```
(x)= {1 , x30
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             (logbx)' = 1
                                                                                                                                                   D^{2}X = p(1-p)
                                                                                                                          EX=P
 DWUPUNKTOMM B(p) : {0,13} ! P(X=1)=P
                                                 : {0,...,n} | P(X=k) = (10) pk (1-p) n-k
                                                                                                                            Ex = np D^2X = np(1-p)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (\alpha^*)' = \alpha^* \ln \alpha
 DUVMIANOWM
                             B(n,p)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 1(x)={1, x
                                                                    f(x)= 1{x [a,b]} Ex = (a+b)/2, D2x = (b-a)2/12
                             Unif[ais]: [a,5]
 JEDNOSTAJAM
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (e-x)'=-e-x
                                                                                                                                                                                                 logx = ylogx
                            N(µo)
                                                                     1 f(x) = 1 - (x-M) EX = M
 NORMALNY
                                                                                                                                                    DX=62
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            West f(g(x))'=f'(g(x))g'(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                Cogna = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                (0g A = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            log(x.y)= logx + logy
                                                                                 (f_{x}(x) = \int f(x,y) dx) EX = \sum x P(X=x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           log(=) = legx-legg
  P(X=x) = \sum P(X=x,Y=y)
                                                                                                                                                                                               alogab = b
 R.BRZEGONA
                                                                                                                                     E[g(x)] = \( \int g(x) \mathbb{P}(x = x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  ELax+Y = aEX+EY
 P(X=x,Y=y) = P(X=x|Y=y), P(Y=y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 D'[ax+6] = a2 D2X
                                                                                                                                    E[X|Y=y]=Z\times P(X=x|Y=y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                D2X=E[(X-EX)2]
                                   RIMPRUNCENY
  R. LAKENY
                                                                                                                                   E[E[X|Y]] = \sum E[X|Y=y]P(Y=y)
                      P(Y=y|X=x) = \frac{P(X=x|Y=y)P(Y=y)}{P(X=x)}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                D2x=EX2-(EX)2
                                                                                                                                 E[E[XIY]]=EX
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                E[(X-a)]=E[(X-EX)]+(EX-a)2
       PLA NIEZAL . X : Y
                                                                                                                                   KLASUF. BINALNA Llyig) = 1243
       P(Y=y|X=x)=P(Y=y) E[XY]=EX-EY
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (P(y=1|x), h(x)=0
                                                                                                                                    L(h(x)|x) = ((0,h(x))P(y=0|x)+(0,h(x))P(y=1|x)=2p(y=0|x), n(x)=1
       P(x=x, Y=y)=P(x=x)P(Y=y) D2[x+y]=D2x+D2y
                                                                                                                                    L(h) = E[1{Y \neq h(X)}] = ZP(x,y) = P(h(x)\neq y)
                                                                                                                                   h^{*}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & P(y=0|x) > P(y=0|x) \\ 0 & P(y=0|x) > P(y=0|x) \\ present & P(y=0|x) = P(y=0|x) \\ present & P(y=0
                                                                        AL(h)=L(h)-L*(h) 30
NADLITE MA
RTZYMA (ZAI)
