

$X = \text{input space}$      $Y = \text{output space}$

$f: X \rightarrow Y$     unknown function

$\hookrightarrow f$  deterministic / stochastic

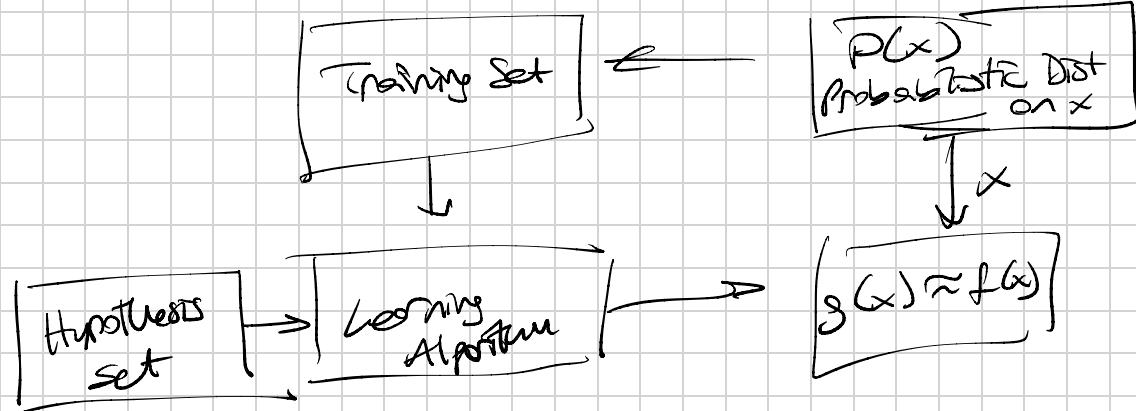
$$Y = f(X) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$$

ben training set'e

ben "learning algorithm"  
hypothesez.

\* Cok büyük bir kime seccerek olursa  
arabalar (overfit vs)    **Buna ben katileyorum**

O zaman ben "hypothesis set" seciyorum ve  
bu set üzerinde learning algoritumu regulasyonu.



Want to minimize:

$$M = \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}(g(x_i) \neq f(x_i)) \right]$$

expected  
value

$$\mathbb{I}(A) = \begin{cases} 1, & A \text{ true} \\ 0, & A \text{ false} \end{cases}$$

Instead we minimize training set loss or tolerance loss:

$$Y = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}(g(x_i) \neq f(x_i))$$

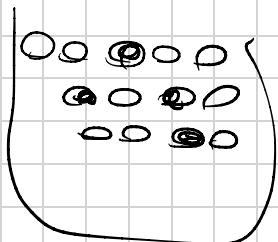
$\checkmark$   $M$  sonu sunulanlarin farki nez  
 $\checkmark$   $M$ 'ya ne kadar yakin

Bugun istatistik olarak genel gormen,  
haftaya da ispat

$\beta$ , hipotes tesvesinin esitligine gidiyor.

Ex:

dryers to eliminate hair and var.



$$M = \frac{\# \text{ } \textcircled{1}}{\# \text{ } \textcircled{1} + \# \text{ } \textcircled{0}}$$

size & birth  
Layer 2  
or not  
in cur

$$V = \frac{\# \text{ } \textcircled{0}}{\# \text{ } \textcircled{1} + \# \text{ } \textcircled{0}} \text{ in sample}$$

If  $M=0.3$ , then what's the probability of  $V=0.1$  where sample size is  $N=102$

1 top section     $\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}$   $\rightarrow 0.3 \cdot (0.1)^3$   
 $\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}$   $\rightarrow 0.1 \cdot 0.3 \cdot (0.1)^8$   
 $\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}\textcircled{0}$

$P(V=0.1) = \underline{10 \cdot (0.3) \cdot (0.1)^8}$

$\begin{cases} P(V=0) = (0.1)^{10} \\ P(V \leq 0.1) = P(V=0.1 + V=0) \\ = 9 \cdot (0.1)^8 + (0.1)^{10} = \frac{9}{10^8} + \frac{1}{10^{10}} = \frac{91}{10^{10}} \end{cases}$

