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$$\forall \varepsilon, \delta > 0 \quad \exists m(\varepsilon, \delta) \text{ s.t. } \forall m \geq m(\varepsilon, \delta) \quad P_{S \sim \Omega^m} [L_b(h(S)) \leq \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \delta \quad (\text{a}) \quad (b)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} E_{S \sim D^m} [L_b(A(S))] = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$P_{S \sim P^n} [L_p(A(S)) \leq \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad r(\mu) \geq m(\varepsilon, \delta) \quad (\text{def}) \quad \text{and} \quad m(\varepsilon, \delta) \approx \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{def})$$

$$\int_0^t \mathbb{P}_{S_{n+1}}[L_n(A(s)) \geq \varepsilon] ds \leq \int_0^t \mathbb{P}_{S_n}[L_n(A(s)) \geq \varepsilon] ds$$

$$\left| \Pr_{S \sim D^k} L_p(A(S)) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$\sim \text{new} \gg m$ (if $m >$)

+ f(x) = 11125

10) $\sqrt{2x+1} > 3$

$$\text{exists } M \text{ such that } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{such that} \quad \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \right\|_p \leq M \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \right\|_p \leq M + \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$

(a) \subset (b) we n | | | |

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} E_{S \sim P^m} [L_B(A(S))] = 0 \Rightarrow \text{PAC}$$

17/28 $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $\rightsquigarrow \exists \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ $\cup \mathbb{N} \subseteq \exists$ $\exists \neq \emptyset$

$$\mathbb{E}_{s \sim p^r} [L_b(A(s))] < \epsilon$$

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$$\mathbb{P}_{s \sim p^m} [L_0(A(s)) \geq \varepsilon] \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}_{s \sim p^m} [L_b(A(s))]}{\varepsilon} < \frac{\mathbb{E} \int}{\varepsilon} = \int$$

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$$P_{S \sim P^n} [L_0(A(S)) \leq \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \delta$$

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$$\text{Definition of } \mathcal{H} = \{h_r : r \in \mathbb{R}_+\} \quad h_r(x) = \mathbf{1}_{\{\|x\|_2 \leq r\}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_3' \quad (2)$$

$$m_h(\varepsilon, r) \leq \frac{\log(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})}{r} \quad \text{for } r > 0, \varepsilon > 0$$

Definition of h_r and $S = \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$ for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$r = \max_{x \in S} \|x\|_2$$

$$r^* \text{ is the smallest } r \text{ such that } h^* \text{ is zero}$$

$$L_p(h_r) = P(X : r < \|x\|_2 \leq r^*) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow \infty$$

Now we want to find m for $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I_n)$ such that

$$P_X(X : r < \|x\|_2 \leq r^*) \leq \varepsilon$$

Now we have $(1 - \varepsilon)^m \geq e^{-m\varepsilon}$ which implies $r^* \geq r + \sqrt{m\varepsilon}$

$$P_{X \sim \mathcal{N}^n}[L_p(h_r) \geq \varepsilon] \leq (1 - \varepsilon)^m \leq e^{-m\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$m \leq \frac{\log(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\therefore m \leq \frac{\log(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})}{\varepsilon}$$

$$m_H^{uc} : \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow H \quad \text{definable in } H \quad (3)$$

Definable in H \Rightarrow (3)

$$\forall \varepsilon, \delta \in (0,1), \exists m > m_A^{uc}(\varepsilon, \delta) \quad P^m(\{S \in \mathcal{D} \mid |S_{\text{excess}}| \geq 1 - \delta\}) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Let } m > m_H^{uc}\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \delta\right) \quad \text{then} \quad m > m_H^{uc}\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \delta\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon, \delta \in (0,1) \Rightarrow$$

$$P^m(\{S \mid \forall h \in H \quad |L_S(h) - r_{S^*}(h)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) \geq 1 - \delta$$

forall $h \in A$ $\exists h_s \in A$ $r_{S^*}(h_s) = A(S)$

$$L_b(h_s) \leq L_b(h) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$L_b(h_s) \leq L_b(h_s) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq L_b(h_s) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq L_b(h) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = L_b(h) + \varepsilon$$

\uparrow

$S_m \models e$

$m > m\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \delta\right]$

$$L_b(h_s) \leq \min_{h \in H} L_b(h) + \varepsilon$$

$\exists h \in H \quad \exists S^* \models e$

$$P\left(L_b(h_s) \leq \min_{h \in H} L_b(h) + \varepsilon\right) \geq 1 - \delta$$

$$m_H^{uc}(\varepsilon, \delta) \leq m^{uc}\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \delta\right) \quad \text{by def. of } P^m$$

$$h_I(x) = \left(\sum_{i \in I} x_i \right) \bmod 2 \quad (4)$$

$\gamma = \{0,1\}^n$ \sim \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow $C = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ \mapsto $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ \rightarrow $y \in V_C$ \rightarrow γ \in V_C

H \in \mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{V}_C $|H| = 2^{|c|}$ \rightarrow $\text{Im}(H)$ \subset $\{0,1\}^n$ \rightarrow $y \in \text{Im}(H)$ \rightarrow $y \in V_C$ \rightarrow $y \in \text{Im}(H)$ \rightarrow $y \in V_C$

$\text{Im}(H) = 2^n$ $\in \mathbb{R}^n$ $H \rightarrow$ $\text{Im}(H) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ \rightarrow $\log_2 |H| \approx n$ \rightarrow $\dim(H) \approx n$

$$VC\text{-Dim}(H) = n$$

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$$VC\text{-Dim}(H_1) \leq VC\text{-Dim}(H_2) \Rightarrow \{3\} \quad H_1 \subset H_2 \quad \boxed{1, 2, 3} \quad \boxed{5}$$

