

# Learning from Data

## Homework # 2

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### Hoeffding Inequality

My code for running the experiments to answer question number 1 – 2 is uploaded [here](#).

1. Answer: [b]

2. Answer: [d]

### Error and Noise

3. As  $h$  makes an error with probability  $\mu$  in approximating  $f$ , we have  $P(h(x) \neq f(x)) = \mu$ . The probability of error that  $h$  makes in approximating  $y$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} P(h(x) \neq y(x)) &= P(h(x) \neq y(x) \cap y(x) = f(x)) + P(h(x) \neq y(x) \cap y(x) \neq f(x)) \\ &= P(h(x) \neq y(x) \mid y(x) = f(x))P(y(x) = f(x)) \\ &\quad + P(h(x) \neq y(x) \mid y(x) \neq f(x))P(y(x) \neq f(x)) \\ &= \mu * \lambda + (1 - \mu)(1 - \lambda) \\ &= 2\mu\lambda - \mu - \lambda + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Answer: [e]

4. When  $\lambda = 0.5$  (noisy target is completely random), the above probability in (3) will be equal to  $2 * 0.5 * \mu - \mu - 0.5 + 1 = \mu - \mu + 0.5 = 0.5$ , which is independent of  $\mu$ .

Answer: [b]

### Linear Regression

My code for running the experiments to answer question number 5 – 7 is uploaded [here](#).

5. Answer: [c]

6. Answer: [c]

7. Answer: [a]

## Nonlinear Transformation

My code for running the experiments to answer question number 8 – 10 is uploaded [here](#).

**8. Answer:** [d]

**9. Answer:** [a]

**10. Answer:** [b]