

① A learning algorithm,  $D$  a distribution loss function in  $[0, 1]$

IM <sub>2</sub>
6 7 5 7 7 1 1 2 4 3
P>P<P> 3 2 2 6 3 0 2 1
_____

$$(a) \forall \epsilon, \delta > 0 \exists m(\epsilon, \delta) \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] \leq \epsilon$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) \geq 1 - \delta] \leq \epsilon$$

$$(b) \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] = 0$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] = 0$$

$\Leftarrow$   
 $(b) \Rightarrow (a)$

:  $\forall m(\epsilon, \delta) \exists \epsilon' > 0 \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) \geq \epsilon'] \leq \delta$

$$\mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] < \epsilon$$

由上式可得  $\epsilon' = \delta \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\therefore$

$$\mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) > \epsilon] \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] + \delta \epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{\delta \epsilon + \delta \epsilon}{\epsilon} = \delta$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) \leq \epsilon] \geq 1 - \delta$$

$(a \Leftarrow b)$   $\Leftarrow$  f.l.n

$(a) \Rightarrow (b)$   $\Rightarrow$

$$\forall \epsilon, \delta > 0 \exists m(\epsilon, \delta) \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] \leq \epsilon$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) \geq 1 - \delta] \leq \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) \geq 1 - \delta] \neq 0$$

$\leftarrow$  : 由 R > N.W

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] > 0$$

$\therefore L_D(A(S)) \in \cup_{i=1}^k \{x_i\}$  (由 R > N.W)

$\therefore m(\epsilon, \delta) \text{ 时 } (\epsilon > 0) \text{ 时 } \mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) > \epsilon] > \delta$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) > \epsilon] > \delta^*$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = x] dx > \delta^* \quad (*)$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) \leq (\delta^*)^2] \geq 1 - \frac{\delta^*}{2} \quad (\text{由 } \delta^* < \delta)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\therefore \delta^* = (\epsilon)^2, \delta = \frac{\delta^*}{2}$$

由 R >

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{V} \quad (\star) \rightarrow \\
 & \varepsilon^* < \int_0^{r^*} \left[ \times P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = x] dx + \\
 & + \int_{r^*}^{\infty} \left[ \times P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = x] dx \leq \\
 & \leq \int_0^{r^*} \left[ \left( \varepsilon^* P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = x] \right) + \int_0^x P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = 1] dx \right] dx \leq \\
 & \leq \int_0^{r^*} \sqrt{\varepsilon^*} \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) dx + \int_{\frac{\varepsilon^*}{2}}^{r^*} \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{xxx) } \quad \varepsilon^* < \left( \left( \varepsilon^* \right)^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) \right) \left( 1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon^*} \right) \leq$$

$$\varepsilon^* < \varepsilon^* \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\varepsilon^*} \right) \leq \varepsilon^*$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\approx$

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (d)  $\Rightarrow$  (c)

(a  $\Rightarrow$  b)  $\Rightarrow$  (c  $\Rightarrow$  d)

More  $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$

②  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$   $\mathcal{H}$ -class of concentric circles:

$$\mathcal{H} = \{h_r : r \in \mathbb{R}^+ \}, h_r(x) = \mathbb{I}[\|x\|_2 \leq r]$$

⑦

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (4)  $\Rightarrow$  (5)  $\Rightarrow$  (6)  $\Rightarrow$  (7)

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$$F = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid r' \leq \|x\| \leq r\}$$

$\downarrow$

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (4)  $\Rightarrow$  (5)  $\Rightarrow$  (6)  $\Rightarrow$  (7)

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (4)  $\Rightarrow$  (5)  $\Rightarrow$  (6)  $\Rightarrow$  (7)

$$P_{S \sim p} [L_D(A(S)) \leq \varepsilon] = P(D(x \in G) \leq \varepsilon) = 1 - \varepsilon$$

DAG 18. מילוי, 21 פברואר

$$\exists r \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ s.t. } D(X \in R^+ | 0 \leq X \leq r) \geq \epsilon \quad \text{תנאי רקורסיבי}$$

$$\forall r' < r \text{ רקורסיבי. } D(X \in R^+ | 0 \leq X \leq r') \leq \epsilon \quad \text{ר'}$$

$$D(X \in R^+ | r \leq X \leq r') \leq \epsilon \quad \text{ר'}$$

היפרbole  $S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$   $r > 1$

$\Pr[X \in S] \geq 1 - \epsilon$   $\Pr[X \in S] \geq 1 - \epsilon$

$$\Pr[X \in S] \geq M_H(S) = \frac{\log(1/\epsilon)}{4} \quad \text{הגדרה}$$

$$1 - \epsilon \geq \frac{1}{2} \log(1/\epsilon)$$

$$(1 - \epsilon)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (1 - \epsilon)^{\frac{1}{2} \log(1/\epsilon)} \leq \exp(-\epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log(1/\epsilon)) = \exp(\log \delta) = \delta$$

$$\forall x \quad P(D(x \in S)) \leq \delta$$

לפיכך  $\delta$ -השברון מוגדר כהוירטואלי

היפרbole  $S$  מוגדר כהוירטואלי

$$\frac{\log(1/\epsilon)}{4} \geq \log \delta \Rightarrow N(H) \geq \frac{4 \log(1/\epsilon)}{\log \delta} \quad \text{הגדרה}$$

$$Vcdim(H) = \max \{ |c| \mid H \text{ שחררת } \{j\}_{j=1}^{n+1} : c \in \mathcal{C}_H \}$$