H_1 \neq real. $\{2, 3\} \subset H_1 \subset$ $VC\text{-Dim}(H_1) = 2$. H_2 \supseteq $\{2, 3, 4\} \Rightarrow VC\text{-Dim}(H_2) \geq 3$.
 $C = (c_1, \dots, c_k)$ \Rightarrow $c_1 \in H_1$, $c_2 \in H_2$ \Rightarrow $c_1, c_2 \in H_2$. $H_1 \subset H_2$ \Rightarrow $VC\text{-Dim}(H_1) \leq VC\text{-Dim}(H_2)$

\square \square

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{w}_x &= V \sum_x U^T y \\
 \hat{w} &= [X^T X]^{-1} X^T y \\
 A_x \hat{v} &= (X^T X + \lambda I_d)^{-1} (X^T x) \hat{v} \\
 &= (V \sum^T U^T U \sum V^T + V \lambda I_d V^T)^{-1} (X^T X) \hat{v} \\
 &= V (\sum^T \sum + \lambda I)^{-1} V^T \quad (\cancel{X^T X}) (\cancel{X^T X})^{-1} X^T y \\
 &= V (\sum^T \sum + \lambda I)^{-1} V^T V \sum^T U^T y \\
 &= V \sum_x U^T y = \hat{w}_x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\hat{w}_x] &= E(V \sum_x V^T y) = E(V \sum_x V^T (x_w + \varepsilon)) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{线性}}{=} E\left(V \sum_x V^T V \sum V^T w + V \sum_x V^T \varepsilon\right) \\
 &= E\left(V \sum_x \sum V^T w\right) + \underbrace{V \sum_x V^T E(\varepsilon)}_0 \\
 &= V \sum_x \sum V^T E(w) \\
 &= V \sum_x \sum V^T w \neq w
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_x) = \text{Var}(A_x \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}) = A_x \text{Var}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}) A_x^T = A_x \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} A_x^T$$

\dagger \ddagger

$$= \sigma^2 A_x (X^T X)^{-1} A_x^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MSE}(\hat{y}) &= E((\hat{y} - y)^T (\hat{y} - y)) \\
 &= E((\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}) + E(\hat{y}) - y)^T (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}) + E(\hat{y}) - y)) \\
 &= E((\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))^T (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y})) + (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))^T (E(\hat{y}) - y) + (E(\hat{y}) - y)^T (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y})) + (E(\hat{y}) - y)^T (E(\hat{y}) - y)) \\
 &\stackrel{(E(\hat{y}) = y)}{=} E((\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))^T (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))) + E((\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))^T (E(\hat{y}) - y)) + E((E(\hat{y}) - y)^T (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))) + E((E(\hat{y}) - y)^T (E(\hat{y}) - y)) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E[(\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))^T (\hat{y} - E(\hat{y}))] + (E(\hat{y}) - y)^T (E(\hat{y}) - y) = E\left(\sum_i (\hat{y}_i - E(\hat{y}_i))^2\right) + \text{Bias}(\hat{y})^T \text{Bias}(\hat{y}) \\
 &= \sum_i E[(\hat{y}_i - E(\hat{y}_i))^2] + \left(\sqrt{\text{Bias}(\hat{y})^T \text{Bias}(\hat{y})}\right)^2 = \sum_i \text{Var}(\hat{y}_i) + (\|\text{Bias}(\hat{y})\|^2) = \\
 &= \text{tr}(\text{Var}(\hat{y})) + \|\text{Bias}(\hat{y})\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

לפיה MSE מינימום מושג ב- $\lambda = 0$ ו- $\hat{\beta}_0$ מושג ב-

3.1 $\int \int$

הנ' $\int \int$ $f(x,y)$ $dxdy$ $= \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)}$ $f(x,y) dy dx$ \Rightarrow $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$

לפ' $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$ \Rightarrow $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$

לפ' $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$

לפ' $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$

לפ' $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$

לפ' $\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dxdy$

$\int \int$ \rightarrow $\int \int$

3.2 $\int \sqrt{u}$

10-11 0.1-2 ! ? 0.0001-0.01 מילימטר (2)

לעומת ג'רמי גולדמן, מילר מציין כי מטרת החקיקה היא לא לנקוט במדיניות כלכלית כלשהי, אלא לנקוט במדיניות כלכלית כלשהי.

→ $\text{M-21}\lambda$ (3)