## Hoeffding's Inequality:

Theorem: let  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N$  be independent random variables on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $a_i \leq z_i \leq b_i$  with probability one

If  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n z_i$ , then for all  $t > 0$

$$P[S_n - E(S_n) \geq t] \leq e^{-t^2 / \sum(b_i - a_i)^2}$$

$$\text{and } P[S_n - E(S_n) \leq t] \leq e^{-t^2 / \sum(b_i - a_i)^2}$$

then

$$P[|S_n - E(S_n)| \geq t] \leq 2e^{-t^2 / \sum(b_i - a_i)^2}$$

Unions:  $P(A \vee B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$

Remark:  $z_i \sim \text{Bern}(\mu)$

$$z_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{with prob } \mu \\ 0 & \text{with prob } 1-\mu \end{cases}$$

$a_i = 0, b_i = 1$

Bernoulli vs  
Binomial

Optimum later type otherwise

then

$$S_N = z_1 + \dots + z_N \sim \text{Binom}(N, \mu) \quad \text{and}$$

$$E[S_N] = N \cdot \mu \quad \text{therefore}$$

$$\mathbb{P}[|S_N - \mathbb{E}[S_N]| > t] \leq 2e^{-\frac{2t^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N (1-\mu)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}[|S_N - N\cdot\mu| > t] \leq 2e^{-\frac{2t^2}{N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left[\left|\frac{S_N - \mu}{N}\right| > \frac{t}{N}\right] \leq 2e^{-2(\frac{t}{N})^2/N}$$

$$\varepsilon = t/N$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left[\left|\frac{S_N}{N} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right] \leq 2e^{-\frac{2\varepsilon^2 N}{N}} = \frac{2}{e^{2\varepsilon^2 N}}$$

Y  
sample mean  
superior  
descript

cup halinin sıyah  
olma olasılığı

$$S_n \sim \text{Binom}(n, \mu) \\ P(S_n=1) = \binom{n}{1} \cdot \mu^1 (1-\mu)^{n-1}$$

$$P(S_n=0) = (1-\mu)^n$$

$$P(S_n=k) = \binom{n}{k} \mu^k (1-\mu)^{n-k}$$

Sample size boyutu verilende olasılık kuvvetleri  
boyutu oradaki formları orantısal olarak  $\propto (N-\mu)$

Hoeffding's bine  $V \in \mathcal{M}$ 'nin oranndağı forun bize  
olma olasılığının ne kadar küçük olaşabileceğimiz  
çözdür

Soru Use Hoeffding's identity to bound the  
prob of  $|Y - \mu| >= 0.8$  when  $\mu = 0.9$  ( $N = 10$ )

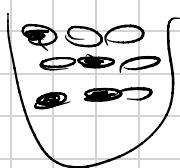
$$|V - \mu| = |Y - 0.8| >= 0.8$$

$$P[|Y - \mu| >= 0.8] \leq 2e^{-2(0.8)^2 \cdot 10}$$
$$\leq 2e^{-12.8}$$

binomial

$$n! \approx 5.52 \times 10^6$$

Tonim



sample selection  
spurious  
noise

$$\textcircled{2} \quad g(x) \neq f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad g(x) = f(x)$$

$$M = E \left[ \mathbf{1}(g(x) \neq f(x)) \right] \quad \text{yani \&ymal ola obeslepi}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{1}(g(x_i) \neq f(x_i)) \quad \text{sample'ch raptipm kantler}$$

$$= E_{in}(g)$$

$$\text{Hoeffding: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P \left[ |E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g)| > \varepsilon \right]$$