$H \rightarrow \text{היפרbole}$ ,  $2^n \rightarrow \text{היפרbole}$ ,  $3^n \rightarrow \text{היפרbole}$

$$|H| \geq 2^n \Leftrightarrow n = Vcdim(H) \leq \log(|H|)$$

ולכן

$$h_2(x) = \left( \sum_{i \in I} x_i \right) \bmod 2 \quad : I \subseteq [n] \text{ או, } Y = \overline{\{0, 1\}}, \quad X = \{0, 1\}^n \quad \text{היפרparity}$$

$H_{\text{parity}} = \{I \mid I \subseteq [n]\}$

$[n]$  סדרה של  $n$  נקודות על יסוד  $\mathbb{R}$  מילוי  $|H_{\text{parity}}| = 2^n$

$$Vcdim(H_{\text{parity}}) \leq \log(|H_{\text{parity}}|) = \log_2(2^n) = n \quad \text{הגדרה}$$

12) מוכיחו כי אם  $(a_i, b_i)_{i=1}^k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\left( h_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \notin A \\ 1 & x \in A \end{cases} \right) \subseteq \text{H}_k\text{-intervals}, \quad A = \bigcup_{i=1}^k [a_i, b_i]$$

13) ? נסמן  $x_1, \dots, x_{2k}$  כ-

$$x_1, \dots, x_{2k} \quad X = \{x_1, \dots, x_{2k}\}$$

$$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{2k} \quad 2^{2k} \text{ or } 2^{2k+1} \text{ ספ}$$

נניח שקיימים  $k$  יפ' תתי-sets מתקיימים  $y_1, \dots, y_k$

$$\exists y_1, \dots, y_k \text{ such that } y_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^k (x_{i,j}, y_i)$$

בנוסף לאז' פיק  $y_{i+1} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^k (x_{i,j}, y_i)$

$\Rightarrow (x_{i,j}, y_i) \cap (x_{i+1,j}, y_{i+1}) = \emptyset$  מכיוון  $x_{i,j} < x_{i+1,j}$

ולכן קיימים  $x_i, x_{i+1}$  כך ש- $x_i, x_{i+1} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^k (x_{i,j}, y_i)$

$$x_i < x_{i+1} \text{ ו-} x_{i+1} < y_i$$

נניח כי קיימים  $\{1, 0, 1, \dots, 0, 1\}$  יפ' תתי-sets מתקיימים  $y_1, \dots, y_k$

לעתה נוכיח כי קיימים  $\{1, 0, 1, \dots, 0, 1\}$  יפ' תתי-sets מתקיימים  $y_1, \dots, y_k$

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$$\lambda = \{x_1, \dots, x_{2k+1}\}$$

נניח כי קיימים  $\{1, 0, 1, \dots, 0, 1\}$  יפ' תתי-sets מתקיימים  $y_1, \dots, y_k$

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$$\text{widim}(\text{H}_k\text{-interval}) = 2k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{widim} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 2k = \infty$$

Let  $X = \{0, 1\}^d$ ,  $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$ ,  $d \geq 2$

$\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) = d$

$$E = \{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$$

For each  $y_i$  there is a function  $e_i$  such that  $e_i(x_i) = y_i$

$$h(x_i) = \begin{cases} x_i & y_i = 1 \\ \bar{x}_i & 0 \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) \geq d$  ;  $\delta(\epsilon, \delta) = \frac{\delta}{2^{d+1}}$

Now  $\Delta + \delta \geq 2^d - 1$  (since  $\Delta = 2^d - 1$ )

$$|\mathcal{P}_H| \leq \binom{2^d - 1}{\delta} \leq \binom{2^d}{\delta} \leq \frac{2^d}{\delta} = \frac{2^d}{\frac{\delta}{2^{d+1}}} = 2^{d+2}$$

$$h_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

Thus  $\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) = d$

Now  $\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) \geq d$  since  $\Delta \geq 2^d - 1$

Thus  $\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) = d$

$\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) \geq d$

$$\text{VCdim}(H_{\text{com}}) = d$$

C. E. N

$$m_p^{VC}: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Goal of PAC problem  $\rightarrow$   $H$

$$m_H(\epsilon, \delta) \leq m_p^{VC}(\epsilon/2, \delta) \quad \text{Agnostic-PAC}$$

$$\forall \epsilon, \delta > 0, \exists D, \forall n \geq m_p^{VC}(\epsilon/2, \delta), \Pr[\text{err}] \leq \epsilon$$

$$\Pr_{S \sim D}[L_D(A(S)) \leq \min_{h \in H} L_D(A(h) + \epsilon)] \geq 1 - \delta$$

From  $S \sim D$   $\rightarrow$   $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n \sim D$

$$\Pr_{S \sim D}[L_D(A(S)) \leq \min_{h \in H} L_D(A(h) + \epsilon)]$$

$\Pr_{S \sim D}[L_D(A(S)) \leq \min_{h \in H} (L_D(A(h) + \epsilon/2))]$

$$\Pr_{S \sim D}[L_D(A(S)) \leq \min_{h \in H} (L_D(A(h) + \epsilon/2))] \geq 1 - \delta$$

$\Pr_{S \sim D}[L_D(A(S)) \geq \min_{h \in H} (L_D(A(h) + \epsilon/2))] \leq \delta$