$$\lambda_{\text{ridge}} = 0.0006$$

$$\lambda_{\text{loss}_0} = 0.5962$$

$$L.S = 3614.2496$$

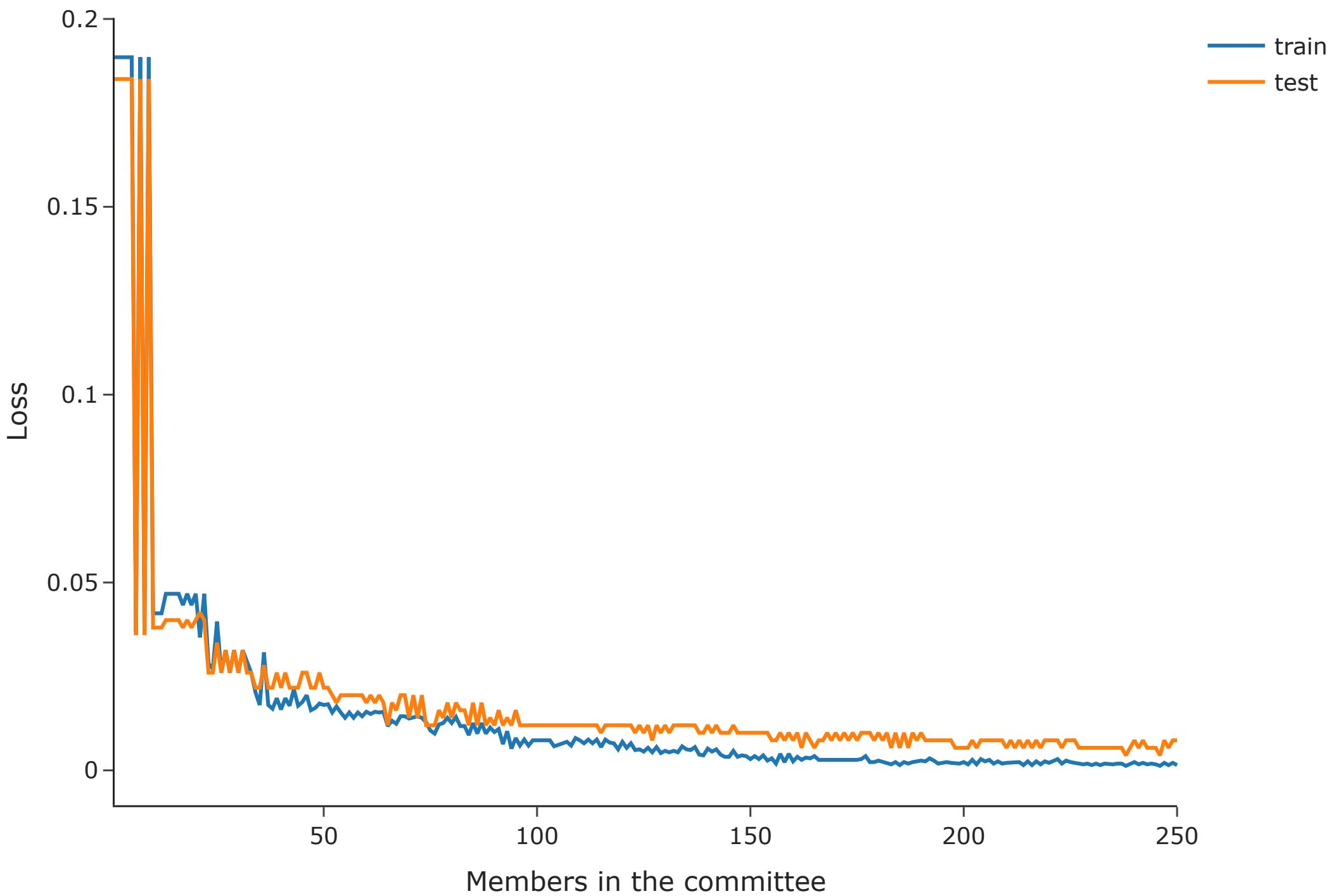
$$\text{Ridge} = 3214.3397$$

