

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

IM ₂
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
 $(b) \Rightarrow (a)$

: $\forall m(\epsilon, \delta) \exists \epsilon' > 0$ 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

$$\mathbb{P}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) > \epsilon] \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S))] + \epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon + \epsilon}{\epsilon} = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

\leftarrow : 由 R > N.W

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

$\therefore L_D(A(S)) \in \{0, 1\}$ s.t. $\mathbb{P}(x=1) > 0$

$\therefore m(\epsilon, \delta) \text{ s.t. } \{x \in \mathcal{X} | P(x=1) \geq \epsilon\} \neq \emptyset$

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

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

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

由

$$(\text{由}) \quad \epsilon^* = (\epsilon)^2, \delta = \frac{\epsilon^*}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Def} \quad (\star) \quad \vdash \\
 & E^* < \int_0^{E^*} \left[\lambda \times P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = x] dx + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int_{E^*}^{\infty} \lambda \times P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = x] dx - \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \\
 & \leq \int_{E^*}^{\infty} \left(E^* P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = E^*] dx + \int_{E^*}^{\infty} P_{S \sim D^m} [L_D(A(S)) = 1] dx \right) \\
 & \leq \int_0^{E^*} \sqrt{E^*} \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) dy + \int_{E^*}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} N \\
 & (\star*) \quad \downarrow \\
 & \varepsilon^* < \left(\sqrt{E^*} \right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) \left(1 - \sqrt{E^*} \right) \\
 & \varepsilon^* < \varepsilon^* \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \left(1 - \sqrt{E^*} \right) < \varepsilon^*
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a \Rightarrow b) \Rightarrow (\vdash P)$$

Age will be called yes (up)

$$\text{2) } X = R^2, Y = \{x_1\}, \text{ Ellipse class of concentric circles}$$

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

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בנוסף לכך, מטרת החקיקה היא לסייע לאנשי עסקים בפתרון בעיותם.

1. $\text{f}(x) = x^2$ 2. $\text{f}(x) = \sin(x)$

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

16 APR 1968 - 17 APR 1968

$$R(x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 < |x| \leq r) \Rightarrow P(x \in G) \leq \epsilon$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{\sup}(\mathbb{L}_0(A(s)) \leq \varepsilon) = \mathbb{P}(D(x+G) < \varepsilon) = 1 \geq 1 - \delta$$

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 δ -השברון מוגדר כהוירטואלי

היפרbole S מוגדר כהוירטואלי $\Pr[X \in S]$

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

$$H = \{h_1, \dots, h_N\} \quad \text{היפרbole}$$

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

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

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

א.ל.נ.

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

$[n]$ סדרה של n נקודות על ציר x מילוי $H_{\text{parity}} = 2^n$

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

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- $x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+1}, x_i$ הם נקודות

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

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

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

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

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 $\Delta = 2^d - 1$)

$$|\mathcal{P}_H| \leq \binom{2^d - 1}{d+1} \leq \frac{(2^d)^{d+1}}{(d+1)!} = \frac{2^d}{(d+1)!} \approx \frac{2^d}{d!}$$

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

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 learning \hat{H}

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

$$\forall \epsilon, \delta > 0, \exists D, \forall n \geq m_p^{VC}(\epsilon, \delta), \Pr[\hat{H}] \leq \delta$$

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

From $L_D(A(S)) = \sum_{x \in S} \ell(A(x), y)$

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

is the fraction of $x \in S$ such that $\hat{A}(x) \neq A(x)$

$$\Pr_{S \sim D^n}[L_D(\hat{A}(S)) \geq \min_{h \in H} L_D(A(h)) + \epsilon] \geq \Pr_{S \sim D^n}[\{\hat{A}(x) \neq A(x) \mid x \in S\} \geq \epsilon n]$$

$\Pr_{S \sim D^n}[\{\hat{A}(x) \neq A(x) \mid x \in S\} \geq \epsilon n] \geq 1 - \delta$

mp 5d 2016 (0-1 loss function) $\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta(y_i \hat{y}_i)$

Given A positive β in \mathbb{R} then β
is called a mean value if $A = \mu$

וְאֵת עַל-עֲלֹתָה כִּי-בְּשָׁרֶב יְמִינָה וְאֵת עַל-עֲלֹתָה כִּי-בְּשָׁרֶב יְמִינָה

$$h(s) = \chi(\{t_2\}) \quad L_D(h(s)) \leq \min_{h \in H} L_D(h) + \epsilon$$

प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में विवरणित एक विशेष विज्ञानीय विद्या है।

For $p = \text{odd}$, $\sqrt{p} \not\in \mathbb{Q}$

For Mn^{2+} reduction by Fe^{2+} , the overall reaction is:

$$D(y|x) = \int_0^1 y^{f(x)} (1-y)^{1-f(x)} p(y|x) dy$$

Dx \rightarrow min if $y_1 = y_2$, $y_3 \geq y_4$ \Rightarrow good solution so it is a p.e)

For $x \in \mathbb{R}$ let $H(x) = \min\{x, 0\}$. Then H is

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$0 < E_1 \leq E_2$ $\text{Fe}(\text{ord}) \text{ PAC } \text{leanable } \text{I}' \text{ is } \text{II}'$

\therefore Given $m_H \neq e$, $m_H(E_1, f) \neq m_H(E_2, f)$ above shows that PW

PAC signs to help with the investigation work

2011 年 11 月 18 日 10:00 ~ 11:00 論文題名: $m_n(E_1, \delta) \leq m_n(E_2, \delta)$ が成り立つ。

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26 July 2013 8 min

0<f(x,y)<1 if y > x, f(x,y)=0 if y < x, f(x,y)=1 if y=x

$$\text{LSD SPJ WZ 1913} \quad \text{Lm}_n(E, f_1) \leq \text{Lm}_h(E, f_2) \quad \text{for all}$$

$$\text{Vcdim}(\mathcal{H}_1) \leq \text{Vc-dim}(\mathcal{H}_2) \quad \text{if } \mathcal{H}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{H}_2 \quad (2)$$

$\dim(E_1) \leq \dim(E_2)$ if and only if E_1 is a subspace of E_2 .

ग्रन्थालय का विवर $|C| \leq \text{Var}_n(z_1)$, $C \subseteq X$ एवं α

לפ' N $\|(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ PC מוגדר כמו בה�' 8.

$$\underline{\text{d}_n} \quad \text{Vdim}(\mathbb{H}) \leq \text{Vdim}(\mathbb{H})$$