$m_p$  find suitable  $\eta_{ij}$ , 0-1 loss function  $\Xi = \{x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$

Given a positive  $\eta_{ij} \geq 0$  then form  $\eta_{ij}$  quadratic

$\Rightarrow$   $\eta_{ij} = \min_{h \in H} \text{loss}(f_j - h)$  or  $\eta_{ij} = \min_{h \in H} L_h(f_j)$

$$h(s) = \chi_{\{s \in \Xi\}} \quad L_h(h(s)) \leq \min_{h \in H} L_h(h) + \epsilon$$

plane  $s_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  with diagnostic ROC as  $\Xi$  by rule 100

for  $\eta_{ij} = m_{ij}(1)$  if  $f_j \in A$  then  $\eta_{ij} = 1$  if  $f_j \notin A$

if all  $f_j \in A$  then  $\Xi$  for  $D \rightarrow$  form  $\eta_{ij} = 0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$

$$D(y|x) = \begin{cases} 1 & y = f(x) \\ 0 & y \neq f(x) \end{cases}$$

$D$  is the true  $y$  vs  $f(x)$  classification error  $\Rightarrow$  0 or 1

so  $D$  is a random variable,  $f \in H$  if  $D$  is 0 or 1

$L_n = \sum_{i=1}^n D_i$  is the sample  $D$  = average PAC or error

$\rightarrow$   $L_n$  is a random variable  $\rightarrow$   $L_n$  is a random variable  $\rightarrow$  (9)

$0 \leq L_n \leq E_{H_1} L_1$   $L_1$  is PAC learnable  $\rightarrow$  0

and  $m_{H_1} \leq m_{H_1}(E_{H_1})$  above  $\rightarrow$   $L_1$  is PAC

PAC means  $\exists H$   $\forall \epsilon, \delta$   $\exists n$  such that  $P(L_n \geq \epsilon) \leq \delta$

$\forall \epsilon, \delta$   $\exists n$  such that  $P(L_n \geq \epsilon) \leq \delta$   $\rightarrow$   $L_n \leq E_{H_1} L_1$

$m_{H_1}$  goes to zero as  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $\rightarrow$   $L_n \rightarrow 0$

$\rightarrow$   $L_n$  is a random variable  $\rightarrow$   $E(L_n) = 0$

$\rightarrow$   $L_n$  is a random variable  $\rightarrow$   $E(L_n) = 0$

$V\dim(H_1) \leq V\dim(H_2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad H_1 \subseteq H_2 \quad (10)$

$\dim(H_1) \leq \dim(H_2) \quad \dim(H_1) \leq \dim(H_2)$

$\dim(H_1) \leq \dim(H_2) \quad \dim(H_1) \leq \dim(H_2)$

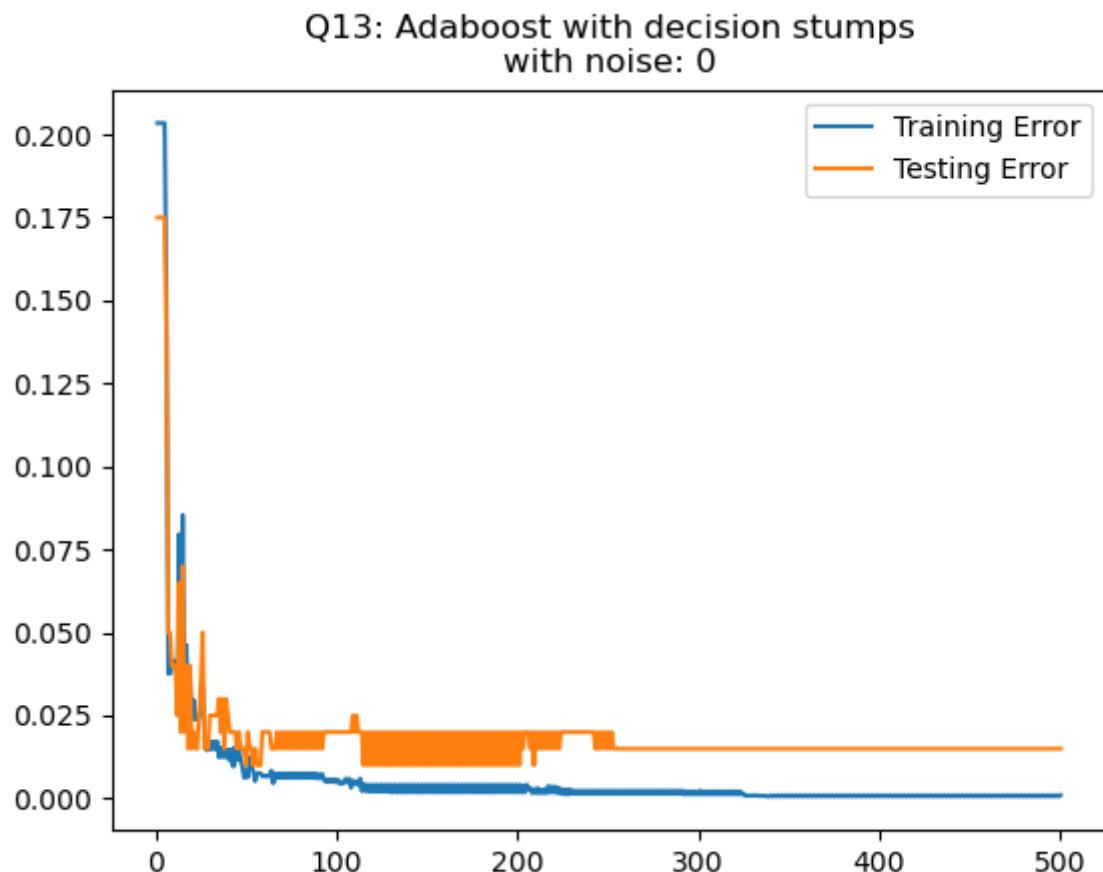
$\dim(H_1) \leq \dim(H_2) \quad \dim(H_1) \leq \dim(H_2)$