                           f-A STRATY RYLYNO SQUART STRATE HA POPULACIO
  g=h(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 L(AIX) < L(O'x)
 L(\hat{\mathbf{g}}|\mathbf{x}) = E[((\mathbf{y},\hat{\mathbf{g}})|\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x}] = \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbf{y},\hat{\mathbf{g}}) P(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})
                                                                                                                                     n(x)=P(1=11x)) 1-n(x)=P(Y=01x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               DLA afte, 17
                                                                                                                                    L(h(x)(x) = {n(x), n(x),1/2 = min{n(x),1-n(x)}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              min {a, 1-a}=== | a-==
RYTHING WALUNKOUE
L(h) = E[L(Y, \hat{g})] = E[L(h(X)|X)] = \sum_{x \in X} L(h(x)|X)P(x)
                                                                                                                                    L(h) = E min {n(x), 1-n(x)} P(x) = [[min {n(x), 1-n(x)}]
  h* = argmin L(h)
                                                                                                                                   h*(x)= { 1 , n(x)= 1/2 
 1 , n(x)= 1/2
                                                                                                                                                                                               DL(h)=E[1{h(x) + h*(x)3 |2n(x)-11]
  h^*(x) = \underset{g \in Y}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(\hat{g}|x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     f^*(x) = \ln \frac{m(x)}{a - n(x)}
                                                                                                                                    ((y, g)=(y-y) ((y, g)=(y-y)2
                                                                                                                                      BELLIZELEDAY
                                                                                                                                   h*(x)=med[Y|X=x] h*(x)=E[Y|X=x]=u
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      LyutADNICZY
                                                                                                                                                                            DL(h)=E[(h*(x)-h(x))]
 DL(h)=L(h)-L(h*)=L(h)-L(h*)+L(h*)-L(h*)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ((y,g)=e-98
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      y=2y-1 8/1,15
                                               B. ETH MACT
                                                                                B. APROKTYM
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LOGARMICW4

$$C(k,\hat{g}) = -\ln \hat{g}_{k} \hat{g} = (\hat{g}_{1}, \dots, \hat{g}_{k}) \in \Delta^{k}$$
 $\Rightarrow \text{BindarM} \quad C(y,\hat{g}) = \{-\ln \hat{g}_{1}, y = 1, y = 0, y = 0$

$$L(\hat{g}(x) = -\frac{k}{k} n_{k}(x) \ln \hat{g}_{k}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x)}}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x)}}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x)}}$$

$$(y_1y_1) = \begin{cases} 0, & y = y_1 \\ 0, & y = 0 \\ 0, & y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h^{*}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \mathcal{N}(x) \geq \frac{c_0}{c_0 + c_0} \\ 0 & \mathcal{N}(x) \geq \frac{c_0}{c_0 + c_0} \end{cases} = \mathcal{A} \Big(\mathcal{N}(x) - \frac{c_0}{c_0 + c_0} \Big)$$

ZAWIASOWY

$$N((y,g)=\max(0,1-yg), y=2y-1)$$

$$L(y|x)=\int (1-\eta(x))(1+g), y>1$$

$$\begin{cases} 1+(1-2\eta(x))g, g\in [-1,1]\\ \eta(x)(1-g), g<-1 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{*}(x)=\int (1-\eta(x))(1-g) = Sgn(\eta(x)-1/2)$$

STRATEGIA

ZNADDÝ H*/L DLA MLASYF

- 1. LYWACE P(ylx); podsTAN DO ht
- 2. WY WALL MOD, MLA), H*(0), H*(1), H*(x), L(h(x)(x), L(h)
- 3. RYZYhoWARUNHOWE ZE WZCZU L (h(x)(x), pormavić Do L(1)x) L(01x)

DAPNIK VC

- 1. POLLY , It isTNIEDE DANIMON WICH ZB: OR {X, ... xn}, 607ic DA 5is poetimieTellai DANE NA WST45Thick 2h sposoBOW -> Vn7n
- Z. ZADEN ZBIOR O ROZM. NIA NIE MITE ZONTAL PRETER H PRETTY WISTOURNY NA WSZUSTNIE 2 N+1 Spesoded (Vn < M)
 - 3. WYNINA, TE Vn=n

DA h ZERM

$$L(\hat{h}) - \min_{h \in H} L(h) = O(\sqrt[h]{\frac{\ln|H|}{n}})$$

BLAN ESTYMACT:

DLA EXPON. UFIGHTS

$$L(\hat{h}) - \min_{h \in H} L(h) = O\left(\frac{m \cdot I(h)}{n}\right) \qquad \frac{\hat{L}_n - \min_{h \in H} L_n(h)}{n} = O\left(\frac{I(n \mid H)}{n}\right)$$

N. (70-134576-1)

$$P(|X-E\times|\geq \epsilon) \leq \frac{D^2X}{\epsilon^2}$$