## FUNDAÇÃO GETULIO VARGAS ESCOLA DE MATEMÁTICA APLICADA MESTRADO 2015.3

APRENDIZAGEM POR MÁQUINAS

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Resolução do dever de casa #2

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## 1 Problem 2.1

Sabemos que:

$$E_{out}(g) \le E_{in}(g) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} ln \frac{2M}{\delta}}$$

$$\epsilon(M, N, \delta) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} ln \, \frac{2M}{\delta}}$$

a) Para  $M=1,\,\delta=0,03$  e  $\epsilon\leq0,05$ 

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2N}ln\,\frac{2M}{\delta}}\leq (0,05)^2\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2N}ln\,\frac{2M}{\delta}\leq (0,05)^2$$

$$N \ge \frac{1}{2} ln \frac{2}{0,03} \frac{1}{(0,05)^2} = 839,941$$

b) Para  $M = 100, \, \delta = 0,03 \, e \, \epsilon \leq 0,05$ 

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2N}ln\,\frac{2M}{\delta}}\leq (0,05)^2\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2N}ln\,\frac{2M}{\delta}\leq (0,05)^2$$

$$N \ge \frac{1}{2} ln \frac{200}{0.03} \frac{1}{(0.05)^2} = 1760,97$$

c) Para  $M = 10000, \, \delta = 0,03 \, e \, \epsilon \leq 0,05$ 

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} ln \frac{2M}{\delta}} \le (0,05)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2N} ln \frac{2M}{\delta} \le (0,05)^2$$

$$N \ge \frac{1}{2} ln \, \frac{20000}{0,03} \frac{1}{(0,05)^2} = 2682,009$$

## 2 Problem 2.22

De antemão, pelo enunciado sabemos que  $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon]=0$  e  $var(\epsilon)=\sigma^2$  e  $E_{out}(g)=E_{x,y}[(g(x)-y(x))^2]$ .

Portanto, podemos fazer:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{\mathrm{out}}(g^{(\mathcal{D})})] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}}[(g^{(\mathcal{D})}(\mathbf{x}) - y(\mathbf{x}))^2]] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}}[\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[g^{(\mathcal{D})}(\mathbf{x})^2] - \overline{g}(\mathbf{x})^2 + \overline{g}(\mathbf{x})^2 - 2\overline{g}(\mathbf{x})y(\mathbf{x}) + y(\mathbf{x})^2]$$

Usando o fato  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[g^{(\mathcal{D})}(\mathbf{x})^2] - \overline{g}(\mathbf{x})^2 = var(x)$  e substituindo y(x) por  $f(x) + \epsilon$ , obtemos:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{\text{out}}(g^{(\mathcal{D})})] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}}[var(\mathbf{x}) + \overline{g}(\mathbf{x})^2 - 2\overline{g}(\mathbf{x})f(\mathbf{x}) + f(\mathbf{x})^2 - 2\overline{g}(\mathbf{x})\epsilon + 2f(\mathbf{x})\epsilon + \epsilon^2]$$

Sabemos que:  $bias(x) = \overline{g}(\mathbf{x})^2 - 2\overline{g}(\mathbf{x})f(\mathbf{x}) + f(\mathbf{x})^2$ . Logo:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{\mathrm{out}}(g^{(\mathcal{D})})] = var + bias - 2 \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x},y}[\overline{g}(\overline{\mathbf{x}})\epsilon] + 2\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x},y}[f(\overline{\mathbf{x}})\epsilon] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x},y}[\epsilon^2]$$

Como  $\mathbb{E}[\omega^2] = (\mathbb{E}[\omega])^2 + var(\omega)$  temos:

$$\mathbb{E}[\epsilon^2] = \sigma^2$$

Assim:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[E_{\text{out}}(g^{(\mathcal{D})})] = var + bias + \sigma^2$$