

1. 1. 1

← 1. 3. 5

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ w \\ 1 \\ b \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} I_d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{m \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = J_{m \times (d+1)}$$

$$A = \begin{matrix} m \times (d+1) \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} -A_1 & - \\ -A_2 & - \\ \vdots & \\ -A_m & - \end{bmatrix}$$

$\forall i \in [m], A_i = -y_i [x_i^T \ 1]$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{2} V^T Q V = \frac{1}{2} W^T I_d W = \frac{1}{2} W^T W \quad \leftarrow \text{SVD decomposition}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \forall i \in [m], y_i (\langle w, x_i \rangle + b) \geq 1 \iff -y_i (\langle w, x_i \rangle + b) \leq -1 \iff -y_i [x_i^T \ 1] \cdot V \leq -1$$

$$\iff AV \leq J$$

Proof, using the fact that  $\sum_i y_i \geq 0$

$\textcircled{2} \quad (2) \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \text{by } -V = \underline{\text{row}} \text{ of } V$

1. 2. 1

$$S_m = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\} \quad \leftarrow \text{rows } \textcircled{2}$$

$$P_0[S_m \cap Y = \emptyset] = P_0[x_1 \notin X \wedge x_2 \notin X \dots x_m \notin X]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad = \prod_{i=1}^m P_0[x_i \notin X] = \prod_{i=1}^m 1 - P_0[x_i \in X] \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{<} \prod_{i=1}^m (1-\epsilon) = (1-\epsilon)^m \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\leq} e^{-m\epsilon}$$

$P_0[x_i \in X] > \epsilon \Rightarrow \text{many } x_i \in X \quad \text{if } m \gg n \quad \text{so } S_m \text{ is large} \quad \textcircled{2}$

(b)

לעומת סטטיסטיות זמינה  $\mathbb{P}_{\hat{f}_S}$  לול

$$\cdot L_{0,\delta}(\hat{f}_S) > \epsilon \Leftrightarrow P_0[x \in \mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S}] > \epsilon \quad \rightarrow \text{נדפס}$$

$S_m$  הוא מילוי של  $\hat{f}_S$ -ה ופונקציית  $\mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S}$  מוגדרת על  $S_m$  אז  $S_m \cap \mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S} = \emptyset$ , לכן

$$P_0[S_m \cap \mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S} = \emptyset] \leq e^{-m\epsilon} \quad \leftarrow \text{טבלה (a)} \text{ תרמו}$$

$$\{L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) > \epsilon\} = \{S_m \cap \mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S} = \emptyset\} \quad \rightarrow \text{נדפס}$$

$$P_0[P_0[x \in \mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S}] > \epsilon] = P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) > \epsilon] \leq P_0[S_m \cap \mathcal{Z}_{\hat{f}_S} = \emptyset] \leq e^{-m\epsilon} \quad \text{טבלה}$$

$$\underline{P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) > \epsilon] \leq e^{-m\epsilon}} \quad \leftarrow \text{טבלה}$$

$S_m$  מוגדרת כSubset של  $A$  ולכן  $A \setminus S_m$  מוגדרת כSubset של  $\hat{f}_S$  → נדפס

$$P_0[L_{0,f}(A(S_m)) < \epsilon] = P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) < \epsilon] \quad \text{רנכן}$$

נדפס

$$P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) < \epsilon] = 1 - P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) \geq \epsilon] = 1 - (P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) > \epsilon] + P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) = \epsilon])$$

$$\geq 1 - P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) < \epsilon] \geq 1 - e^{-m\epsilon}$$

$$\beta = e^{-m\epsilon} \quad P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) < \epsilon] \geq 1 - \beta \quad \leftarrow \text{טבלה}$$

$$\epsilon, \beta \text{ סוברים ידויים ו } M = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) \text{ שורש } S_m \text{ מוגדר נוכן}$$

1-2-2

- Minimax  $\hat{r}_s = \max \left( \left\{ \|x_i\|^2 \right\}_{i=1}^m \right)$

$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|x\|^2 \leq r_s\}$  յուրաքանչյան առանցք է՝  $x_{r_s} \rightarrow \text{լազ}$

רְפָאִים אֲמַתְּסָה נָאָרָה כְּבָדָלָה תְּמִימָה

Sum of all  $f_i(x)$  is called the sum of the function values at point  $x$ .  
 The area under the curve  $y = f(x)$  between  $x = a$  and  $x = b$  is given by the definite integral of  $f(x)$  from  $a$  to  $b$ , denoted as  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ .

