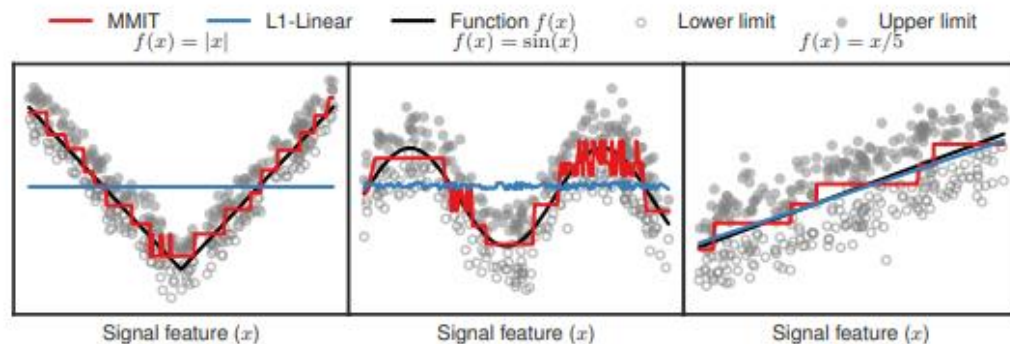


1. Original Figure:



2. Citation:

Alexandre Drouin, Toby Dylan Hocking, Francois Laviolette, "Maximum Margin Interval Tree", Figure 4:

3. Problem setting

Input:  $\mathbf{x}_i$  belong to  $\mathbb{R}^p$  is a feature vector,  $\mathbf{y}_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\underline{y}_i, \overline{y}_i)$ , with  $\underline{y}_i, \overline{y}_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ; are lower and upper limits of a target interval.

Output:  $D$  is an unknown data generating distribution

Desire function:

$$\underset{h}{\text{minimize}} \quad \mathbf{E}_{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) \sim D} \phi_{\ell}(-h(\mathbf{x}_i) + \underline{y}_i) + \phi_{\ell}(h(\mathbf{x}_i) - \overline{y}_i),$$

This function is the requirement, we need minimize the erroneous, the erroneous is decided by the number of predicted values that outside of the target interval.

4. Data sources:

<https://github.com/aldro61/mmit-data>

The data that the figure use is in the folder simulated.abs, simulated.linear and simulated.sin

5. Algorithm:

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**Algorithm 1** Dynamic programming algorithm for computing minimum total hinge loss.

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1: Input: limits  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , signs  $s \in \{-1, 1\}$ , margin  $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ .
2: Initialize:  $B \leftarrow \text{map}\{\}$ ,  $J \leftarrow B.\text{end}()$ ,  $M \leftarrow \text{Coefs}(0)$ 
3: for data points  $t$  from 1 to  $n$ :
4:    $f \leftarrow \text{Coefs}[s_t \ell(s_t(\mu - y_t) + \epsilon)]$ 
5:    $b \leftarrow y_t - s_t \epsilon$ 
6:    $B.\text{insert}(b, f)$ 
7:   if  $0 < s_t(B[J].\text{breakpoint} - y_t) + \epsilon$ :
8:      $M \leftarrow M + \text{Coefs}[\ell(s_t(\mu - y_t) + \epsilon)]$ 
9:   while !MinInInterval( $M, B, J$ ):
10:    if Increasing( $M$ ):  $J \leftarrow J - 1$ ;  $M \leftarrow M - B[J].\text{function}$ 
11:    else:  $M \leftarrow M + B[J].\text{function}$ ;  $J \leftarrow J + 1$ 
12:    $\mu_t^*, P_t^* \leftarrow \text{Minimize}(M, B, J)$ 
13: Output:  $\mu^* \in \mathbb{R}^n, P^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 
```

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