$\downarrow$   
 error

$$\leq \underbrace{2e^{-2\varepsilon^2 N}}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{2} = e^{-2\varepsilon^2 N} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right) = 2\varepsilon^2 N$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, P \left[ |E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g)| > \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)} \right] \leq \delta$$

with probability  $1-\delta$  we have:

$$\left| E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g) \right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)}$$





$$E_{out}(g) \leftarrow E_{in}(g) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)}$$

and

$$E_{out}(g) \geq E_{in} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)}$$

$E_{in}$  → Search space sample size you're drawn

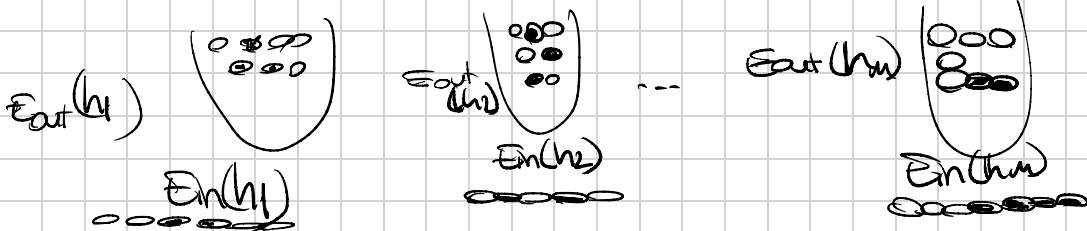
$E_{out}$  → total expected error

N ne kader by de secessie rate onbek.

Bunach dinge | Fonteinen getrokken kader bespreekt

o kader heoptek

Trek van 100 forks getrokken "al binne sey elkeet coekje" dorze?



$$\mathcal{SHT} = \{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m\}$$

ben bunach lig gescrept  
nasil gescrepten enouw  
dor

$\rightarrow$  random binari seceren onlu tıeffding iddialı  
hesabında kullanılmıştır.

$$\left| E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g) \right| > \varepsilon$$

$P_0$  olayı olmam

$$\Rightarrow \left( \left| E_{in}(h_1) - E_{out}(h_1) \right| > \varepsilon \text{ or } P_1 \right)$$

$$\left( \left| E_{in}(h_2) - E_{out}(h_2) \right| > \varepsilon \text{ or } P_2 \right)$$

⋮ or

$$\left( \left| E_{in}(h_m) - E_{out}(h_m) \right| > \varepsilon \text{ or } P_m \right)$$

$$P_0 \stackrel{\text{te}}{\Rightarrow} P_1 \vee P_2 \vee P_3 \vee \dots \vee P_m \quad \text{olma olasılığının birbir}$$

$$P(P_0) \leq P(P_1 \vee P_2 \vee \dots \vee P_m) \leq \sum_{i=1}^m P(P_i) \leq$$

$\underbrace{\leq \sum_{i=1}^m 2e^{-2\varepsilon^2 N}}_{\text{Hoeffding}} = 2me^{-2\varepsilon^2 N}$

$$\text{Yani: } P\left[ |E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g)| > \varepsilon \right] \leq 2m e^{-2\varepsilon^2 N}$$

Hiperparametre değerlerini gridsearch ile  $M=1000$   
yani 1000 farklı hiperparametre değerlendirdi.

Sample size yeteneği limite yine  $2m^{\frac{1}{2}}$  yani, yani  
bulutlu fonksiyonları oluştur.

Mosela linear / logistie regressie'da late sonuz  
parametre  $\rightarrow \infty$

Tanım: VC dimension termina giyges.

"Önceli olor kac forthi modelim oldugu  
depli o modellerde kac forthi etkisine  
yapabildigimiz"

VC (Vapnik-Chervonenkis) - Dimension

$h \in H$ ,  $x \in X$ ,  $h(x) \in \{-1, 1\}$

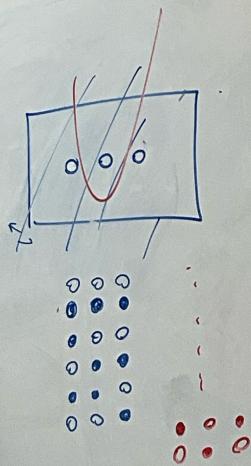
Def:  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in X$

bir hipo -  
kac forthi sekilde ayristir/  
etiketleyebilir?