‘כִּי תְּבִרֵךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְתַּפְרִיר כָּל־מָתְתָא’

$$P_0[L_{0,f}(d_{\hat{f}_S}) < \epsilon] = P_0[L_{0,f}(\hat{f}_S) < \epsilon] = P_0[L_{0,f}(A(s_m)) < \epsilon] > 1 - \delta$$

$$e^{-m\epsilon} < e^{-\hat{m}\epsilon} \quad \text{for } N > N_0 \quad m > \hat{m} \quad \text{if } \epsilon > 0$$

$$P_n \left[ L_{0,t} (A(s_m)) < \epsilon \right] > 1 - \frac{m\epsilon}{e} \geq 1 - \frac{\hat{m}\epsilon}{e} = 1 - \delta$$

$$M_H(\gamma, \delta) \leq \hat{N} = \frac{1}{\delta} \ln\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \text{ rounds} - N \text{ rounds} \quad \text{for } \gamma < 1 - \delta \quad M > \hat{N} \quad \int_{\gamma}^{\delta} \quad \int_{\gamma}^{\delta}$$

11

$$M \geq M_H^{UC}(\epsilon/2, \beta)$$

From the above

'SIC' Uniform convergence property means given  $H - \epsilon > 0$  there exists  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\Pr_{\text{sample}} \left[ \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(h) - L(h) \right| < \epsilon \right] \geq 1 - \beta$

$$\text{(i)} h_0 = \arg \min_{h \in H} L_0(h)$$

$\rightarrow$  for any  $s$

$$\text{(ii)} h_s = \arg \min_{h \in H} L_s(h)$$

$L_s(h_s) \leq L_s(h_0)$  since ERM  $\rightarrow$  we minimize  $L_s$  to get  $h_s$

$L_0(h_s) - L_s(h_0) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \Leftrightarrow |L_s(h_s) - L_0(h_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$  since  $\xi$ -representative  $\Leftrightarrow s \sim \text{uniform}$

$$- L_s(h_0) + L_0(h_0) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \Leftrightarrow |L_s(h_0) - L_0(h_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$
 also

$$\underline{L_0(h_s) < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + L_s(h_s) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + L_s(h_0) < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} + L_0(h_0) = L_0(h_0) + \epsilon} \quad \leftarrow \text{from part}$$

$L_0(h_s) < L_0(h_0) + \epsilon$  since  $s$  is uniform

$$h_0 \text{ minimizes } \min_{h \in H} L_0(h) = L_0(h_0)$$

$$1 - \beta \leq \Pr \left[ L_0(h_s) < L_0(h_0) + \epsilon \right] = \Pr \left[ L_0(h_s) < \min_{h \in H} L_0(h) + \epsilon \right]$$

$$M_H(\epsilon, \beta) \text{ for APAC implies } H \geq \frac{\epsilon}{\beta} \ln(1/\beta)$$

$$\therefore M_H(\epsilon, \beta) \leq M_H^{UC}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}, \beta\right)$$

$\cap$  (can)  $H_{\text{parity}}$   $\subseteq$   $V \subset D$

ANSWER

$\forall I \subseteq [N] \quad , \quad h_I(x) = \langle w_I, x \rangle \bmod 2$

$$VC(H_{\text{parity}}) \leq \log_2(2^n) = n$$

כבר נראה כי ניתן לחלק סט נתונים  $H_{\text{pairs}}$  ל- $k=15$  קבוצות לפי גודל היחסים.

פונקציית סופר  $S$  (superfunction)  $S = \{(00\dots 1), (00\dots 10), (00\dots 100), \dots, (10\dots 00)\}$   
 $s_i = \begin{smallmatrix} n-i & i-1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \in S$

לכל  $j \in I$  קיימת  $s_j$  מינימלית ב- $\{h_I\}$ , כלומר  $h_I - s_j \geq 0$ .

$$\text{VC}(D(H_{\text{parity}})) \geq n \text{ such that } n = |S| \text{ for all } S \subseteq [m], \text{ where } H_{\text{parity}} \text{ is defined as } \bigcup_{S \subseteq [m]} \{x \in D : \sum_{i \in S} x_i \text{ is even}\}$$

1-3-2

$$\cup C_D(H_2) = J_2, \cup C_D(H_1) = J_1 \quad \leftarrow \text{nos}$$

H<sub>1</sub> → VCC (S) = J<sub>1</sub> - e → S CO N<sup>1</sup> & 'S' M<sup>1</sup> C → VCD S → V<sub>1</sub> N

анонимна таємність - це заслуга письменників, які пишуть під псевдонімами.

$\lambda \in H_1 \cap N_{\Gamma}^{\perp}$  if and only if  $\lambda \in H_1 \cap H_2$  and  $\lambda \in N_{\Gamma}^{\perp}$ .

Now  $h_\alpha(s) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $|s| \rightarrow \infty$  if  $\alpha > 1$ .

$VCD(H_2) = \delta_2 \geq \delta_1 = VCD(H_1)$   $\Rightarrow$   $S$   $\text{unc}$   $\text{res} \text{ss}$   $H_2$   $\text{per}$   $\text{res}$   $\text{ss}$

-  8, 3, 1, 1