$$\text{Lasso} = 3640.4921$$

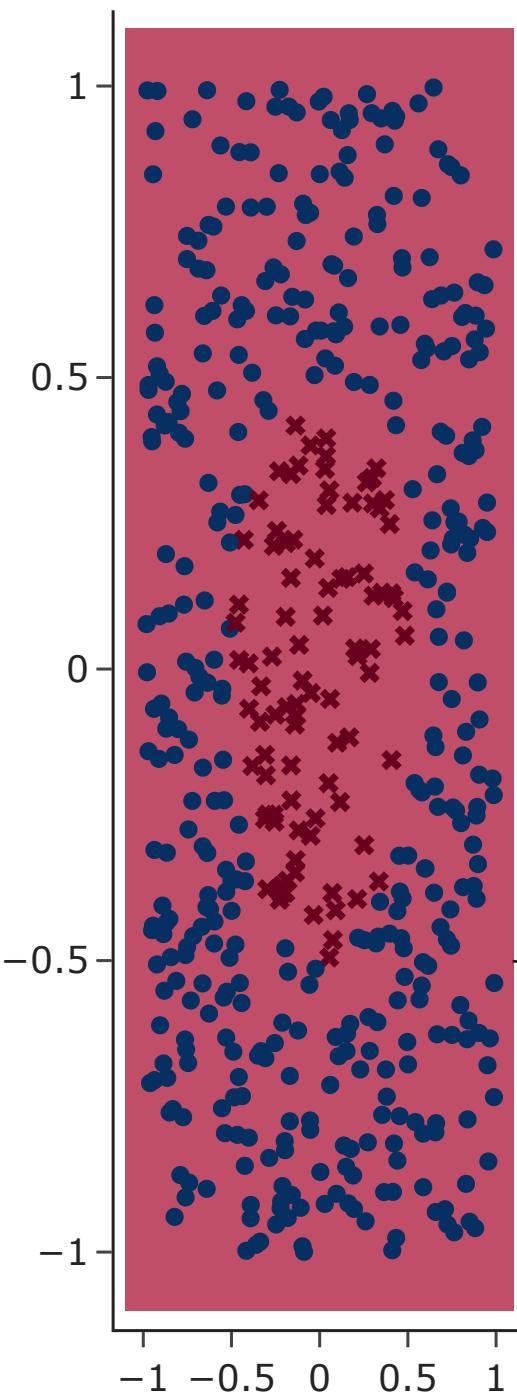
רִידגְ'הַיִל Ridgeley

$f(x) = x^2$

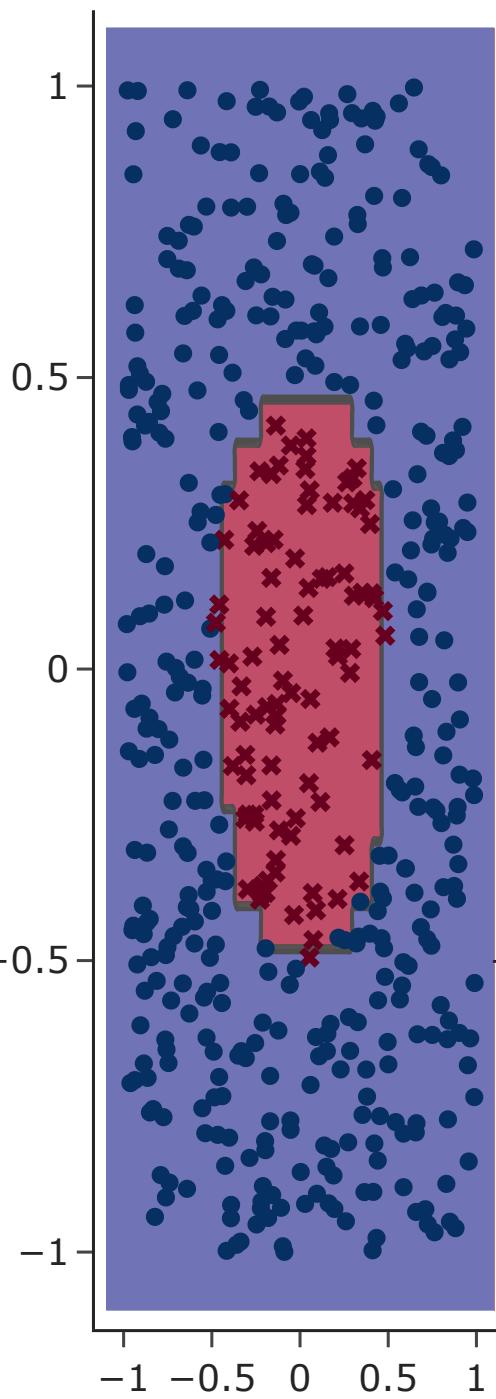
