# 机器学习理论研究导引 作业四

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# 作业提交注意事项

- (1) 本次作业提交截止时间为 **2023/06/03 23:59:59**, 截止时间后不再接收作业, 本次作业记零分;
- (2) 作业提交方式: 使用此 LaTex 模板书写解答, 只需提交编译生成的 pdf 文件, 将 pdf 文件提交至南大网盘: https://box.nju.edu.cn/u/d/5a7e3aed5389469aaa57/
- (3) pdf 文件命名方式: 学号-姓名-作业号-v 版本号, 例 MG1900000-张三-1-v1; 如果需要更改已提交的解答, 请在截止时间之前提交新版本的解答, 并将版本号加一;
- (5) 未按照要求提交作业,或 pdf 命名方式不正确,将会被扣除部分作业分数.

## 1 [30pts] Rethinking Stability of SVR

教材 5.3.2 节证明了支持向量回归具有替换样本 β-均匀稳定性, 其中  $β = \frac{2r^2}{\lambda m}$ . 试给出更紧的界, 即  $β = \frac{r^2}{\lambda m}$ .

### Proof.

支持向量回归的优化目标函数为,其中 $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\lambda$  为正则化参数。

$$F_D(\boldsymbol{w}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \ell_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{w}, (\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i)) + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}\|^2,$$

$$\ell_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{w}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y)) = \begin{cases} 0 & if \quad |\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} - y| \leqslant \epsilon, \\ |\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} - y| - \epsilon & if \quad |\boldsymbol{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{x} - y| > \epsilon. \end{cases}$$

给定数据集  $D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_1, y_1), (\boldsymbol{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\boldsymbol{x}_m, y_m)\}$ ,对任意  $k \in [m]$ ,令  $D' = D^{k, z'_k}$  表示训练集 D 中第 k 个样本被替换为  $z'_k = (\boldsymbol{x}'_k, y'_k)$  得到的数据集。令  $\boldsymbol{w}_D$  和  $\boldsymbol{w}_{D'}$  分别表示优化目标函数  $F_{D'}(\boldsymbol{w})$  和  $F_D(\boldsymbol{w})$  所得的最优解,即

$$\boldsymbol{w}_D \in \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{w}} F_D(\boldsymbol{w})$$
  $\boldsymbol{w}_{D'} \in \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{w}} F_{D'}(\boldsymbol{w}).$ 

对任意样本  $(x,y) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ , 分下面四种情况讨论:

1) 若 
$$\left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - y \right| \leq \epsilon \mathbb{E} \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - y \right| \leq \epsilon$$
,则有  $\left| \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y) \right) - \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y) \right) \right|$   
=  $0 \leq r \left\| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right\|$ ;

2) 若 
$$\left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - y \right| > \epsilon$$
 且  $\left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - y \right| > \epsilon$ , 则有  $\left| \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y) \right) - \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y) \right) \right|$   
=  $\left| \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - y \right| - \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - y \right| \right| \leq \left| \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} \right| \leq r \left\| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right\|;$ 

3) 若 
$$\left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| > \epsilon$$
 且  $\left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| \leqslant \epsilon$  ,则有  $\left| \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D}, (\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) \right) - \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, (\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) \right) \right| = \left| \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| - \epsilon \right| \leqslant \left| \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| - \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| \right| \leqslant \left| \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} \right| \leqslant r \| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \| ;$ 

4) 若 
$$\left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| \leq \epsilon \, \mathbb{E} \left| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} \right| > \epsilon ,$$
 同理可得  $\left| \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D}, (\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) \right) - \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, (\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) \right) \right| \leq r \left\| \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right\|$ 

综合上述四种情况,对任意样本有  $|\ell_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D},(\boldsymbol{x},y)) - \ell_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D'},(\boldsymbol{x},y))| \leq r \|\boldsymbol{w}_{D'} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D}\|$ , 由于任意凸函数加入正则项  $\lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}\|^2$  变成  $2\lambda$  -强凸函数, 可知函数  $F_{D}(\boldsymbol{w})$  和  $F_{D'}(\boldsymbol{w})$  是  $2\lambda$  -强凸函数, 进一步有

$$F_{D}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D'}) \geqslant F_{D}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D}) + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}_{D} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}\|^{2},$$
  

$$F_{D'}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D}) \geqslant F_{D'}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D'}) + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}_{D} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}\|^{2}.$$

将两式相加可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \boldsymbol{w}_{D} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} \right\|^{2} & \leq \left( F_{D} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} \right) - F_{D} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right) - F_{D'} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} \right) + F_{D'} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D} \right) \right) / 2\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{2\lambda m} \left( \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, \left( \boldsymbol{x}_{k}, y_{k} \right) \right) - \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D}, \left( \boldsymbol{x}_{k}, y_{k} \right) \right) \\ &+ \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D}, \left( \boldsymbol{x}_{k}', y_{k}' \right) \right) - \ell_{\epsilon} \left( \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, \left( \boldsymbol{x}_{k}', y_{k}' \right) \right) \right) \\ &\leq \frac{r}{\lambda m} \left\| \boldsymbol{w}_{D} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D'} \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