$\Rightarrow H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \{h(x_1), h(x_2), \dots, h(x_n)\}$   
ter kismi ver :  $h \in H$

Def:  $M_H(N) = \max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} |H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)|$   
er mi intialle max  
kac forthi etkisi  
sizsin

-Dimension (Vapnik - Chervonenkis)



$$P_0 \Rightarrow P_1 \vee P_2 \vee \dots \vee P_N$$

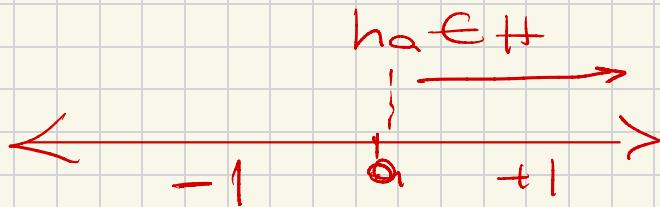
$$P(P_0) \leq P(P_1 \vee P_2 \vee \dots \vee P_N)$$

$\gamma_{\text{ani}}$

$$P \left[ |E_m(g) - E_g| \right]$$

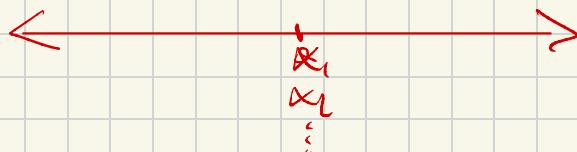
$|A| = \text{# of elements in } A$

Ex:  $\mathbb{H}$  : positive rays,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$



$$h_a(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } x > a \\ -1, & \text{if } x < a \end{cases}$$

eğer herhangi sayıya yerde scersen:



sadece 2 farklı etiket  
sayıları dur

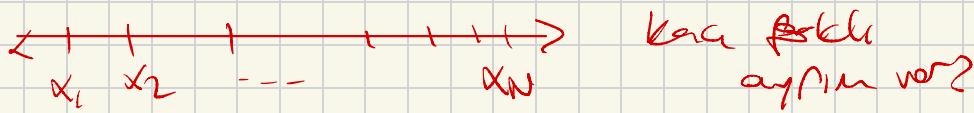
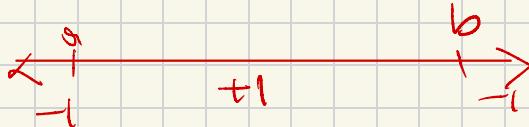
herhangi sayıya koysan:



$$m_{\mathbb{H}}(N) = N+1 \rightarrow N+1 \text{ farklı etiket}\br/>sayıları kullanır$$

ex:  $H$ : positive intervals  $X = \mathbb{R}$

$$h_{a,b} \in H \Rightarrow h_{a,b}(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & x \in [a,b] \\ -1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$M_+(N) = \binom{N+1}{2} + 1 = \frac{(N+1) \cdot N}{2} + 1$$

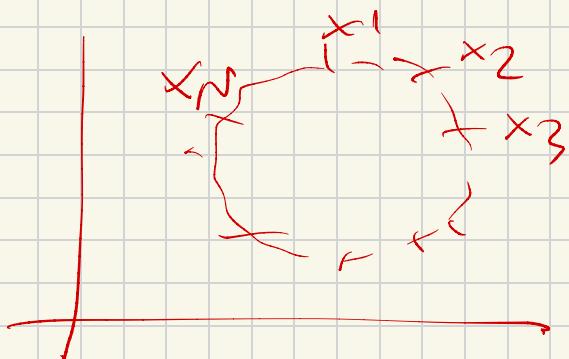
folgt setzt  
etablieren mit.

