

CORRECTION DES TRAVAUX DIRIGÉS DE
MACHINE LEARNING
CYCLE PLURIDISCIPLINAIRE D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES
UNIVERSITÉ PARIS SCIENCES ET LETTRES

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vendredi 5 juin 2020



EXERCICE 1. —

1) Pour $i \in [n]$, sachant que $\hat{f}(x_i)$ et y_i sont dans $\{-1, 1\}$, on a :

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(x_i) \neq y_i &\iff \text{sign}(\hat{f}^{(1:m)}(x_i)) \neq \text{sign}(y_i) \\ &\iff y_i \hat{f}^{(1:m)}(x_i) \leq 0.\end{aligned}$$

On a donc :

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_S(\hat{f}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{\hat{f}(x_i) \neq y_i\}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{y_i \hat{f}^{(1:m)}(x_i) \leq 0\}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:m)}(x_i)) = Z^{(m)},\end{aligned}$$

car on peut facilement se convaincre que pour tout $u \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{1}_{\{u \geq 0\}} \leq e^u$.

2) Par récurrence. Pour $k = 0$,

$$\pi^{(1)} = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \right) = \left(\frac{e^{-y_i \times 0}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{-y_j \times 0}} \right)_{i \in [n]} = \left(\frac{e^{-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:0)}(x_i)}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{-y_j \hat{f}^{(1:0)}(x_j)}} \right)_{i \in [n]}.$$

Pour $1 \leq k \leq m$, et $i \in [n]$, on a par hypothèse de récurrence :

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i^{(k)} \exp \left(-w^{(k)} y_i \hat{f}^{(k)}(x_i) \right) &= \frac{\exp \left(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:(k-1))}(x_i) \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp \left(-y_j \hat{f}^{(1:(k-1))}(x_j) \right)} \exp \left(-w^{(k)} y_i \hat{f}^{(k)}(x_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{\exp \left(-w^{(k)} \hat{f}^{(1:k)}(x_i) \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp \left(-y_j \hat{f}^{(1:(k-1))}(x_j) \right)}. \end{aligned}$$

Donc,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{(k+1)} &= \left(\frac{\pi_i^{(k)} \exp \left(-w^{(k)} y_i \hat{f}^{(k)}(x_i) \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j^{(k)} \exp \left(-w^{(k)} y_j \hat{f}^{(k)}(x_j) \right)} \right)_{i \in [n]} \\ &= \left(\frac{\exp \left(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:k)}(x_i) \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp \left(-y_j \hat{f}^{(1:k)}(x_j) \right)} \right)_{i \in [n]} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pour $0 \leq k \leq m-1$, on a $\hat{f}^{(1:k+1)} = \hat{f}^{(1:k)} + w^{(k)} \hat{f}^{(k)}$, et donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{Z^{(k+1)}}{Z^{(k)}} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:k+1)}(x_i)\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:k)}(x_i)\right)} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:k)}(x_i)\right) \exp\left(-y_i w^{(k+1)} \hat{f}^{(k+1)}(x_i)\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-y_i \hat{f}^{(1:k)}(x_i)\right)} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i^{(k+1)} \exp\left(-y_i w^{(k+1)} \hat{f}^{(k+1)}(x_i)\right) \\
&= e^{-w^{(k+1)}} \sum_{\substack{i \in [n] \\ \hat{f}^{(k+1)}(x_i) = y_i}} \pi_i^{(k+1)} + e^{w^{(k+1)}} \sum_{\substack{i \in [n] \\ \hat{f}^{(k+1)}(x_i) \neq y_i}} \pi_i^{(k+1)} \\
&= e^{-w^{(k+1)}} (1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)}) + e^{w^{(k+1)}} \varepsilon^{(k+1)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1/\varepsilon^{(k+1)} - 1}} (1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)}) + \sqrt{1/\varepsilon^{(k+1)} - 1} \cdot \varepsilon^{(k+1)} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^{(k+1)}}{1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)}}} (1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)}) + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)}}{\varepsilon^{(k+1)}}} \varepsilon^{(k+1)} \\
&= 2\sqrt{\varepsilon^{(k+1)}(1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)})}.
\end{aligned}$$

4) Un simple étude de fonction permet de voir que $u \mapsto u(1-u)$ est croissante sur $[0, 1/2]$. Comme pour $0 \leq k \leq m$, $\varepsilon^{(k+1)} \leq 1/2 - \gamma$ par hypthèse, on a, en remarquant que $Z^{(0)} = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_S(\hat{f}) \leq Z^{(m)} &= \frac{Z^{(m)}}{Z^{(m-1)}} \times \dots \times \frac{Z^{(1)}}{Z^{(0)}} = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} 2\sqrt{\varepsilon^{(k+1)}(1 - \varepsilon^{(k+1)})} \\
&\leq \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma\right)} = (1 - 4\gamma^2)^{m/2} = e^{\frac{m}{2} \log(1-4\gamma^2)} \\
&\leq e^{\frac{m}{2}(-4\gamma^2)} = e^{-2\gamma^2 m}.
\end{aligned}$$