$V\dim(H_1) \leq V\dim(H_2)$

# Code questions:

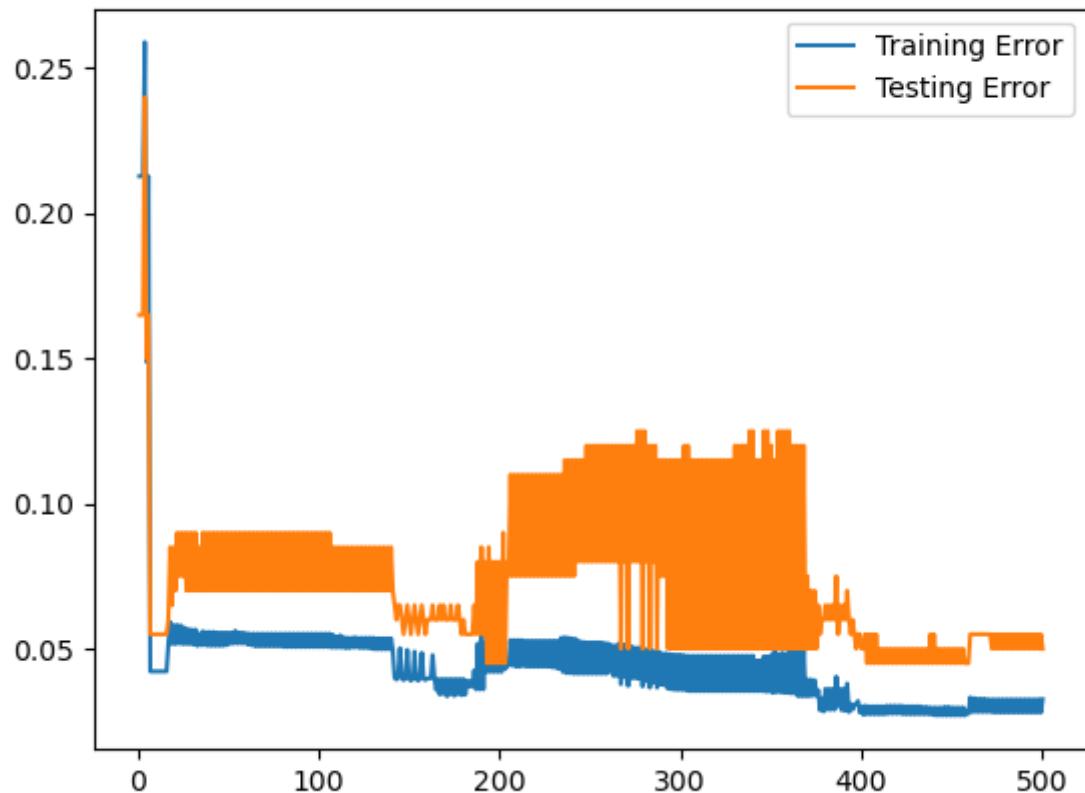
## Q13

**noise=0**



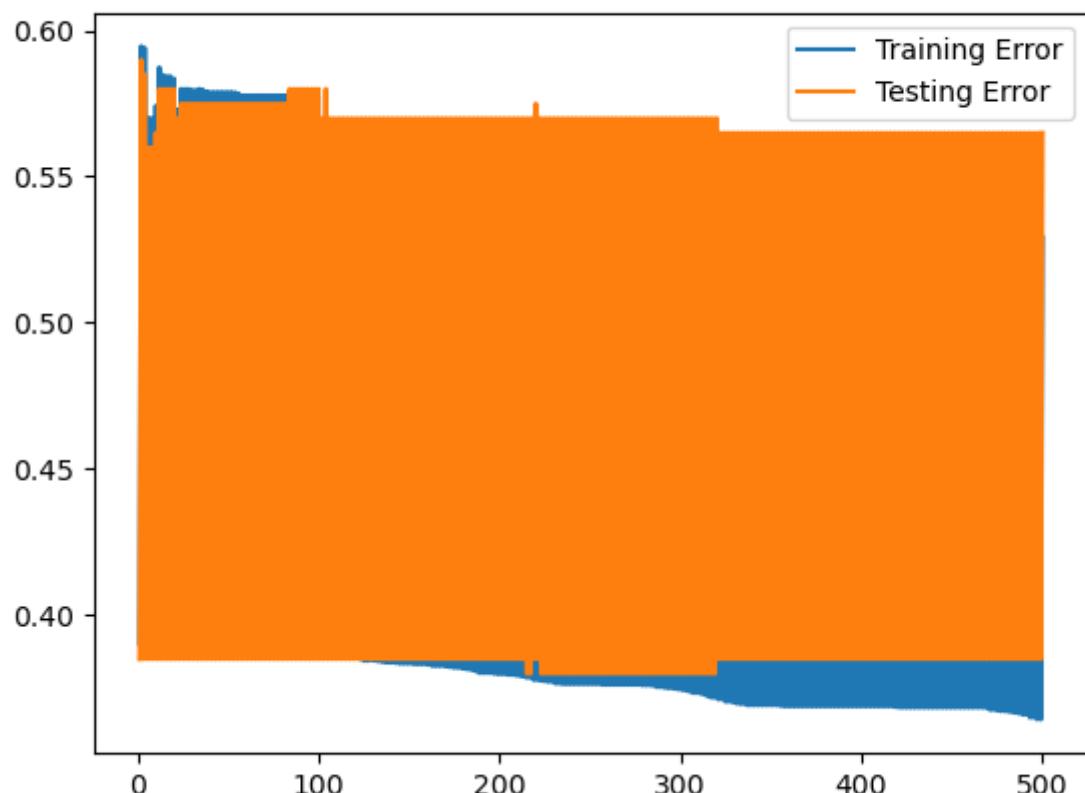
**noise= 0.01**

Q13: Adaboost with decision stumps  
with noise: 0.01



**noise=0.4**

Q13: Adaboost with decision stumps  
with noise: 0.4

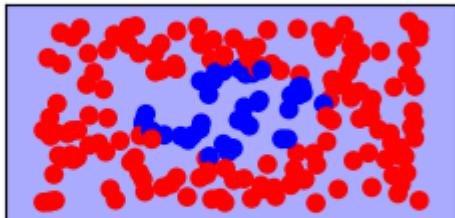


## **Q14**

**noise=0**

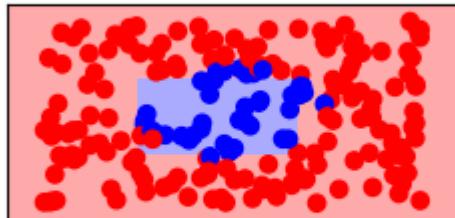
Q14: decisions of learned qualifiers with no noise and increasing  $T_{sj}$

