# **Learning Theory**

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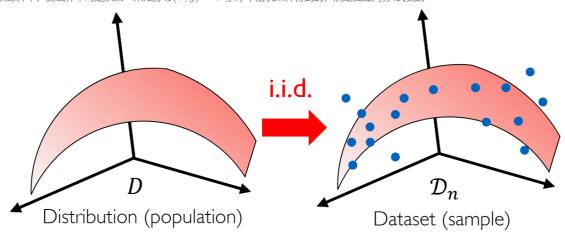
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# 0 简介

离散数学是计算机科学的数学基础,概率和统计是现代主流机器学习的数学基础。本笔记旨在从基本的概率论不等式出发,简要梳理学习理论的脉络。

• 机器学习的基本假设:

训练样本、测试样本均是从某一未知分布 $(x,y)\sim D_{X imes Y}$ 中随机采样得到的,满足独立同分布假设。



机器**学习 (learning)** 并非是对数据的**拟合 (fitting)** ,我们希望模型具有**OOD (out of distribution)** 泛化性。我们将模型在 dataset上的表现用**损失函数 (loss function)**来度量。

Definition 1

期望误差(Expected error): $arepsilon(h)=\mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim D(x,y)}\ell(h(x),y)$ 

经验误差 (Empirical error) :  $\hat{arepsilon}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h) = rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell(h(x_i), y_i)$ 

我们的目标是找到一族参数,使得假设在分布上的期望误差达到最小,即 $h^*=\arg\min\varepsilon(h)$ ;期望误差相当于对分布D上的所有样本(无穷个)对应的损失函数值求期望。倘若我们能够使得期望误差达到最小,就意味着我们找到了一个对于整个分布 D 都行之有效的假设函数 h(x)。然而,期望误差无法计算,实际工作中都是计算经验误差,对采样到的有限条样本计算损失函数值,更多的做法考虑到有限的算力,都只在一个batch上计算。实际上,经验误差是对期望误差的**无偏估计(unbiased estimator)**,即 $\varepsilon(h)=E_{D_n\sim D^n}\hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h)$ ,我们有理由

# 1 偏差-方差分解

#### • 贝叶斯决策准则

若我们知道样本是从哪个分布中采样得到的,就可以依据该分布,计算出样本对应的条件概率,并取其中的最大值作为样本的标签,即  $h_{Baues}(x) = \arg\max_{y} P(y \mid x)$ 。

• 回归问题的二范数损失函数

对于给定輸入 x,我们利用  $h_{\mathcal{D}_n}(x)$  计算它所对应的输出 y。  $h_{\mathcal{D}_n}$  表示在数据集  $\mathcal{D}_n$  上训练得到的模型,  $\mathcal{D}_n$  本身则是从分布 D 中随机采样得到的。对于不同的  $\mathcal{D}_n$ ,我们采样得到的数据集是不一样的。因此,  $h_{\mathcal{D}_n}(x)$  是一个随机变量,可以对其求期望与方差。进一步,定义  $Regression \quad function: f^*(x) = \mathbb{E}_y[y|x]$ ,表示在已知样本的生成分布 D 时,对于给定的数据 x,输出值 y 的期望,这也是所有的回归任务希望逼近的目标(上标 \* 代表最优)

对于回归问题,我们可以采用 L2 作为损失函数

$$(*) = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n},y} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - y \big)^{2} | x \big] = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n},y} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) + f^{*}(x) - y \big)^{2} | x \big]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{D_{n},y} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \big)^{2} + \big( f^{*}(x) - y \big)^{2} + 2 \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \big) \big( f^{*}(x) - y \big) | x \big]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \big)^{2} | x \big] + \mathbb{E}_{y} \big[ \big( f^{*}(x) - y \big)^{2} | x \big] + 2 \mathbb{E}_{D_{n},y} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \big) \big( f^{*}(x) - y \big) | x \big]$$

$$2 \mathbb{E}_{D_{n},y} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \big) \big( f^{*}(x) - y \big) | x \big] = 2 \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \big[ h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) | x \big] \mathbb{E}_{y} \big[ f^{*}(x) - y | x \big]$$

$$\therefore Regression \quad function : f^{*}(x) = \mathbb{E}_{y} [y | x]$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}_{y} \big[ f^{*}(x) - y | x \big] = \mathbb{E}_{y} \big[ f^{*}(x) | x \big] - \mathbb{E}_{y} \big[ y | x \big] = 0$$

$$(*) = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \big[ \big( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \big)^{2} | x \big] + \mathbb{E}_{y} \big[ \big( f^{*}(x) - y \big)^{2} | x \big]$$

其中, $\mathbb{E}_yig[(f^*(x)-yig)^2|xig]$  是贝叶斯错误率的来源,即 y 中存在噪音。根据方差及  $f^*(x)$  的定义 ,该式也可写作 Var(y|x)

继续考察第一项  $\mathbb{E}_{D_n}ig[ig(h_{D_n}(x)-f^*(x)ig)^2|xig]$ ,我们采用相同的方法对其进行处理

$$\mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ \left( h_{D_{n}}(x) - f^{*}(x) \right)^{2} | x \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ \left( h_{D_{n}}(x) - E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] + E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] - f^{*}(x) \right)^{2} | x \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ \left( h_{D_{n}}(x) - E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] \right)^{2} | x \right] + \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ \left( E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] - f^{*}(x) \right)^{2} | x \right]$$

$$+ 2\mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) - E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] | x \right] \cdot \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] - f^{*}(x) | x \right] \quad (5)$$

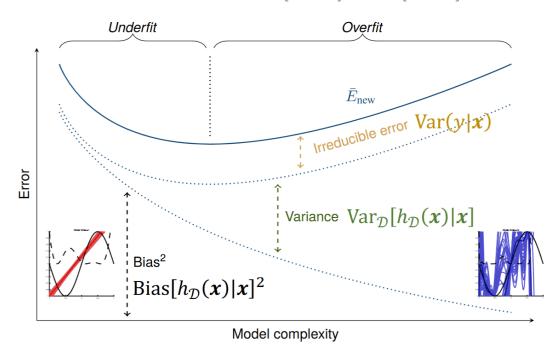
$$\mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) - E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] | x \right] = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) | x \right] - \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) | x \right] = 0$$

