A SIMPLE TECHNICAL REPORT

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- 1. Introduction. This template helps you to create a properly formatted LaTeX 2_{ε} technical report. Prepare your paper in the same style as used in this sample .pdf file. Try to avoid excessive use of italics and bold face. Please do not use any LaTeX 2_{ε} or TeX commands that affect the layout or formatting of your document (i.e., commands like \textheight, \textwidth, etc.).
- **2. Notation.** Using notations consistent with the literature is crucial, as it significantly reduces the reading burden for reviewers and peers when evaluating / reading our work.

We primarily follow the notations from [1] (I personally think it is one of the best paper on machine learning). Below, I list some common notations that will appear frequently throughout our paper.

Random variables.

- \mathbb{P} is a probability measure, and \mathbb{E} is the corresponding expectation operator.
- $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is a *d*-dimensional random vector.
- $Y \in \mathbb{R}$ is a scalar outcome, and $Y \in \{1, \dots, K\}$ is a label.
- $((\mathbf{X}_1, Y_1), \cdots, (\mathbf{X}_n, Y_n))$ are i.i.d. random samples from (\mathbf{X}, Y) .

Functions.

- $((\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \cdots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n))$ is a set of n observed samples from (\mathbf{X}, Y) .
- $f: \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is a prediction function.

Binary classification. We illustrate the notations with binary classification. For other problems, we can make reasonable adjustments to the current notations, such as extending from univariate to multivariate functions, while keeping the same notations to facilitate understanding.

- $L(\cdot)$ is a loss function for default evaluation.
- $R(f) = \mathbb{E}(L(Yf(\mathbf{X})))$ is the risk function of f.
- $\phi(\cdot)$ is a surrogate loss function for computing.
- $R_{\phi}(f) = \mathbb{E}(\phi(Yf(\mathbf{X})))$ is the ϕ -risk function of f.

REFERENCES

[1] BARTLETT, P. L., JORDAN, M. I. and McAuliffe, J. D. (2006). Convexity, classification, and risk bounds. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 101 138–156.