num classifiers = 5

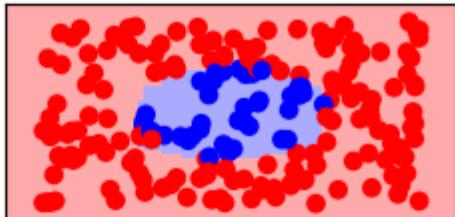


num classifiers = 50

num classifiers = 10

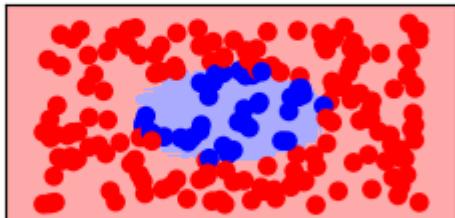


num classifiers = 100



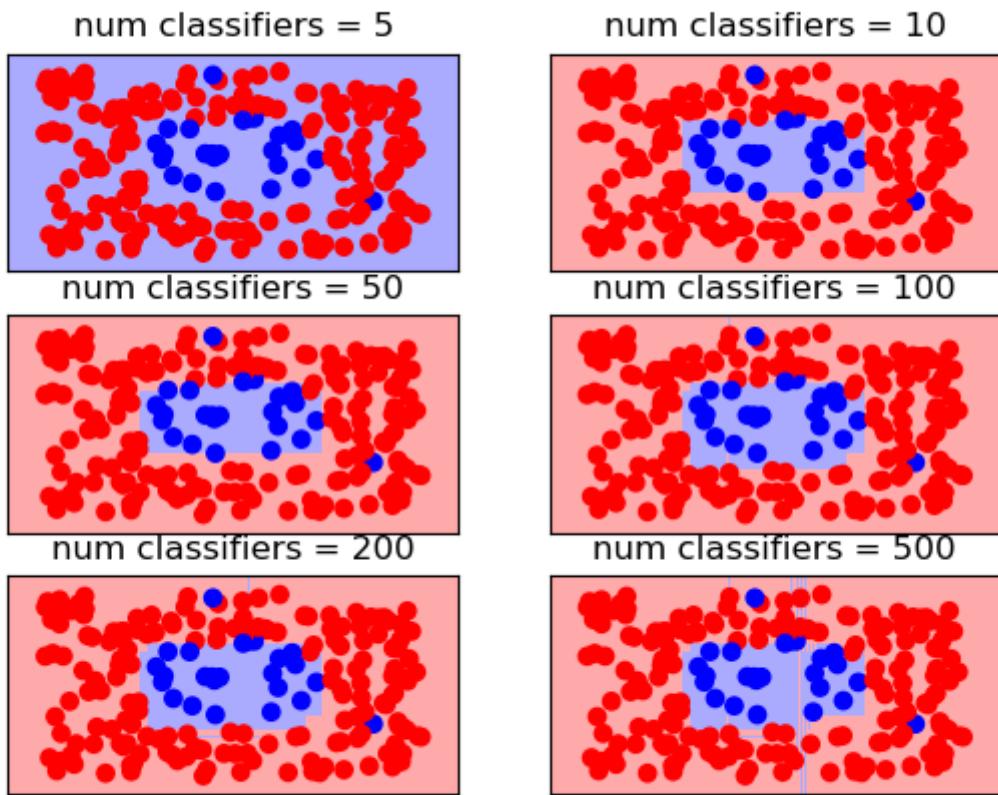
num classifiers = 200

num classifiers = 500



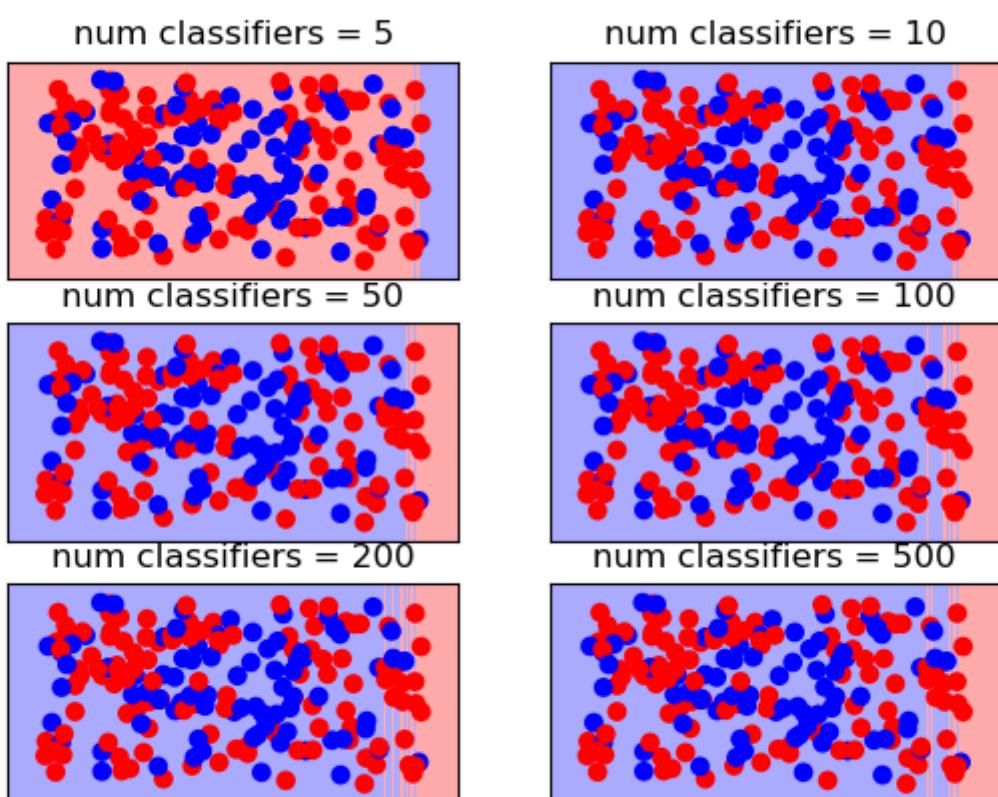
**noise= 0.01**

Q14: decisions of learned qualifiers with noise: 0.01, and increasing Ts



noise=0.4