ex:  $H$ : positive convex set ;  $X \in \mathbb{R}$

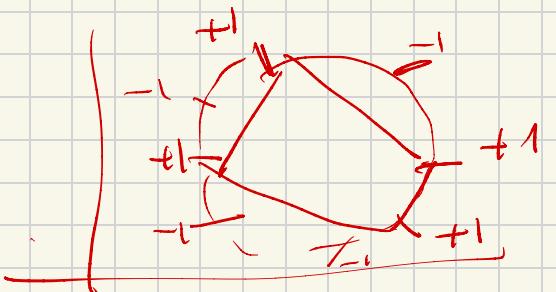


$$M_+(N) = ? \quad \max \text{ of } \text{cat } \text{ def } 2^N$$

$\leq 2^N$  Ver zumindest  $2^N$  der Werte



nuclen:



bij seelink is teledip  
kantoor Parkh Eelklae  
otiketylekblinn. Vanou bou  
het zonan  $2^N$

$\therefore$  cember jarin deyse het zonan  $2^N$

Hoeffding's going to show that if  $M$  is the  
size of the set:

$$P[|E_{in}(g) - E_{out}(g)| \geq \epsilon] \leq 2M e^{-\frac{2\epsilon^2 N}{M}}$$

↓  
butun yeter  
 $M_{+}(N)$  yeter

mesela

$$\underbrace{2 M_{+}(N)}_{2^N \text{ olursa çok büyük}} e^{-\frac{2\epsilon^2 N}{M_{+}(N)}}$$

2<sup>N</sup> olursa çok büyük  
eski yeter

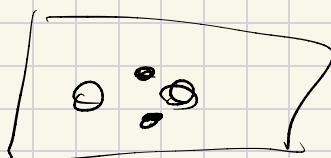
$N^2 + N + \dots$  gibi bir polinom  
olsa, o zaman bunu bir polinom  
sinirlesik yeter kadar veri  
olursa däremə gəzəkəsər!

Definition: If  $M_{+}(N) = 2^N$ , then

$H$  shatters  $N$  points  
(perceptron)

2 ve 3 rotatıv shatter edələrənən ona

4 tək ərkəti:



bu setlədə  
ayrımları bir dəfəne  
təqib

Definition : Smallest number  $k$  where

$\text{Mif}(k) < 2^k$  is called a "breaking point" for  $H$

$$\frac{1}{2}N^2 + \frac{1}{2}N + 1 = 2^N$$

→ est. if m k mif  
 $\pi k N$

1 de oluyor

→ positive Ray → breaking point  $\infty$

2 de oluyor

→ positive interval breaking point = 3

3 de oluyor

positive convex sets →

breaking point  $\infty$

lumber her forte  
slatter edip

Theorem: If  $k$  is a breaking point

for  $H(m+(k) < 2^k)$ , then FN  
 $M_+(N) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{N}{i}$  by funktion  
Nye korte binomial

Definition: If  $N$  is the largest number such that  $M_+(N) = 2^m$ , then  $N$  is called the VC-dimension of  $H$ .

$k \rightarrow$  breaking point  $\Rightarrow k-1$ : VC dimension

$$d_{VC} = VC\text{-dimension} = k-1$$

$$\Rightarrow M_+(N) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{d_{VC}} \binom{N}{i} \xrightarrow{\text{bin}} \text{polynom}$$

*growth function*

efter hir breaking point versa!

$$\mathbb{P}[|E_n(s) - E_{n+1}(s)| \geq \varepsilon] \leq 4 M_+(2N) e^{-\frac{1}{8} \varepsilon^2 N}$$

"Jucătorul să devină N va să  
spune asta!"

hahaha bănuiesc!

Ex: H: lines with normals,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_i \end{array} \right. \quad \cdot \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} x_3 \\ \vdots \\ \cdot \end{array} \right|$$

Degenerante L5-Lösung

Was für alle sechs  
etwas kein Kriterium?

$$M_H(N) = ?$$

Yazde ana cozmeden birakti.