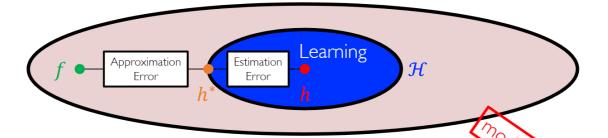
$$(5) = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ \left( h_{D_{n}}(x) - E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] \right)^{2} | x \right] + \mathbb{E}_{D_{n}} \left[ \left( E_{D_{n}} \left[ h_{D_{n}}(x) \right] - f^{*}(x) \right)^{2} | x \right]$$

其中, $\mathbb{E}_{D_n}ig[ig(h_{D_n}(x)-E_{D_n}ig[h_{D_n}(x)ig]ig)^2|xig]$  形式上就是方差的定义式,记作 $Var_D[h_D(x)|xig]$  (由于是对所有的  $D_n$  求期望,因此得到的就是 D) 该式可以反映模型对分布 D 上的不同数据集的鲁棒性质。  $\mathbb{E}_{D_n}ig[ig(E_{D_n}ig[h_{D_n}(x)ig]-f^*(x)ig)^2|xig]$  则是偏差平方,即从训练集学习到的  $h_{D_n}$  与真值函数  $f^*$  之间的差距。

回归问题的期望误差由三部分组成:

$$arepsilon_{L2}(x) = Var(y|x) + Biasigl[h_D(x)|xigr]^2 + Var_Digl[h_D(x)|xigr]$$





• General equality: given a target function f, for any  $h \in \mathcal{H}$ ,

$$\mathcal{E}(h) - \mathcal{E}^*(f) = \underbrace{\left[\mathcal{E}(h) - \mathcal{E}(h^*)\right]}_{} + \underbrace{\left[\mathcal{E}(h^*) - \mathcal{E}^*(f)\right]}_{}$$

estimation

approximation

用这张图片我们可以很好地看出目标函数、假设空间、估计误差、近似误差这些概念之间的关系。我们如下介绍的学习理论实际上都是希望对于对于估计误差 $\varepsilon(h)-\varepsilon^*(h)$ 给出了一个界。

## 2 常用不等式

#### 2.1 Tail Estimation

## Markov's Inequality

$$\Pr\{X \ge \varepsilon\} \le \frac{\mathbb{E}[X]}{\varepsilon}$$

proof:

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int_0^\infty \Pr\{X \geq t\} dt \geq \int_arepsilon^\infty \Pr\{X \geq t\} dt \geq arepsilon \Pr\{X \geq arepsilon\}$$

#### Chebyshev's Inequality

Chebyshev's Lemma:

 $\Phi(x)$  is a non-decreasing, non-negative function

$$\Pr\{X \ge \varepsilon\} = \Pr\{\Phi(X) \ge \Phi(\varepsilon)\} \le \frac{\mathbb{E}[\Phi(X)]}{\Phi(\varepsilon)}$$
$$\Pr\{|X - \mu| \ge \varepsilon\} \le \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

proof:

version 1(by Markov's inequality):

$$\Pr\{|X - \mu| \ge \varepsilon\} = \Pr\{(X - \mu)^2 \ge \varepsilon^2\} \le \frac{\mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^2]}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

version 2(by Lemma):

$$\Pr\{|X - \mu| \ge \varepsilon\} = \Pr\{\Phi(|X - \mu|) \ge \Phi(\varepsilon)\} \le \frac{\mathbb{E}[\Phi(|X - \mu|)]}{\Phi(\varepsilon)}$$

 $\Phi(t) = t^2$  is a non-decreasing, non-negative function

$$\mathbb{E}[\Phi(|X - \mu|)] = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^2] = \sigma^2$$
$$\Pr\{|X - \mu| \ge \varepsilon\} \le \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

#### **Chernoff Bounds (version 1)**

$$\Pr\{\Sigma_i(X_i - E[X_i]) \geq arepsilon\} \leq rac{\prod_i E(e^{\lambda(X_i - E[X_i])})}{e^{\lambda arepsilon}}$$

proof:

$$\text{by Chebyshev's Lemma, let } \Phi(t) = e^{\lambda t}, \text{then } \Pr\{\Sigma_i(X_i - E[X_i]) \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{E(e^{\lambda \Sigma_i(X_i - E[X_i])})}{e^{\lambda \varepsilon}} = \frac{E(\prod_i e^{\lambda(X_i - E[X_i])})}{e^{\lambda \varepsilon}} = \frac{\prod_i E(e^{\lambda(X_i - E[X_i])})}{e^{\lambda \varepsilon}} = \frac{E(e^{\lambda \Sigma_i(X_i - E[X_i])})}{e^{\lambda$$

#### **Chernoff Bounds (version 2)**

$$X=\Sigma_i X_i, X_i\in\{0,1\}, \Pr\{X_i=1\}=p_i, X_i ext{ are i.i.d.,Let } \mu=\mathbb{E}[X]=\Sigma_i p_i.$$
 Then: 
$$\operatorname{upper bound}: \Pr\{X\geq (1+\delta)\mu\}\leq (\frac{e^\delta}{(1+\delta)^{1+\delta}})^\mu, \forall \delta>0$$
 
$$\operatorname{lower bound}: \Pr\{X\leq (1-\delta)\mu\}\leq (\frac{e^{-\delta}}{(1-\delta)^{1-\delta}})^\mu, \forall 0\leq \delta<1$$

proof:

$$egin{aligned} \Pr\{X \geq (1+\delta)\mu\} &= \Pr\{e^{tX} \geq \exp(t(1+\delta)\mu)\} \leq rac{\mathbb{E}[e^{tX}]}{e^{t(1+\delta)\mu}} \ E(e^{tX}) &= \prod_i E(e^{tX_i}) = \prod_i (1-p_i+p_ie^t) = \prod_i (1-p_i+p_ie^t) \ & ext{In consider of } e^t \geq t+1, ext{let } t = e^{p_i(e^t-1)} \ &\prod_i (1-p_i+p_ie^t) = \prod_i (1+p_i(e^t-1)) \leq \prod_i e^{p_i(e^t-1)} = e^{\mu(e^t-1)} = e^{f(t)} \ &f(t) = \mu(e^t-1) - t(1+\delta)\mu \ &t_0 = \ln(1+t), f(t) \leq f(t_0) \ & ext{Pr}\{X \geq (1+\delta)\mu\} \leq e^{f(t_0)} = (rac{e^{\delta}}{(1+\delta)^{1+\delta}})^{\mu}, orall \delta > 0 \end{aligned}$$

