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(PAC learning)

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Problem 1 (PAC learnability):

Let \mathcal{C} be a concept class and \mathcal{A} a learning algorithm that, when given a sample of n instances as input, outputs the empirical-risk minimizer $\hat{c}_n^* \in \mathcal{C}$. Consider the following inequalities:

- For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathcal{R}(\hat{c}_n^*) - \inf_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{R}(c) < 2 \sup_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \left| \hat{\mathcal{R}}_n(c) - \mathcal{R}(c) \right|.$$

- If \mathcal{C} is finite, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\sup_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \left| \hat{\mathcal{R}}_n(c) - \mathcal{R}(c) \right| > \epsilon \right) \leq 2 |\mathcal{C}| \exp(-2n\epsilon^2).$$

Use these inequalities to prove that $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{R}(\hat{c}_n^*) - \inf_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{R}(c) > \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Problem 2 (PAC learnability of intervals):

Consider the concept class $\mathcal{C} := \{\mathbb{I}_{[\ell, \infty)} \mid \ell \in \mathbb{R}\}$ consisting of all indicator functions of intervals of the form $[\ell, \infty)$:

$$\mathbb{I}_{[\ell, \infty)}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < \ell \\ 1 & x \geq \ell \end{cases}$$

Fix some $\ell^* \in \mathbb{R}$ and consider the classifier $c^* = \mathbb{I}_{[\ell^*, \infty)}$. Let X_1, X_2, \dots be i.i.d. random variables taking values in \mathbb{R} and let $Y_i := c^*(X_i)$. Moreover, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$X_{\min}^n := \min_{i \leq n, Y_i = 1} X_i \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{c}_n := \mathbb{I}_{[X_{\min}^n, \infty)}.$$

1. Let $\epsilon > 0$ and assume that there is a unique $\ell_\epsilon^+ \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mathbf{P}(\ell^* \leq X_i < \ell_\epsilon^+) = \epsilon$. Show that $\mathbf{P}(\ell_\epsilon^+ \leq X_{\min}^n) = (1 - \epsilon)^n$.
2. Show that if $n > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$, then $\mathbf{P}(\ell_\epsilon^+ \leq X_{\min}^n) < \delta$. *Hint:* $1 - z \leq \exp(-z)$.
3. Show that \mathcal{C} is efficiently PAC-learnable from \mathcal{C} . *Hint:* Prove $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{R}(\hat{c}_n) > \epsilon) = \mathbf{P}(\ell_\epsilon^+ \leq X_{\min}^n)$.