Partial loss on committee members



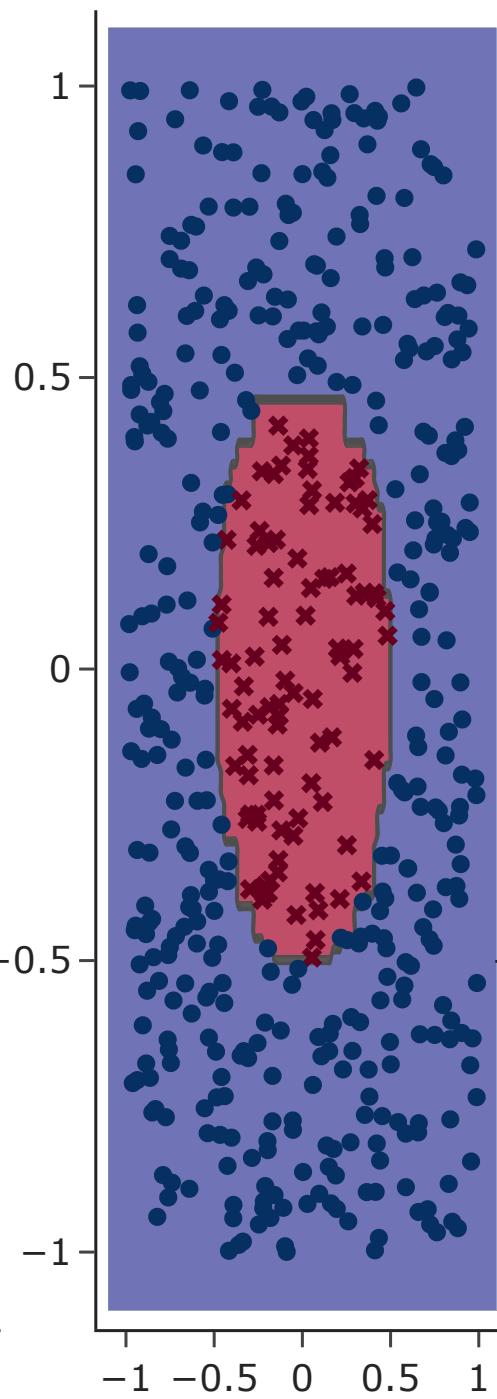
5 Members



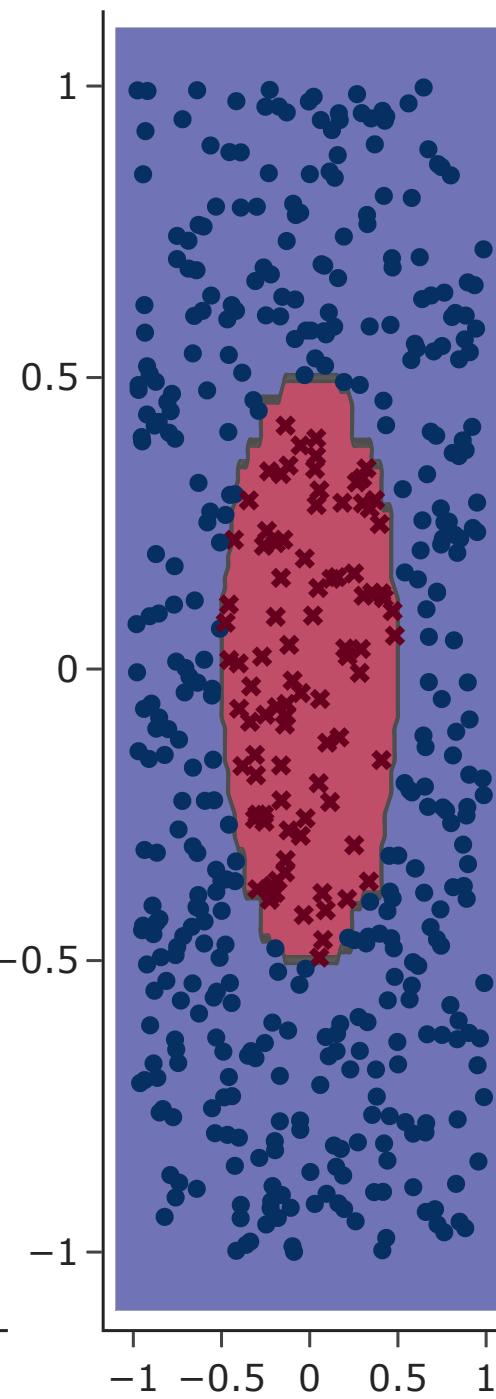
50 Members



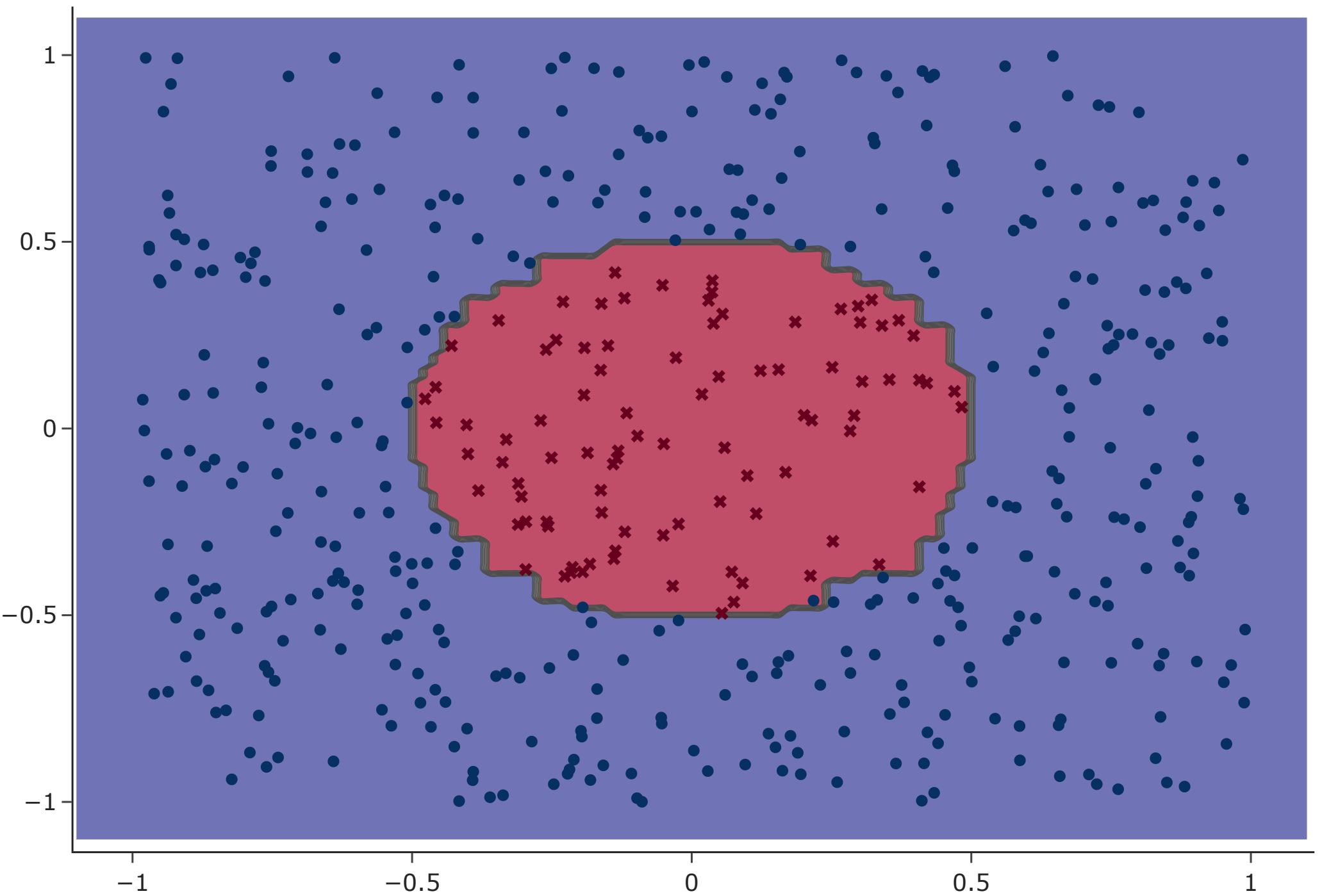