## **Hoeffding's Inequality**

Hoeffding's Lemma:

V is a random bounded variable,  $E[V]=0, a\leq V\leq b, b>a$   $E(e^{\lambda V})\leq e^{\frac{\lambda^2}{8}(b-a)^2}$ 

proof:

$$\begin{split} \Phi(\lambda) &= \ln[\frac{be^{\lambda a}}{b-a} + \frac{-ae^{\lambda b}}{b-a}] \\ \Phi'(\lambda) &= a - \frac{a}{(b-a)(be^{-\lambda(b-a)}-a)} \\ \Phi(0) &= \Phi'(0) = 0, \Phi''(\lambda) \leq 1 \\ \Phi(\lambda) &= \Phi(0) + \lambda \Phi'(0) + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \Phi''(\theta) \leq e^{\frac{\lambda^2}{8}(b-a)^2} \\ V &\to e^{\lambda V} \text{ is a convex function} \\ e^{\lambda V} &\leq \frac{b-V}{b-a} e^{\lambda a} + \frac{V-a}{b-a} e^{\lambda b} \\ E(e^{\lambda V}) &\leq E(\frac{b-V}{b-a} e^{\lambda a} + \frac{V-a}{b-a} e^{\lambda b}) = \Phi(\lambda) \leq e^{\frac{\lambda^2}{8}(b-a)^2} \end{split}$$

Hoeffding's Inequality:

For 
$$a_i \leq X_i \leq b_i, \Pr\{|\Sigma_i^n(X_i - EX_i)| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq 2e^{-\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{\Sigma_i^n(b_i - a_i)^2}}$$

proof:

$$\begin{split} \text{From Hoeffding's Lemma: } E(e^{\lambda V}) &\leq e^{\frac{\lambda^2}{8}(b-a)^2} \\ \text{For n r.v. } X_i, \quad a_i \leq X_i \leq b_i, \quad \text{Let } V = \sum_i^n (X_i - EX_i) \\ \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[e^{\lambda (X_i - EX_i)}]}{e^{\lambda \varepsilon}} &\leq e^{\frac{\lambda^2}{8} \sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2 - \lambda \varepsilon} \\ \text{Let } g(\lambda) &= \frac{\lambda^2}{8} \sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2 - \lambda \varepsilon \\ g(\lambda) &\leq g(\lambda_0) = g(\frac{4\varepsilon}{\sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2}) = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2} \\ \text{Thus, } \Pr\{\sum_i^n (X_i - EX_i) \geq \varepsilon\} \leq e^{-2\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2}} \\ \text{Thus, } \Pr\{\sum_i^n (X_i - EX_i) \geq -\varepsilon\} \leq e^{-2\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2}} \\ \text{For } a_i \leq X_i \leq b_i, \Pr\{|\sum_i^n (X_i - EX_i)| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq 2e^{-\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{\sum_i^n (b_i - a_i)^2}} \end{split}$$

#### McDiarmid's Inequality

$$X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n$$
 are i.i.d. random variables,  $f:\mathbb{R}^n o \mathbb{R}$  is a stable function,  $\sup_{X_1,\cdots,X_i',X_n} |f(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n) - f(X_1,\cdots,X_i',\cdots,X_n)| \le c_i, orall i \in \{1,2,\cdots,n\}$ 

Theorem: 
$$\Pr\{|f(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n) - \mathbb{E}[f(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n)]| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq 2e^{-\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2}}$$

proof:

Use Hoeffding's Inequality, let  $\{c_i = b_i - a_i\}$ 

## Mill's Inequality

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1), \quad \Pr\{P(|Z| \geq t)\} \leq \sqrt{rac{2}{\pi}}e^{-rac{t^2}{2}}/t$$

proof:

$$egin{aligned} \mathrm{P}(|Z| \geq t) &= 2\mathrm{P}(Z^2 \geq t^2) = \sqrt{rac{2}{\pi}} \int_t^\infty e^{-rac{x^2}{2}} dx \ I &= \int_t^\infty e^{-rac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_t^\infty rac{1}{x} (xe^{-rac{x^2}{2}}) dx = rac{e^{-rac{t^2}{2}}}{t} - \int_t^\infty rac{1}{x^2} (e^{-rac{x^2}{2}}) dx \ & ext{Thus } \mathrm{Pr}\{P(|Z| \geq t)\} \leq \sqrt{rac{2}{\pi}} e^{-rac{t^2}{2}}/t \end{aligned}$$

## Bernoulli's Inequality

 $Let X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$  be Bernoulli random variables,  $X_i \sim \mathcal{B}ernoulli(p)$ 

$$orall arepsilon > 0, \Pr\{|rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - p| \geq arepsilon\} \leq 2e^{-2narepsilon^2}$$

· more about tail bound theory:

https://people.sc.fsu.edu/~jburkardt/classes/mlds\_2019/III-Tail-Bounds.pdf

## 2.2 Other Inequalities

### Jensen's Inequality

对凸函数f (def:  $orall \lambda \in [0,1]$  , 有flambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y)\$

$$f(\mathbb{E}[X]) \leq \mathbb{E}[f(X)]$$

#### **Union bound**

$$\Pr\{A \cup B\} \le \Pr\{A\} + \Pr\{B\}$$

$$\Pr\{A \cap B\} = 1 - \Pr\{\neg(A \cap B)\} = 1 - \Pr\{A^c \cup B^c\} \ge 1 - \Pr\{A^c\} - \Pr\{B^c\}$$