Q14: decisions of learned qualifiers with noise: 0.4, and increasing Ts

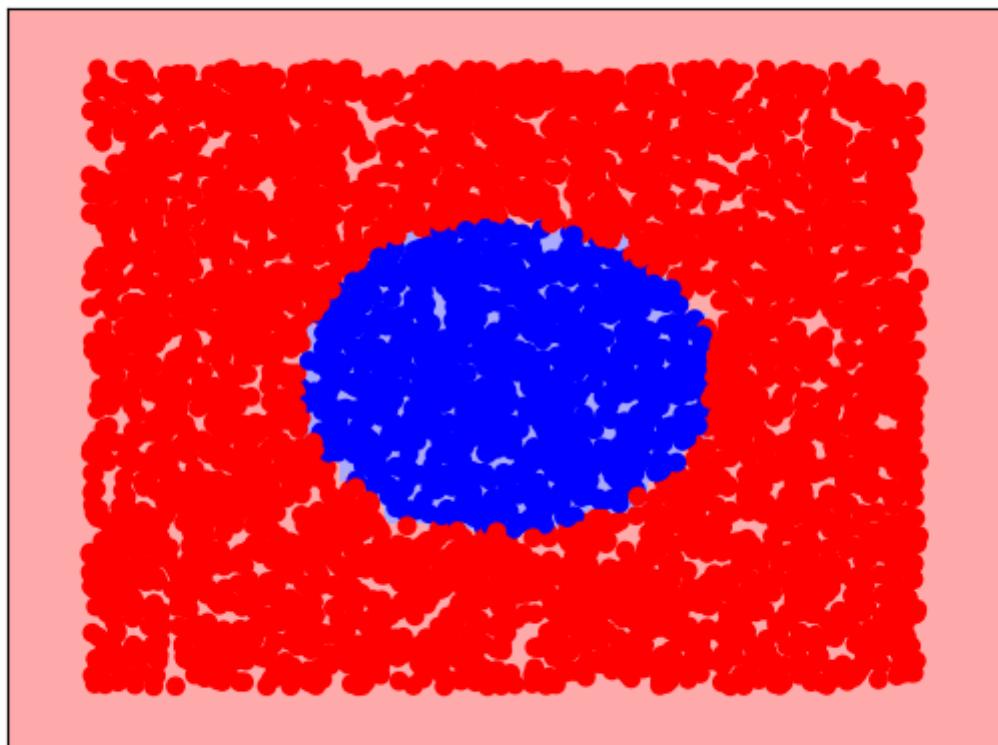


## **Q15**

**noise=0**

Q15: T that minimizes error: 111, Error: 0.015

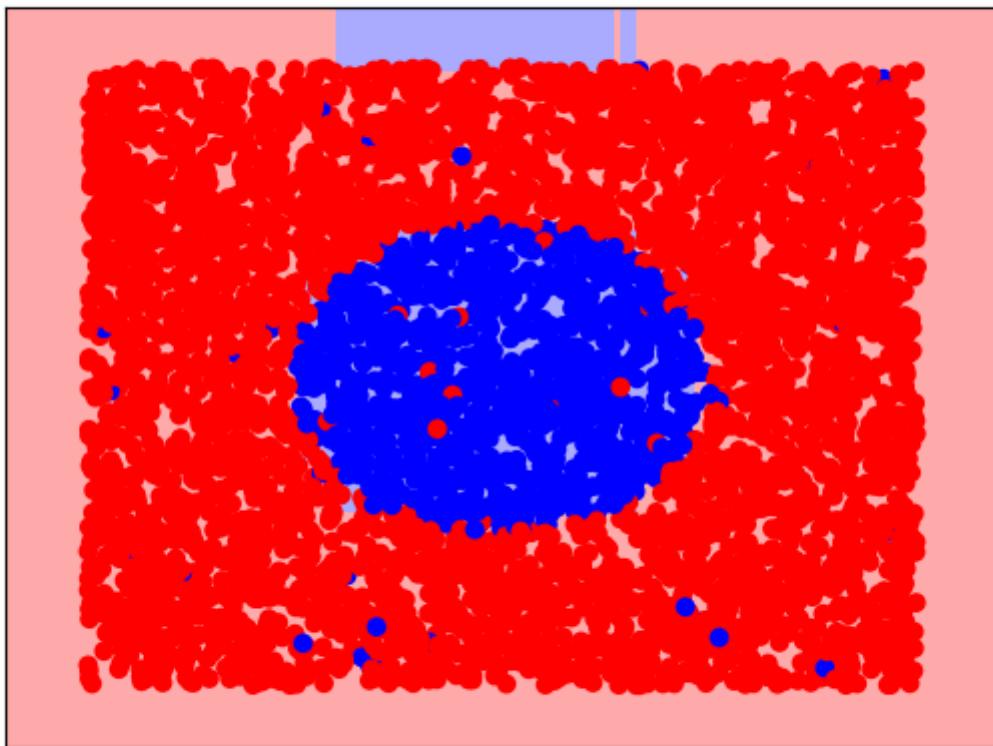
num classifiers = 111



**noise= 0.01**

Q15: T that minimizes error: 51, Error: 0.03, noise: 0.01

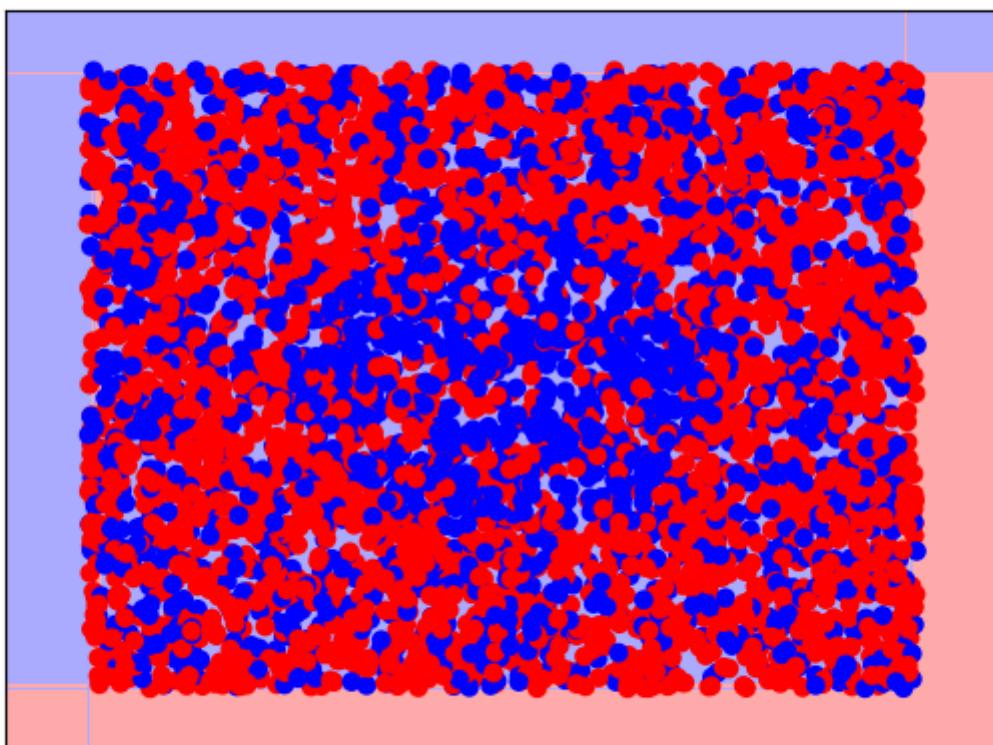
num classifiers = 51



**noise=0.4**

Q15: T that minimizes error: 62, Error: 0.4, noise: 0.4