进而

$$\|\boldsymbol{w}_{D} - \boldsymbol{w}_{D'}\| \leqslant r/(\lambda m)$$
$$|\ell_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y)) - \ell_{\epsilon}(\boldsymbol{w}_{D'}, (\boldsymbol{x}, y))| \leq r^{2}/(\lambda m)$$

由此可知支持向量回归具有替换样本  $\beta$ -均匀稳定性, 其中  $\beta = r^2/(\lambda m)$ 。

## 2 [30pts] Generalization and Stability

对任意  $k \in [m]$ , 数据集 D 和样本  $z \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ , 若算法  $\mathfrak{L}$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \hat{R} \left( \mathfrak{L}_{D} \right) - \sum_{\boldsymbol{z}' \in D^{k, \boldsymbol{z}}} \frac{\ell(\mathfrak{L}_{D^{k, \boldsymbol{z}}}, \boldsymbol{z}')}{m} \right| \leqslant \beta_{1}, \\ \left| R \left( \mathfrak{L}_{D} \right) - \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}' \sim \mathcal{D}} \left[ \ell \left( \mathfrak{L}_{D^{k, \boldsymbol{z}'}}, \boldsymbol{z}' \right) \right] \right| \leqslant \beta_{2}. \end{aligned}$$

试证明: 对任意  $\epsilon > 0$  有

$$P_{D \sim D^m} \left( \left| R \left( \mathfrak{L}_D \right) - \hat{R} \left( \mathfrak{L}_D \right) \right| \geqslant \epsilon + \beta_2 \right) \leqslant 2 \exp \left( \frac{-2\epsilon^2}{m \left( \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 \right)^2} \right).$$

### Proof.

易知 
$$\widehat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_D) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \ell(\mathfrak{L}_D, z_i), \ R(\mathfrak{L}_D) = \mathbb{E}_{z \sim \mathcal{D}}[\ell(\mathfrak{L}_D, z)],$$
则  $\widehat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_{D^k, z}) = \sum_{z' \in D^{k, z}} \frac{\ell(\mathfrak{L}_{D^k, z}, z')}{m}, \ R(\mathfrak{L}_{D^k, z}) = \mathbb{E}_{z' \sim \mathcal{D}}[\ell(\mathfrak{L}_{D^k, z}, z')],$ 
题设即为

$$\left| \hat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_{D}) - \hat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_{D^{k,z}}) \right| \leqslant \beta_{1},$$

$$\left| \mathbb{E}_{z \sim \mathcal{D}} [\ell(\mathfrak{L}_{D}, z)] - \mathbb{E}_{z' \sim \mathcal{D}} [\ell(\mathfrak{L}_{D^{k,z'}}, z')] \right| \leqslant \beta_{2}.$$

首先设函数

$$\Phi(D) = \Phi(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m) = R(\mathfrak{L}_D) - \widehat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_D)$$

对于任意  $k \in [m]$ , 由题设可得

$$\mathbb{E}_D[\Phi(D)] = \mathbb{E}_D[R(\mathfrak{L}_D) - \widehat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_D)] \leqslant \beta_2$$

给定样本  $z \in X \times Y$ , 有

$$\left|\Phi(D) - \Phi(D^{k,z})\right| \leqslant \left|R(\mathfrak{L}_D) - R(\mathfrak{L}_{D^{k,z}})\right| + \left|\widehat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_{D^{k,z}}) - \widehat{R}(\mathfrak{L}_D)\right| \leq \beta_1 + 2\beta_2.$$

将 MCDiarmid 不等式应用于  $\Phi(D)$ , 对任意  $\epsilon > 0$  有

$$\begin{split} P_{D \sim \mathcal{D}^{m}} \left( \left| R\left(\mathfrak{L}_{D}\right) - \hat{R}\left(\mathfrak{L}_{D}\right) \right| \geqslant \beta_{2} + \epsilon \right) &= 2P_{D \sim \mathcal{D}^{m}} \left( R\left(\mathfrak{L}_{D}\right) - \hat{R}\left(\mathfrak{L}_{D}\right) \geqslant \beta_{2} + \epsilon \right) \\ &= 2P_{D \sim \mathcal{D}^{m}} \left( \Phi(D) \geqslant \beta_{2} + \epsilon \right) \\ &\leqslant 2P_{D \sim \mathcal{D}^{m}} \left( \Phi(D) - \mathbb{E}\left[ \Phi(D) \right] \geqslant \epsilon \right) \\ &\leqslant 2 \exp\left( \frac{-2\epsilon^{2}}{m\left(\beta_{1} + 2\beta_{2}\right)^{2}} \right) \end{split}$$

## 3 [40pts] Consistent Surrogate Loss

考虑对率函数  $\phi(t) = \log(1 + e^{-t})$ , 回答并证明下述问题.