#### **Inversion rule**

Let  $\delta=f$ varepsilon)\$

$$\Pr\{X \ge \varepsilon\} \le f(\varepsilon) \iff \Pr\{X \le f^{-1}(\delta)\} \ge 1 - \delta$$

#### **Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality**

$$\mathbb{E}[XY] \leq \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2]\mathbb{E}[Y^2]}$$

#### 3 PAC可学习

• PAC是概率近似正确学习(Probabilistic Approximate Correct Learning)的缩写。

Definition

A hypothesis space  $\mathcal H$  is **PAC-learnable** if there exists an algorithm  $\mathcal A$  and a polynomial function  $\operatorname{poly}()$ , such that for any  $\varepsilon>0$ ,  $\delta>0$ , for all distributions D on  $\mathcal X$  and for any target hypothesis  $h\in\mathcal H$ , the following holds for sample complexity  $n\ge\operatorname{poly}(\frac1\varepsilon,\frac1\delta,|\mathcal H|)$ :

$$P_{\mathcal{D}_n \sim D^n}[\mathcal{E}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \mathcal{E}(h) \geq arepsilon] \leq \delta$$

Where:

- $h^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \mathcal{E}(h)$
- "Approximately correct" refers to the error bound  $\varepsilon$

ullet "Probably correct" refers to the confidence bound  $\delta$ 

对PAC可学习的通俗理解:对于一个较好的假设空间,总能以较大的概率保证期望误差与经验误差只相差一个小量。PAC学习理论为机器学习提供了重要的理论基础。有了前面的不等式基础,我们将导出有限假设空间的泛化误差界,并--证明有限假设空间是PAC可学习的.

## 4 有限假设空间泛化误差界

## 4.1 单一假设空间

我们用已经导出的Hoeffding's Inequality来推导单一假设下的泛化误差上界。

$$Pigg( \Big| \sum_{i=1}^n ig( X_i - \mathbb{E} X_i ig) \Big| \geq \epsilon igg) \leq 2 \exp igg[ - rac{2\epsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2} igg]$$

 $\diamondsuit X_i = \ell(h(x_i), y_i,$ 我们看出

$$\sum_{i=1}^n ig(X_i - \mathbb{E} X_iig) = nigg\{igg[rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n \ell(h(x_i),y_i)igg] - \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim D}\ell(h(x),y)igg\} = nig(\hat{arepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - arepsilon(h)igg)$$

由 $X_i=\ell(h(x_i),y_i\in[0,1]=[a_i,b_i]$ ,可以得到  $\Pr\{|\left(\hat{arepsilon}_{D_n}(h)-arepsilon(h)
ight)|\geq arepsilon\}\leq 2e^{-2narepsilon^2}$ 

希望  $|\hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - \varepsilon(h)| \ge \epsilon$  是一个小概率事件,如此就能保证我们在一个有限的数据集上训练得到的模型,其经验误差偏离期望误差较大的情况,发生可能性很小。通俗的理解是能在采样得到的数据集上训练出靠谱的模型)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{Let} & \delta = P\big(\big|\hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - \varepsilon(h)\big| \geq \epsilon\big) \\ \mathrm{Then} & \delta \leq 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2} \Rightarrow \epsilon \leq \frac{\log\frac{2}{\delta}}{2n} \end{array}$$

实际上J就是应用Inversion rule,我们可以得到 $arepsilon(h) \leq \hat{arepsilon}_{D_n}(h) + rac{\log \frac{2}{\delta}}{2n}$ 至少以  $1-\delta$  的概率发生。这也是所谓可能正确学习理论的含义。上述推导中,我们假设 h 是固定的,即设假设空间中只有一个假设,但在实际场景中,h 实则是一个随机变量,我们一般取 h 为

$${\mathcal D}_n o h_{{\mathcal D}_n} = rg \min_{h \in {\mathcal H}} \hat{arepsilon}_{{\mathcal D}_n}(h)$$

即在函数族  $\mathcal{H}$  中,选择于  $\mathcal{D}_n$  上经验误差最小的 h。这时候需要采用保守学习的思想,考虑最坏的情形,来获得松弛的上界。

## 4.2 多假设的有限假设空间

$$\begin{split} P\big(\exists h \in \mathcal{H}, \left| \hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - \varepsilon(h) \right| &\geq \epsilon \big) = P\big(\sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \left| \hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - \varepsilon(h) \right| \geq \epsilon \big| \big) \quad (1) \\ &= P\big( \left[ \left| \hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h_1) - \varepsilon(h_1) \right| \geq \epsilon \right] \lor \dots \lor \left[ \left| \hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h_{|\mathcal{H}|}) - \varepsilon(h_{|\mathcal{H}|}) \right| \geq \epsilon \right] \big) \quad (2) \\ &\leq \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}} P\big( \left| \hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - \varepsilon(h) \right| \geq \epsilon \big) \leq 2|\mathcal{H}| \exp(-2n\epsilon^2) \quad (3) \end{split}$$

使用Union bound,得到

$$\begin{split} \text{Let} \quad \delta &= \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}} P \big( \big| \hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h) - \varepsilon(h) \big| \geq \epsilon \big) \\ \text{Then} \quad \delta &\leq 2 |\mathcal{H}| \exp(-2n\epsilon^2) \\ \epsilon &\leq \sqrt{\frac{\log |\mathcal{H}| + \log(\frac{2}{\delta})}{2n}} \end{split}$$

总结一下,有限假设空间说了一件什么事呢:对于一个有限的假设空间 $\mathcal{H}=\{h_1,h_2,\cdots,h_n\}$ ,则我们总是可以以 $1-\delta$ 的概率保证,对于任何一个假设空间中的假设 $h\in\mathcal{H}$ ,期望误差被经验误差的一个上界控制住。形式化:

• Let  ${\cal H}$  be a finite hypothesis space,  ${\cal H}<\infty,$  then for any  $\delta>0,$  with probability at least  $1-\delta$ 

$$orall h \in \mathcal{H}. \,\, arepsilon(h) \leq \hat{arepsilon}_{D_n}(h) + \sqrt{rac{\log |\mathcal{H}| + \log rac{2}{\delta}}{2n}}$$