100 Members



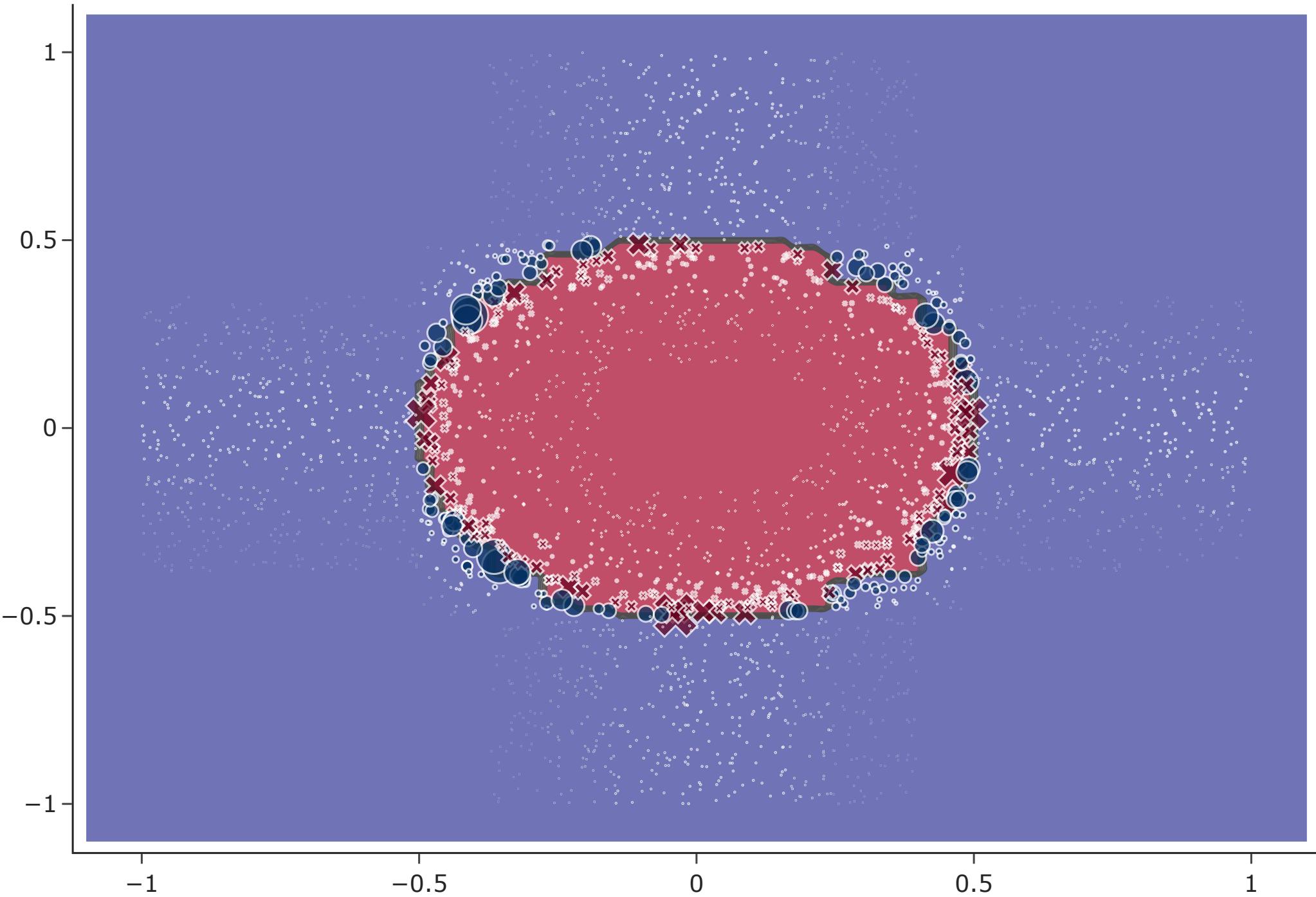
250 Members



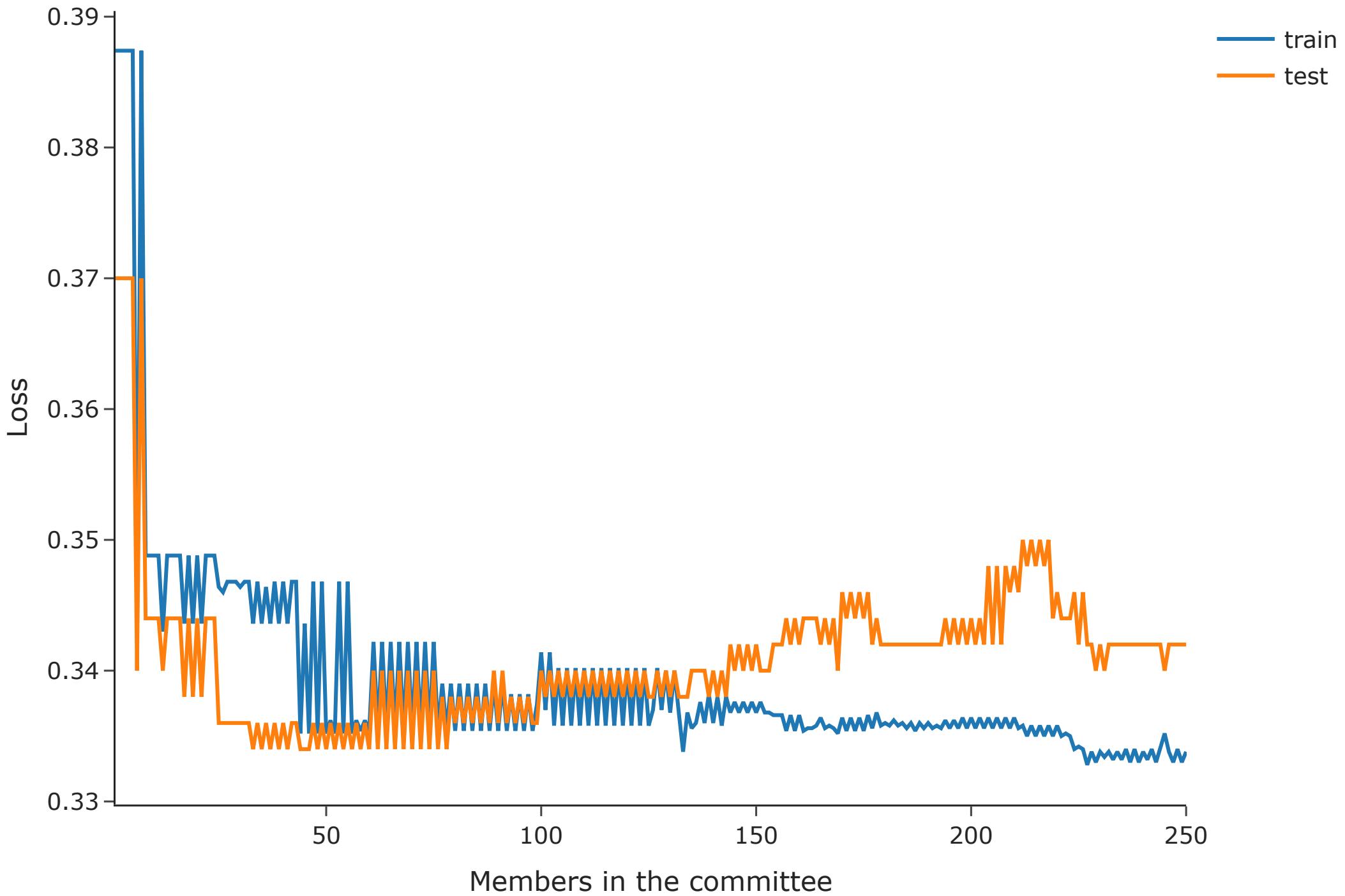
Best committee, 238 members, Accuracy: 1.0