- 1. [10pts] 试求解最优实值输出函数  $f_{\phi}^{*}(x)$ .
- 2. [15pts] 试求解最优实值输出函数对应的最优替代泛化风险  $R_{\phi}^{*}$ .
- 3. [15pts] 证明对率函数针对原 0/1 目标函数具有替代一致性.

#### Proof.

1) 对于样本  $(x,y) \sim \mathcal{D}$ , 基于样本空间和标记空间的联合分布, 可得到条件概率

$$\eta(\boldsymbol{x}) = P(y = +1|\boldsymbol{x})$$

给定替代函数  $\phi$ , 它在数据分布上 D 上的替代泛化风险为

$$R_{\phi}(f) = \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim D}[\phi(yf(x))]$$
  
=  $\mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D},x}[\eta(\boldsymbol{x})\phi(f(\boldsymbol{x})) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x}))\phi(-f(\boldsymbol{x}))].$ 

进一步得到最优替代泛化风险

$$R_{\phi}^* = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{X}}} \left[ \min_{f(x) \in \mathbb{R}} (\eta(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi(f(\boldsymbol{x})) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})) \phi(-f(\boldsymbol{x}))) \right]$$

从而得到替代函数的最优实值输出函数为

$$f_{\phi}^{*}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \arg\min_{f(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{R}} \left( \eta(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi(f(\boldsymbol{x})) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})) \phi(-f(\boldsymbol{x})) \right)$$
$$= \arg\min_{f(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{R}} \left( \eta(\boldsymbol{x}) \log \left( 1 + e^{-f(\boldsymbol{x})} \right) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})) \log \left( 1 + e^{f(\boldsymbol{x})} \right) \right)$$

又因为  $h''(t) = e^{-t}/(1+e^{-t})^2 \ge 0$ ,所以在  $t = \log \frac{\eta(x)}{1-\eta(x)}$  处取得最小值,可得

$$f_{\phi}^*(\boldsymbol{x}) = \arg\min_{f(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{R}} h(f(\boldsymbol{x})) = \log \frac{\eta(\boldsymbol{x})}{1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})}$$

2) 最优替代泛化风险为

$$R_{\phi}^* = \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{X}}} \left[ \min_{f(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{R}} (\eta(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi(f(\boldsymbol{x})) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})) \phi(-f(\boldsymbol{x}))) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{X}}} \left[ \eta(\boldsymbol{x}) \phi \left( \log \frac{\eta(\boldsymbol{x})}{1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})} \right) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})) \phi \left( -\log \frac{\eta(\boldsymbol{x})}{1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})} \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{X}}} [|-\eta(\boldsymbol{x}) \log \eta(\boldsymbol{x}) - (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})) \log (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x}))|]$$

3) 定理 6.1 对替代函数  $\phi$ , 若最优实值输出函数满足  $f_{\phi}^* \in \mathcal{F}^*$ , 且存在 c > 0 和  $s \ge 1$  使

$$|\eta(\boldsymbol{x}) - 1/2|^s \leqslant c^s(\phi(0) - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})\phi(f_\phi^*(\boldsymbol{x})) - (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x}))\phi(-f_\phi^*(\boldsymbol{x})))$$

则替代函数  $\phi$  具有一致性。

下面开始证明, 易知 
$$\phi(0) - \eta(\boldsymbol{x})\phi(f_{\phi}^{*}(\boldsymbol{x})) - (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x}))\phi(-f_{\phi}^{*}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \log 2 + \eta(\boldsymbol{x})\log \eta(\boldsymbol{x}) + (1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x}))\log(1 - \eta(\boldsymbol{x}))),$$

不妨设

$$h(\eta(\mathbf{x})) = 1^2 \cdot (\phi(0) - \eta(\mathbf{x})\phi(f_{\phi}^*(\mathbf{x})) - (1 - \eta(\mathbf{x}))\phi(-f_{\phi}^*(\mathbf{x}))) - |\eta(\mathbf{x}) - 1/2|^2$$
  
= log 2 + \eta(\mathbf{x}) log \eta(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - \eta(\mathbf{x})) log(1 - \eta(\mathbf{x})) - (\eta(\mathbf{x}) - 1/2)^2

$$\mathbb{N} h'(\eta(x)) = \log \eta(x) - \log(1 - \eta(x)) - 2\eta(x) + 1,$$

则 
$$h''(\eta(x)) = \eta(x)/(1 - \eta(x)) + (1 - \eta(x))/\eta(x) > 0$$
 恒成立,

又因为 
$$h'(1/2) = 0$$
, 所以  $h(\eta(x)) \ge h(1/2) = 0$ ,

设 c=1, s=2, 基于定理 6.1 可知对率函数针对原 0/1 函数具有替代一致性。