• remark: 当样本数 n 增多后,模型效果会变好:右侧第二项减小,经验误差与期望误差之间的差距减小)。模型容量的期望误差曲线是 U 形:当假设空间  $\mathcal{H}$  增大时,尽管模型的拟合能力更强, $\hat{\varepsilon}_{D_n}(h)$  更小, $\sqrt{\frac{\log |\mathcal{H}| + \log \frac{2}{\delta}}{2n}}$  却更大了,因此期望误差先减后增,此时发生的是过拟合。

这里填一个坑:为何期望误差与经验误差之间的差距的上界反映了模型的泛化能力:希望在自己有限的数据集上训练得到的模型,能够顺利得到应用,即便是面对它未曾接触过的输入,也可以给出正确合理的答案,这就是泛化。

对于神经网络构成的假设函数族,可以使用量化的trick: 计算机是有编码位的,有限的存储空间能够表示的状态数也一定是有限的。

## 4.3 有限假设空间是PAC-可学习的

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \mathcal{E}(h^*) &= \mathcal{E}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) + \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \mathcal{E}(h^*) \ &\leq \mathcal{E}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) + \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h^*) - \mathcal{E}(h^*) \ &\leq \left| \mathcal{E}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) \right| + \left| \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h^*) - \mathcal{E}(h^*) \right| &\leq 2 \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \left| \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h) - \mathcal{E}(h) \right| \ &P(\mathcal{E}(h_{\mathcal{D}_n}) - \mathcal{E}(h^*) \geq \epsilon) \leq P(\sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \left| \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h) - \mathcal{E}(h) \right| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \ &= P(\exists h \in \mathcal{H}, \left| \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h) - \mathcal{E}(h) \right| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}) = 2|\mathcal{H}| \exp(\frac{-n\epsilon^2}{2}) = \delta \end{aligned}$$

# 5 无限假设空间泛化误差界

无限假设空间,指 $|\mathcal{H}| \to +\infty$ 的情况,即假设空间中存在无数个假设。在日常生活中,我们使用的大部分机器学习模型,假设空间基本都是无穷的。如何度量一个无限的假设空间呢?接下来介绍的三种方法通过模型拟合数据的能力,间接刻画假设空间的复杂性。可以直观理解可以是模型拟合数据的能力越强,它所对应的假设空间就越复杂。

## 5.1 Rademacher Complexity

• 考虑一个给定的数据集S,它共有n个样本

$$S = ((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots (x_n, y_n))$$
 where  $y_i = \{-1, +1\}$ 

利用模型集 h 对其进行划分,即

$$h(x): S \to \{-1, +1\}$$

使用01损失函数,则经验误差为:

$$egin{aligned} rac{1}{n}\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}\mathbf{1}[h(x_{i})
eq y_{i}] &= rac{1}{n}\Sigma_{i=1}^{n}rac{1-y_{i}h(x_{i})}{2} \ &= rac{1}{2}-rac{1}{2n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i}h(x_{i}) \end{aligned}$$

因此可以定义预测结果和真实结果之间的相关性 correlation  $=rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n y_i h(x_i) \in [0,1]$ ,这个值越大,则表明模型的分类效果越好,因此我们的目标就是找到

$$h^* = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i h(x_i)$$

为了导出Rademacher复杂度的表达形式,我们需要知道对分(dichotomy)和打散(shatters)的概念。对分可以理解为把样本集合中的每一个点都打上标签,n个点就有 $2^n$ 个对分的方式,而一个假设空间可以把n个点打散则意味着,假设空间有足够多的假设来区分这 $2^n$ 种对分的方式。那么,不难理解可以用下面的式子定义拉达马赫复杂度。

$$\frac{1}{2n}\sum_{y}\sup \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i}h(\mathbf{x_{i}})$$
或者写为 $\mathbb{E}_{y}\sup_{h\in\mathcal{H}}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i}h(\mathbf{x_{i}})$ 

样本的标签 $y_i$ 习惯于写成 $\sigma_i$ ,是一个取值 $\in \{1,-1\}$ 伯努利变量于是有:

• 经验Rademacher复杂度的定义

$$\hat{R}_{\mathcal{S}_n}(g) = \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[ \sup_{g \in G} rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i g(\mathbf{z}_i) 
ight]$$

• 期望Rademacher复杂度的定义

$$\hat{R}_{\mathcal{S}_n}(\mathcal{G}) = \mathbb{E}_{\sigma \sim \{-1,1\}^n} \left[ \sup_{g \in G} rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i g(z_i) 
ight]$$

Theorem: 期望Rademacher复杂度关于n是不增的函数

proof:

我们需要证明 
$$R_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}) = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n+1}}\left\{\mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left[\sup_{g \in G} rac{1}{n+1}\sum_{i=1}^{n+1}\sigma_ig(z_i)
ight]
ight\} \leq R_n(\mathcal{G})$$
.根据定义有:

$$R_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}) = \mathbb{E}_{D_{n+1}} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[ \sup_{g \in G} rac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sigma_i g(z_i) 
ight] 
ight\}$$

通过**重采样**技术 (思想是本来采n个样本求期望, 现在是采n\* (n+1) 个样本)

$$=rac{1}{n+1}E_{D^{n+1}}\{E_{\sigma}[\sup\sum_{k=1}^{n+1}(rac{1}{n}\sum_{i
eq k}\sigma_{i}g(z_{i}))]\}$$

3. 由于  $\sup$  满足  $\sup(A+B) \le \sup A + \sup B$  的性质,我们可以得到:

$$\leq rac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \mathbb{E}_{D^{n+1}} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[ \sup_{g \in \mathcal{G}} rac{1}{n} \sum_{i 
eq k} \sigma_i g(\mathbf{z}i) 
ight] 
ight\} = \mathcal{R}_n(\mathcal{G})$$

基于 Rademacher复杂度的泛化误差界

Theorem:

Let  $\mathfrak g$  be a family of general functions mapping from Z to [0,1]. Then, for any  $\delta>0$ , with probability at least  $1-\delta$ , the following bound holds for all  $g\in\mathfrak g$ 

$$egin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_{z\sim D}ig[g(z)ig] &\leq rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n g(z_i) + 2\mathcal{R}_n(g) + \sqrt{rac{\log(1/\delta)}{2n}} \ \mathbb{E}_{z\sim D}ig[g(z)ig] &\leq rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n g(z_i) + 2\hat{\mathcal{R}}_n(g) + 3\sqrt{rac{\log(2\delta)}{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

proof:

$$Let \quad \Phi(\mathcal{S}) = \sup_{g \in \mathcal{G}} (\mathbb{E}_D[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]) \quad where \quad \mathcal{S} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$$

回忆 McDiarmid 不等式

若  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m$  为 m 个独立随机变量,且对任意  $1 \leq i \leq m$ ,函数 f 满足

$$\sup_{x_1,\ldots,x_m,x_i'} |f(x_1,\ldots,x_m)-f(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1},x_i',x_{i+1},\ldots,x_m)| \leq c_i$$

则对任意  $\epsilon > 0$  有

$$egin{aligned} &Pig(f(x_1,\ldots,x_m)-\mathbb{E}(f(x_1,\ldots,x_m))\geq\epsilonig)\leq \exp(rac{-2\epsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}c_i^2})\ &Pig(ig|f(x_1,\ldots,x_m)-\mathbb{E}(f(x_1,\ldots,x_m))ig|\geq\epsilonig)\leq 2\exp(rac{-2\epsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}c_i^2}) \end{aligned}$$

可见,要应用 McDiarmid 不等式,应先要满足其条件。于是引入  $\mathcal{S}'$  ,  $\mathcal{S}'$  与  $\mathcal{S}$  只有一个变量的取值不同

Change  ${\mathcal S}$  to  ${\mathcal S}'=\{z_1,\ldots,z_i',\ldots,z_n\}$  that differs only at  $z_i' 
eq z_i$ 

$$\begin{split} \Phi(\mathcal{S}) - \Phi(\mathcal{S}') &= \sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} (\mathbb{E}_D[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]) - \sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} (\mathbb{E}_D[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g]) \quad (1) \\ &\leq \sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \{ (\mathbb{E}_D[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]) - (\mathbb{E}_D[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g]) \} \quad (2) \\ &= \sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \{ \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g] \} = \sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{S}'} g(z) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{S}} g(z) \} \quad (3) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \{ g(z_i') - g(z_i) \} \leq \frac{1}{n} \quad (4) \end{split}$$

(2) 式是在 (1) 的基础上,通过  $\sup$  的性质得到的,形式很类似于三角不等式。由于  $\mathcal{S}'$  与  $\mathcal{S}$  只有一个变量的取值不同( $z_i' \neq z_i$ ),且  $g(z_i) \leq 1$ ,所以  $(3) \to (4)$ 。至此,使用 McDiarmid 不等式的条件已经满足,取  $c_i = \frac{1}{n}$ 

$$P\Big(\Phi(\mathcal{S}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}}\Phi(\mathcal{S}) \geq \epsilon\Big) \leq \exp\Big(-rac{2\epsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n rac{1}{n^2}}\Big) = \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$$

令  $\delta = P\Big(\Phi(\mathcal{S}) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}}\Phi(\mathcal{S}) \geq \epsilon\Big)$ , 则有  $\delta \leq \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$ , 解出  $\epsilon$ ,

则 With probability at least  $1-rac{\delta}{2}$ :  $\Phi(\mathcal{S}) \leq \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}}[\Phi(\mathcal{S})] + \sqrt{rac{\log(2/\delta)}{2n}}$  (\*)

在 (\*) 的基础上,我们进一步求  $E_{\mathcal{S}}[\Phi(\mathcal{S})]$  的上界

$$E_{\mathcal{S}}[\Phi(\mathcal{S})] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \left(\mathbb{E}_{D}[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]\right)\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \left(\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}'}\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]\right)\right] \quad (2)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}'}(\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g])\right] \quad (3)$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S},\mathcal{S}'}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \left(\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g] - \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]\right)\right] \quad (4)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S},\mathcal{S}'}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(g(z'_{i}) - g(z_{i})\right)\right] \quad (5)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S},\mathcal{S}'}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i} \left(g(z'_{i}) - g(z_{i})\right)\right] \quad (6)$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}_{\sigma,\mathcal{S}'}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i} g(z'_{i})\right] + \mathbb{E}_{\sigma,\mathcal{S}}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i} g(z_{i})\right] \quad (7)$$

$$= 2\mathbb{E}_{\sigma,\mathcal{S}}\left[\sup_{g \in \mathfrak{g}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i} g(z_{i})\right] = 2\mathcal{R}_{n}(\mathfrak{g}) \quad (**)$$

- (2) 采用了重采样,有如下关系成立: $\mathbb{E}_D[g]=\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}'\sim D^n}\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}'}[g]$
- (3) 由于  $\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]$  与  $\mathcal{S}'$  无关,所以  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}'}\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g] = \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mathcal{S}}[g]$ ,因此可以将  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{S}'}$  提出来
- (4) 在 (3) 的基础上使用 Jensen 不等式
- (5) 在(4) 的基础上对期望进行展开
- (6) 式引入  $Rademacher \ variable$ ,当  $\sigma_i=1$  时,(6) 和 (5) 的形式一致;当  $\sigma_i=-1$  时,由于我们是对  $\mathcal{S},\mathcal{S}'$  同时求期望,此时只需交换  $z_i$  和  $z_i'$  的取值即可
- (7) 应用  $\sup$  的三角不等式  $\sup(A+B) \leq \sup A + \sup B$

如此,整合 (\*) 和 (\*\*),得到结论: With probability at least  $1-\delta$ 

$$\mathbb{E}_{z\sim D}ig[g(z)ig] \leq rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n g(z_i) + 2\mathcal{R}_n(g) + \sqrt{rac{\log(1/\delta)}{2n}}$$

