



## Why

We discuss inferring (or learning) functions from examples.

## Definitions

A *predictor*  $f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$  is a function from  $\mathcal{U}$  to  $\mathcal{V}$ . An *inducer* is a function from finite datasets in  $\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}$  to predictors from  $\mathcal{U}$  to  $\mathcal{V}$ . A *learner* is a function family of inducers, indexed by  $n$ , each defined for datasets of size  $n$ . We call  $\mathcal{U}$  the *inputs*,  $\mathcal{V}$  the *outputs*, and  $f(u)$  the *prediction* of  $f$  on  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ .

## Predicting relations

A *relation inducer* is a function from finite datasets in  $\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}$  to *relations* on  $\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}$ . Since we can associate any relation  $R$  between  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  with a function  $f : \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ ,  $f(u, v) = 1$  if and only if  $(u, v) \in R$ , the predictor case can accomodate learning general relations, beyond functions.

## Notation

Let  $D$  be a dataset of size  $n$  in  $\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}$ . Let  $g : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ , a predictor, which makes prediction  $g(u)$  on input  $u \in \mathcal{U}$ . Let  $G_n : (\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V})^n \rightarrow (\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V})$  be an inducer, so that  $G_n(D)$  is the predictor which the inductor associates with dataset  $D$ . Then  $\{G_n : (\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V})^n \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((\mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}))\}_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$  is a learner.

## Consistent and complete datasets

Let  $D = ((u_i, v_i))_{i=1}^n$  be a dataset and  $R \subset X \times Y$  a relation.  $D$  is *consistent with  $R$*  if each  $(u_i, v_i) \in R$ .  $D$  is *consistent* if there exists a relation with which it is consistent. A dataset is always consistent (take  $R = \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V}$ ).  $D$  is *functionally consistent* if it is consistent with a function; in this case,  $x_i = x_j \longrightarrow y_i = y_j$ .  $D$  is *functionally complete* if  $\cup_i \{x_i\} = X$ . In this case, the dataset includes every element of the relation.

## Other terminology

Other terms for the inputs include *independent variables*, *explanatory variables*, *precepts*, *covariates*, *patterns*, *instances*, or *observations*. Other terms for the outputs include *dependent variables*, *explained variables*, *postcepts*, *targets*, *outcomes*, *labels* or *observational outcomes*. An input, output pair is sometimes called a *record pair*.

Other terms for a learner include *learning algorithm*, or *supervised learning algorithm*. Other terms for a predictor include *input-output mapping*, *prediction rule*, *hypothesis*, *concept*, or *classifier*.