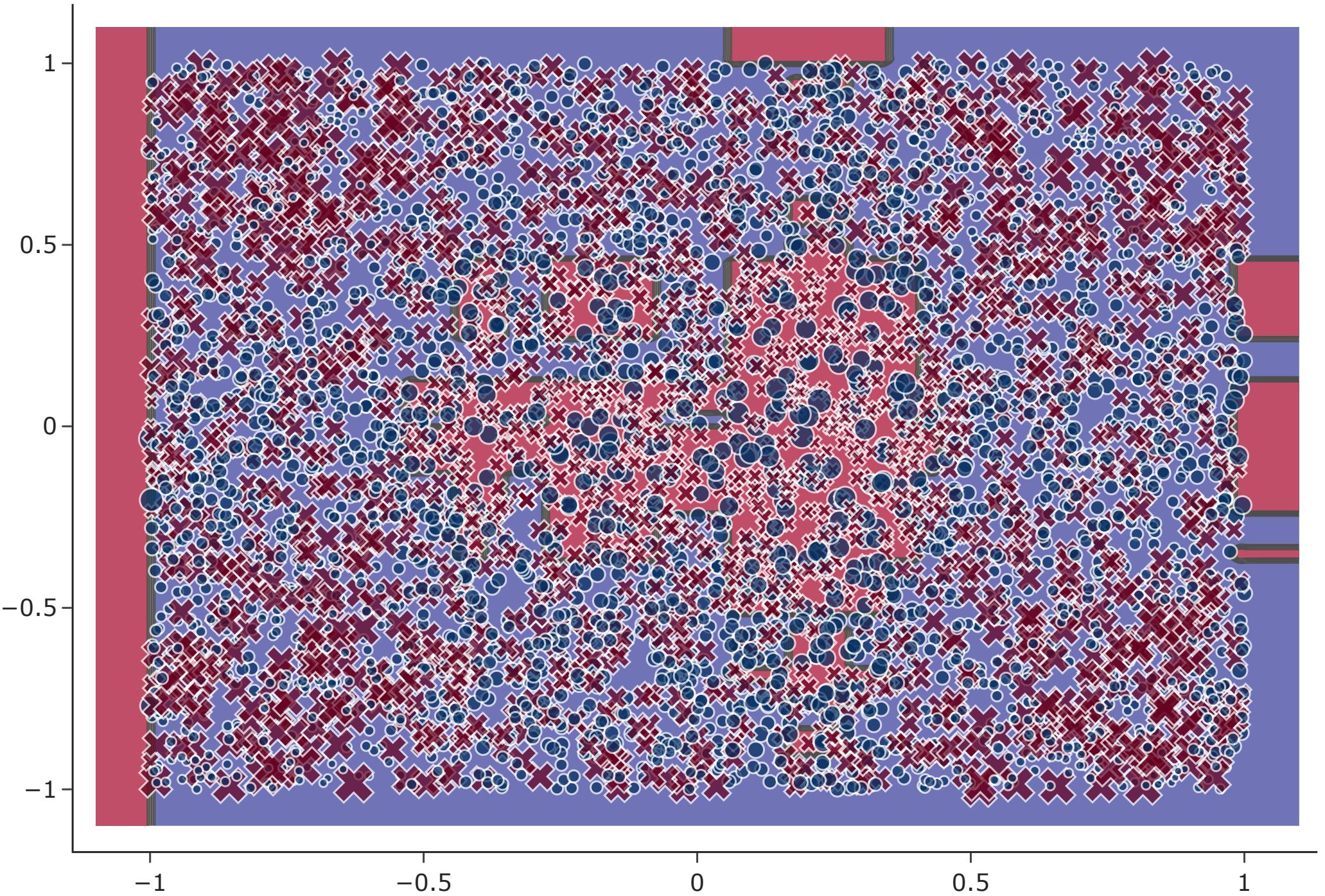
Adaboost with weighted samples



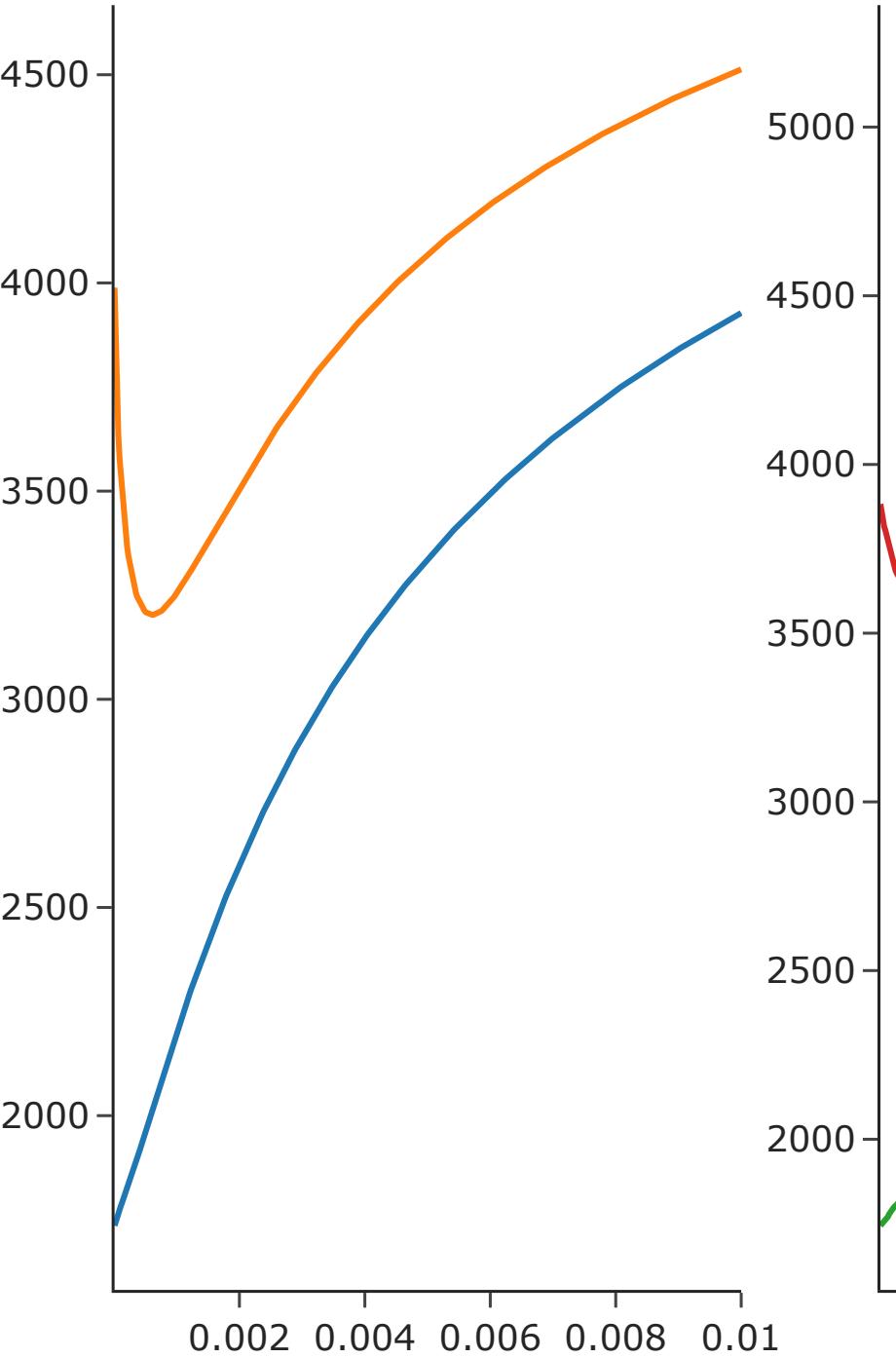
Partial loss on committee members



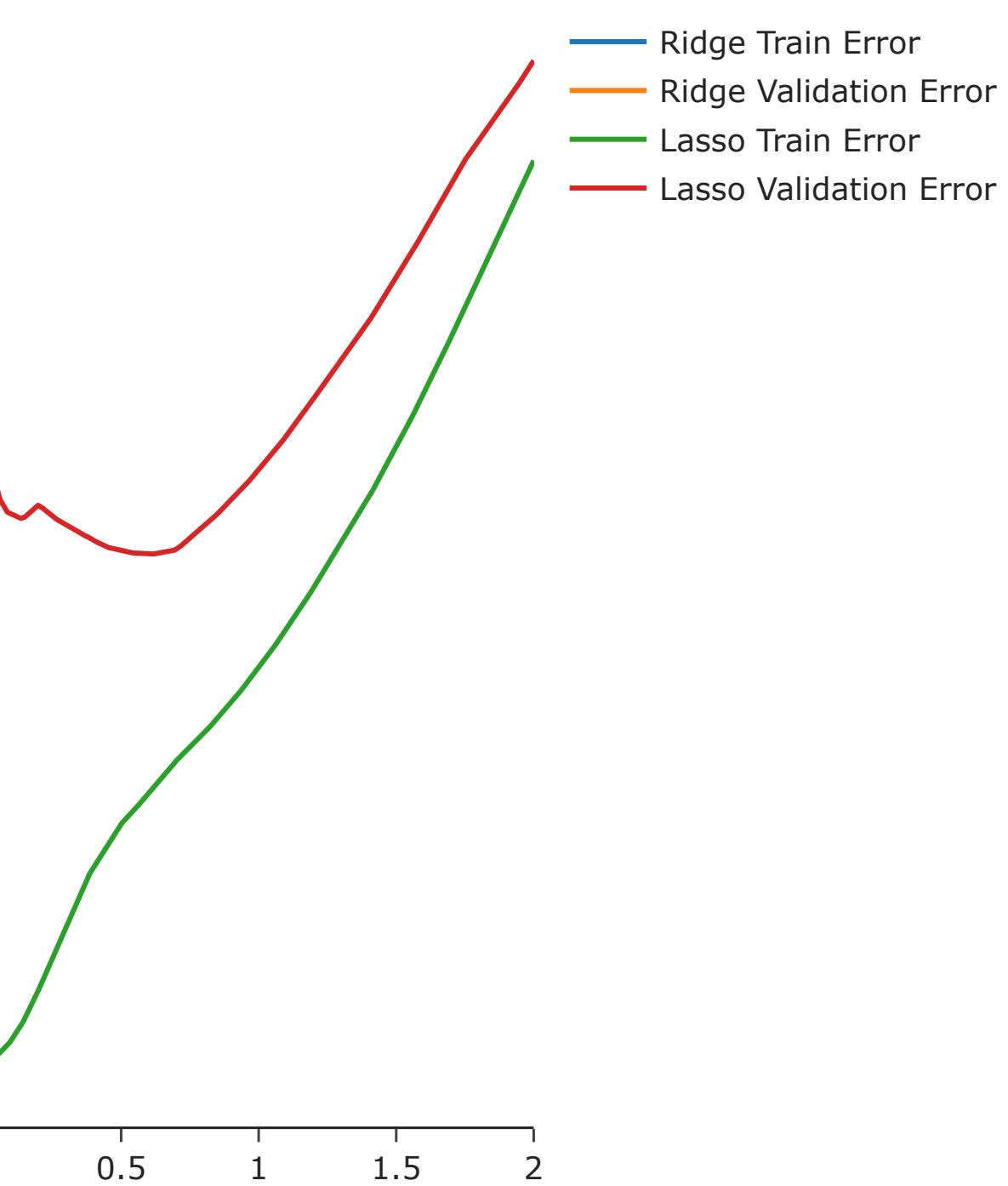
Adaboost with weighted samples



Ridge Regression



Lasso Regression



Legend:

- Ridge Train Error (Blue line)
- Ridge Validation Error (Orange line)
- Lasso Train Error (Green line)
- Lasso Validation Error (Red line)