基于此,我们得到了由期望Rademacher复杂度控制的泛化误差的上界形式(我们只需要将G定义为假设空间到损失函数的派生函数族)。然而,我们其实希望得到的是由经验Rademacher复杂度给出的一个限制,这个是我们在训练集上进行训练能直接保证的。接下来,我们先导出期望Rademacher复杂度对经验Rademacher复杂度的上界控制。

设
$$S = \{z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_n\}$$

$$\hat{R}(\mathcal{G}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{g \in G} rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i g(z_i)
ight] \ |\hat{R}_{S'} - \hat{R}_S| \leq |rac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma}[\sup_{g \in G} \{\sigma_i g(z_i) - \sigma_i' g(z_i')\}]| \leq rac{1}{n}$$

由 McDiarmid 理论可得:

$$\Pr\{R_n(G) \leq \hat{R}(G) + \sqrt{\frac{\log(2/\delta)}{2n}}\} \geq 1 - \delta/2$$

而我们已经推导得到了

$$\Pr\{\mathbb{E}_{z\sim D}\big[g(z)\big] \leq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n g(z_i) + 2\mathcal{R}_n(g) + \sqrt{\frac{\log(2/\delta)}{2n}}\} \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2}\delta$$

再利用Union bound(2)

$$\Pr\{\mathbb{E}_{z\sim D}[g(z)] \leq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n g(z_i) + 3\hat{R}_n(g) + 2\sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2n}}\} \geq 1 - \delta$$

在之前的推导中 $g(z)\in\mathcal{G}$ 是一个一般的函数族。为了获得关于误差的界,我们需要将定义 $\mathcal{G}$ 是光的0-1loss函数族,即:

$$\mathcal{G} = \{(x, y) \to \mathbf{1}[h(\mathbf{x}) \neq y] | h(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{H} \}$$

Theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proof: } R_n(g) &= E_{S,\sigma} \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \mathbf{1}_{[h(x_i) \neq y_i]} \\ &= E_{S,\sigma} \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \frac{1}{2} (1 - y_i h(x_i)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} E_{S,\sigma} \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (-\sigma_i y_i) (h(x_i)) = \frac{1}{2} R_n(\mathcal{H}) \end{aligned}$$

上式子中最后一个等号利用了变量替换, $(-\sigma_i y_i) o \sigma_i$ 

从而我们得到了以假设空间的Rademacher复杂度上界控制的误差泛化界。

Theorem:

Let  $\mathcal H$  be a family of binary classifiers taking values in  $\{-1,+1\}$ . Then, for any  $\delta>0$ , with probability at least  $1-\delta$ , the generalization bound holds for all  $h\in\mathcal H$ :

$$egin{aligned} arepsilon_D(h) & \leq \hat{arepsilon}_{D_n}(h) + \mathcal{R}_n(\mathcal{H}) + \sqrt{rac{\log(1/\delta)}{2n}} \ arepsilon_D(h) & \leq \hat{arepsilon}_{D_n}(h) + \hat{\mathcal{R}}_n(\mathcal{H}) + 3\sqrt{rac{\log(2/\delta)}{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

然而,根据Rademacher复杂度的定义式,计算复杂度是 $\mathcal{O}(2^n)$ 。我们还是希望找到一个更松但是可求解的上界代替之。接下来的这个引理 就是完成了这样的一件事:找到了Rademacher复杂度的一个上界。

Theorem: (Massart's Lemma)

Let  $\mathcal{A}\subseteq\mathbb{R}^n$  be a finite set with  $R=\max_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\|x\|_2$ , then the following holds:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left[rac{1}{n}\sup_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sigma_{i}x_{i}
ight] \leq rac{R\sqrt{2\log|\mathcal{A}|}}{n}$$

proof:

$$\begin{split} \exp\left(t\mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left[\sup_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sigma_{i}x_{i}\right]\right) &\leq \mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left(\exp\left[\sup_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sigma_{i}x_{i}\right]\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left(\sup_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\exp\left[t\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sigma_{i}x_{i}\right]\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left(\exp\left[t\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sigma_{i}x_{i}\right]\right) = \sum_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\prod_{i=1}^{n}\mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left(\exp\left[t\sigma_{i}x_{i}\right]\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\exp\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}t^{2}(2|x_{i}|)^{2}}{8}\right) \leq |\mathcal{A}|e^{\frac{t^{2}R^{2}}{2}} \\ \mathbb{E}_{\sigma}\left[\sup_{x\in\mathcal{A}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sigma_{i}x_{i}\right] \leq \frac{\ln|\mathcal{A}|}{t} + \frac{tR^{2}}{2} = f(t) \leq f(t_{0} = \frac{\sqrt{2\ln|\mathcal{A}|}}{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathcal{R}\sqrt{2\ln|\mathcal{A}|} \end{split}$$

综上我们得到了Rademacher复杂度的一个上界,但这里还是不够直观,怎么度量R和A呢?我们有接下来的增长函数的概念。

#### 5.2 Growth Function

除了Rademacher复杂度,还有没有办法度量一个假设空间的复杂度?下面介绍增长函数的概念。

Growth Function

$$orall n \in \mathbb{N}, \Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n) = \max_{\{x_1,\ldots,x_n\} \subseteq X} |\{h(x_1),\ldots,h(x_n): h \in \mathcal{H}\}|$$

说人话,增长函数刻画的是The maximum number of ways n points can be classified using  $\mathcal{H}$ .。实际上,增长函数可以为Rademacher 复杂度提供一个松弛的上界。

Theorem:

$$\mathcal{R}_n(\mathcal{G}) \leq \sqrt{rac{2\log\Pi_{\mathcal{G}}(n)}{n}}$$

proof:

$$\mathcal{R}_n(\mathcal{G}) = \mathbb{E}_{S_n} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[ \sup_{g \in \mathcal{G}} rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i g(z_i) 
ight] \ \leq \mathbb{E}_{S_n} rac{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{2 \ln |g(z_1), \cdots, g(z_n) : g \in \mathcal{G}|}}{n} \leq \mathbb{E}_{S_n} rac{\sqrt{2 \log \Pi_{\mathcal{G}}(n)}}{n} = \sqrt{rac{2 \log \Pi_{\mathcal{G}}(n)}{n}}$$

