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A question about VC dimension. 2D Axis aligned rectangles

Asked 6 years, 7 months ago Modified 6 years, 7 months ago Viewed 3k times



To calculate VC dimension of axis-aligned rectangles on 2D, according to what I've learned, we should do the following:

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i) Prove that there is at least one particular set S of points of cardinality d which can be classified perfectly by $H = \{Axis aligned rectangles\}$.



ii) Prove that none of set of d+1 points can be shattered.

I have some doubts with that.

A)

First, it is true that there exists a set of 4 points which can be perfectly classified. Thus, $\dim VC(H) \ge 4$.

And now, If I want to prove dimVC(H) = 4, I have to prove that none of set with 5 points can be classified with axis alined rectangles. But the following sets can be classified perfectly:

- a) - -
- b) + - -
- C) + + - -
- d) + + + -
- e) + + + + -
- f) + + + + +

Suppose that all those points are at the same line which is parallel to x axis of Euclidean plane i.e. the positions of those points x_i for i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is given by (i, 1). Then, there exists a set of 5 points which can be classified well, thus VC dimension of our H is ≥ 5 .

What's happening here?

Thanks

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asked Sep 10, 2017 at 0:15

Applicable Math
327 2 10

1 Answer

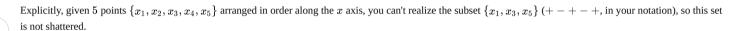
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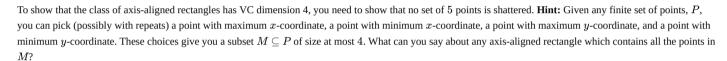


You've misunderstood what it means to shatter a set. To have VC dimension ≥ 5 , you need to find a set of 5 points in the plane such that *all* 32 subsets of these points can be obtained by intersecting with axis-aligned rectangles, not just the 6 sets you found.











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edited Sep 10, 2017 at 14:38

answered Sep 10, 2017 at 0:33



Alex Kruckman

Thanks. But I still have some doubts with the definition of VC dimension. If we consider a set of given 4 points, what happens if I have

$$\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\} = +, -, +, -$$

aligned in order over the x axis? This is not realizable, thus VC dimension of rectangle is not > 4. However, its VC dimension is 4. – Applicable Math Sep 10, 2017 at 2:38

I think I'm little bit confused with the definition VCdim. To prove that the vc dimension of a hypothesis class H is d, first, I have to show that there exist a set of d points such that we can shatter all 2^d combinations of labeling points. Then, I have to prove that there is NO set of d+1 points that can be shattered by using previous hypothesis class. In the case of this example of rectangles, I have two possibilities. With 5 points in Euclidean plane, I can have: i) 5 points aligned ii) 4 points forming a convex hull and another one inside that convex hull.

Applicable Math Sep 10, 2017 at 2:59 ℓ

The first case obviously cannot be shattered (we can simply consider your example). For the second case, if I assign — to the point contained in the convex hull, and positives to the vertices of this convex hull, there is no way to classify this set using our hypothesis. Thus, its VC dimension is less than 5. So, we conclude that Its VC dimension must be 4. Is this argument OK? That is what I understood reading your answer. — Applicable Math Sep 10, 2017 at 3:02

Your argument is along the right track, but why does every set of 5 points fit into cases i) or ii)? For example, what about the vertices of a regular pentagon? Here we have 5 points forming the convex hull. I'll edit my answer with a hint. — Alex Kruckman Sep 10, 2017 at 14:34

Definitely, I have not considered that case. I will read your hint carefully. Thanks. - Applicable Math Sep 10, 2017 at 21:10