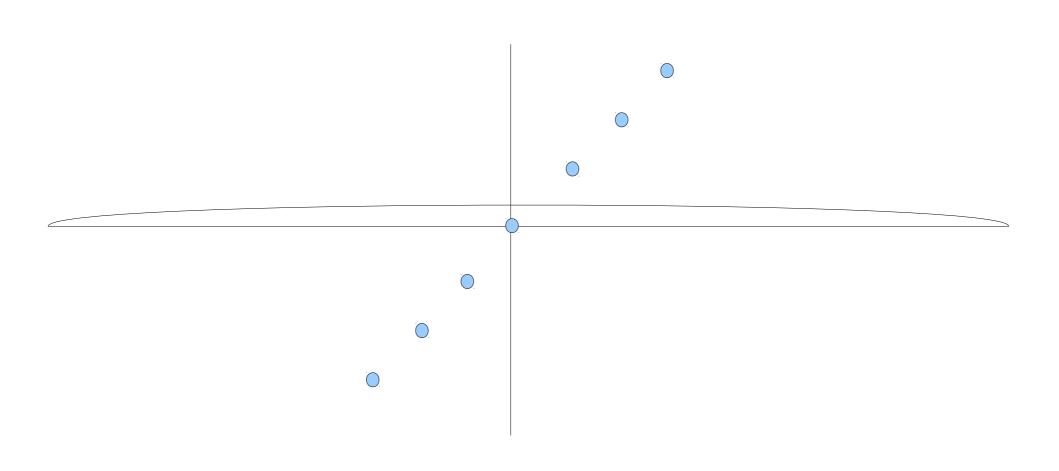
- What happpens if sigma is too big?
- What happens if sigma is too small?

So, how can we define the best value for sigma?

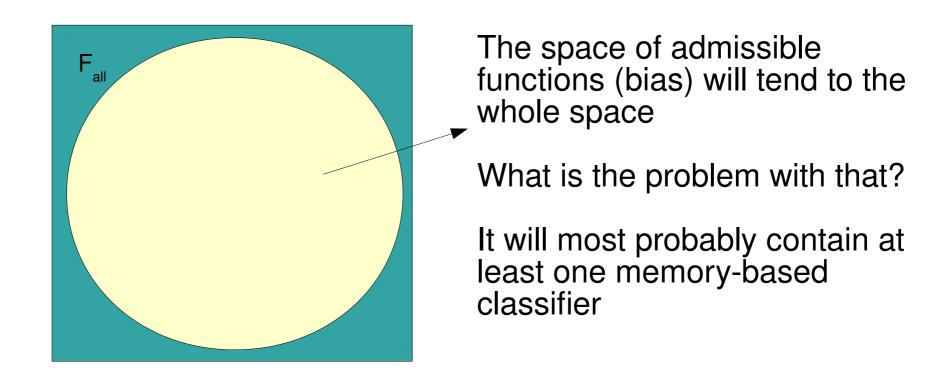
When sigma tends to infinity



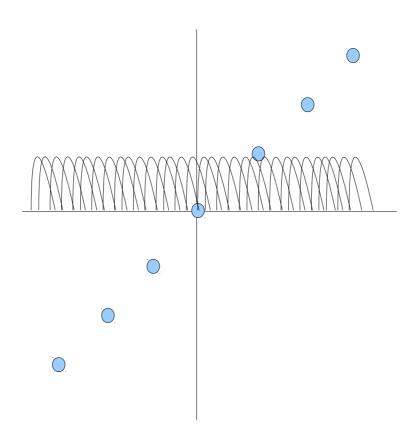
When sigma tends to infinity



When sigma tends to zero



When sigma tends to zero



References

- Luxburg and Scholkopf, Statistical Learning Theory: Models, Concepts, and Results. Handbook of the History of Logic. Volume 10: Inductive Logic. Volume Editors: Dov M. Gabbay, Stephan Hartmann and John Woods, Elsevier, 2009
- Schölkopf, B., Smola, A. J., Learning With Kernels: Support Vector Machines, Regularization, Optimization, and Beyond, MIT, 2002
- Book coming soon :)

References