证明中的第一个小于等于号运用了Massart's Lemma,将其中的x用g(x)做带换。那么我们得到由增长函数给出的泛化误差上界。

$$\Pr\{\varepsilon_D(h) \leq \hat{\varepsilon}_D(h) + \sqrt{\frac{2\log \Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n)}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2n}}\} \geq 1 - \delta$$

可以看到,我们获得的上界越来越直观,但是也更加松弛了(x)。还是不够直观,于是又有VC-dimension的概念。接下来介绍VC维。

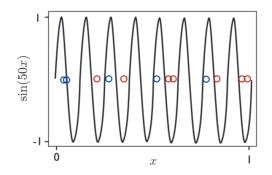
## 5.3 VC维

$$\mathrm{VCD}(\mathcal{H}) = \max\{n: \Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n) = 2^n\}$$

直观理解: VC-dimension is essentially the size of the largest set that can be fully shattered by 升。也就是说,给定一个VCD为n的机器学习模型,可以构建一个n大小的sample size,该模型可以将其打散,而n+1则不行。似乎VC维给出了对模型复杂度的一个很好的刻画,然而对部分模型并非如此。如下正弦函数按照定义,VCD为无穷,但很明显这并不是一个有效的估计。

• Consider <u>sine function</u> hypothesis space  $\mathcal{H}$  from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ :

$$\forall w \in \mathbb{R}, \qquad h_w(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & \sin(wx) \ge 0 \\ -1, & \sin(wx) < 0 \end{cases}$$



• It can be proved that the set  $\{2^{-i}|i \le n \in \mathbb{N}^+\}$  can be shattered.

本笔记最后给出一个利用VCD来估计泛化误差界的引理(Sauer's Lemma)

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a hypothesis class, i.e. a class of functions from  $\Omega \to \{0,1\}$ . Each hypothesis can be thought of as a subset of  $\Omega$ . For any finite  $S \subseteq \Omega$ , let  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S) = \{h \cap S : h \in \mathcal{H}\}$ . We call  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S)$  the *projection* of  $\mathcal{H}$  on S. Equivalently, suppose  $S = \{x_1, \ldots, x_m\}$ , let

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S) = \{ [h(x_1), \dots, h(x_m)] \mid h \in \mathcal{H} \}$$

and call  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S)$  the set of all dichotomies (or behaviors) on S realized by (or induced by)  $\mathcal{H}$ . A set S is shattered by  $\mathcal{H}$  if  $|\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S)| = 2^{|S|}$ . Note that, if S is shattered then every subset of S is shattered.

**Definition 0.1** (VC-dimension). The *VC-dimension* of  $\mathcal{H}$  is defined to be

$$VCD(\mathcal{H}) = \max\{|S| : S \text{ shattered by } \mathcal{H}\}.$$

The following lemma was first proved by Vapnik-Chervonenkis [5], and rediscovered many times (Sauer [3], Shelah [4]), among others. It is often called the Sauer lemma or Sauer-Shelah lemma in the literature. (Sauer said that Paul Erdös posed the problem.)

**Lemma 0.2** (Sauer lemma). Suppose  $VCD(\mathcal{H}) = d < \infty$ . Define

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(m) = \max\{|\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S)| : S \subseteq \Omega, |S| = m\}$$

(i.e.,  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(m)$  is the maximum size of a projection of  $\mathcal{H}$  on an m-subset of  $\Omega$ .) Then,

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(m) \le \Phi_d(m) := \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{m}{d} \le \left(\frac{em}{d}\right)^d = O(m^d)$$

(Note that, if  $VCD(\mathcal{H}) = \infty$ , then  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(m) = 2^m, \forall m$ )

Proof #1: The inductive proof (not nice!) We induct on m+d. For  $h \in \mathcal{H}$ , define  $h_S = h \cap S$ . The m=0 and d=0 cases are trivial. Now consider m>0, d>0. Fix an arbitrary element  $s \in S$ . Define

$$\mathcal{H}' = \{ h_S \in \Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S) \mid s \notin h_S, \ h_S \cup \{s\} \in \Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S) \}$$

Then.

$$|\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S)| = |\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S - \{s\})| + |\mathcal{H}'| = |\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S - \{s\})| + |\Pi_{\mathcal{H}'}(S)|$$

Since  $VCD(\mathcal{H}') \leq d-1$ , by induction we obtain

$$|\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(S)| \le \Phi_d(m-1) + \Phi_{d-1}(m) = \Phi_d(m).$$

非常有趣并且难以理解的是集合H'的构造方式。

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n) \leq \left(rac{en}{d}
ight)^d = O(n^d)$$

proof:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{n}{i} &\leq \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{d}^{d-i} \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{\frac{n}{d}}^{d-i} \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^d \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \binom{d}{\frac{n}{n}}^i = \left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^d \left(1 + \frac{d}{n}\right)^n \\ &\leq \left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^d e^d \end{split}$$

最后,我们就得到了著名的VCD-bound(这里直接放软院@龙明盛老师的PPT)咕咕咕

# VC-Dimension Bound

• Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a hypothesis set with  $VCdim(\mathcal{H}) = d$ 

- If 
$$d = \infty$$
,  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n) \le 2^n$ .

- If 
$$d=\infty$$
,  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n)\leq 2^n$ . 
$$d<\infty \text{ is PAC learnable!}$$
 - If  $d<\infty$ ,  $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}}(n)\leq \left(\frac{en}{d}\right)^d=O(n^d)$ . Theorem: Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a family of functions taking values



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Theorem: Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a family of functions taking values in  $\{-1, +1\}$ with VC-dimension d, then for any  $\delta>0$ , with probability at least 1- $\delta$ , for all  $h \in \mathcal{H}$ :

$$\mathcal{E}_D(h) \le \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h) + \sqrt{\frac{2d \log \frac{en}{d}}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2n}}$$

• The general form:  $\mathcal{E}_D(h) \leq \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{D}_n}(h) + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\log(n/d)}{(n/d)}}\right)$ .

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