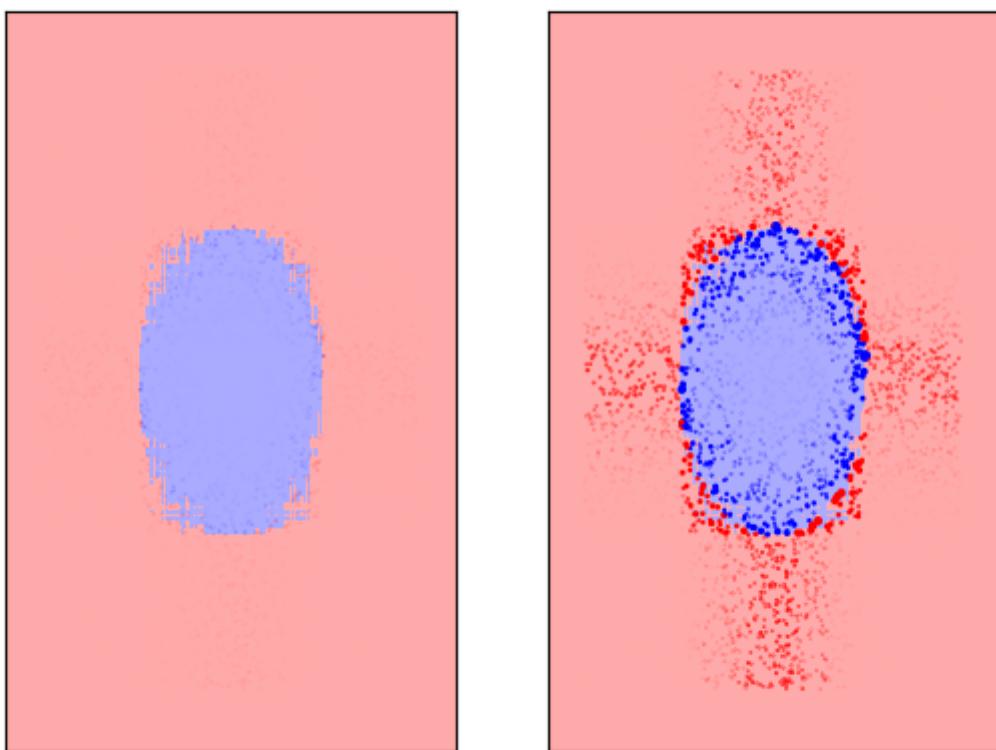
num classifiers = 62



## **Q16**

**noise=0**

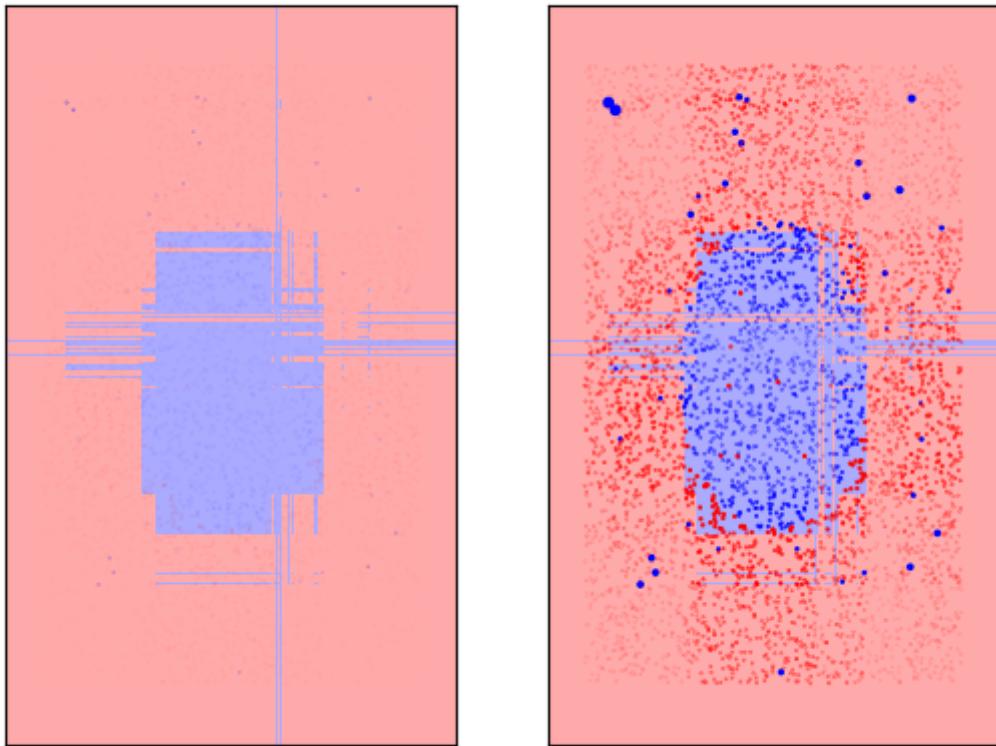
Q16: Training a set of size proportional to its weight with noise: 0  
right - not normalized, left normalized  
num classifiers = 500 num classifiers = 500



We can see that the points that have greater influence on the outcome in terms of weight, are those that are close to the boundary. This means that it is harder to classify them.

**noise= 0.01**

Q16: Training a set of size proportional to its weight with noise: 0.01  
right - not normalized, left normalized  
num classifiers = 500 num classifiers = 500



**noise=0.4**

Q16: Training a set of size proportional to its weight with noise: 0.4  
right - not normalized, left normalized  
num classifiers = 500 num classifiers = 500

