

Statistical Learning Theory: Error Bounds and VC-Dimension

CS4780/5780 – Machine Learning
Fall 2013

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Reading: Mitchell Chapter 7 (not 7.4.4 and 7.5)

Probably Approximately Correct Learning

Definition: C is **PAC-learnable** by learning algorithm \mathcal{L} using H and a sample S of n examples drawn i.i.d. from some fixed distribution $P(X)$ and labeled by a concept $c \in C$, if for sufficiently large n

$$P(\text{Err}_P(h_{\mathcal{L}(S)}) \leq \epsilon) \geq (1 - \delta)$$

for all $c \in C, \epsilon > 0, \delta > 0$, and $P(X)$. \mathcal{L} is required to run in polynomial time dependent on $1/\epsilon, 1/\delta, n$, the size of the training examples, and the size of c .

Example: Smart Investing

- **Task:** Pick stock analyst based on past performance.
- **Experiment:**
 - Review analyst prediction “next day up/down” for past 10 days. Pick analyst that makes the fewest errors.
 - Situation 1:
 - 1 stock analyst {A1}, A1 makes 5 errors
 - Situation 2:
 - 3 stock analysts {B1,B2,B3}, B2 best with 1 error
 - Situation 3:
 - 1003 stock analysts {C1,...,C1000}, C543 best with 0 errors
- **Question:** Which analysts are you most confident in, A1, B2, or C543?

Useful Formula

Hoeffding/Chernoff Bound:

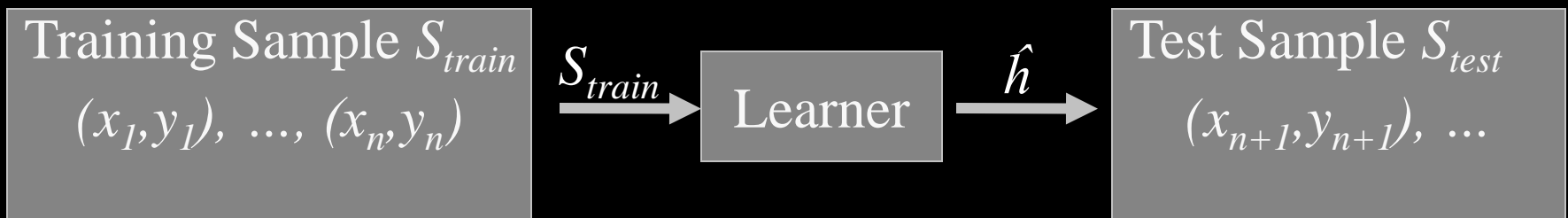
For any distribution $P(X)$ where X can take the values 0 and 1, the probability that an average of an i.i.d. sample deviates from its mean p by more than ϵ is bounded as

$$P \left(\left| \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) - p \right| > \epsilon \right) \leq 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2}$$

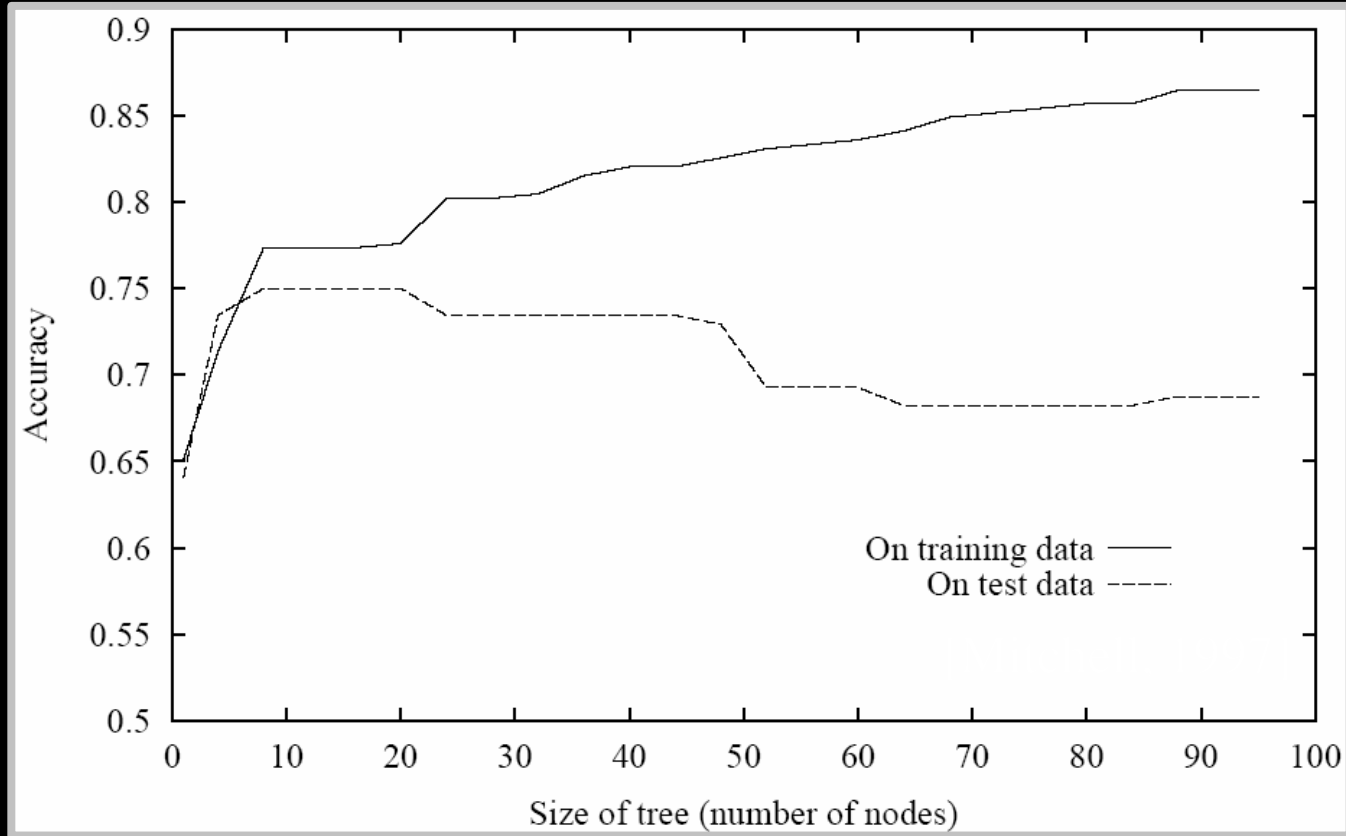
Generalization Error Bound: Finite H , Non-Zero Error

- Setting
 - Sample of n labeled instances S
 - Learning Algorithm L with a finite hypothesis space H
 - L returns hypothesis $\hat{h}=L(S)$ with lowest training error
- What is the probability that the prediction error of \hat{h} exceeds the fraction of training errors by more than ϵ ?

$$P\left(\left|Err_S(h_{\mathcal{L}(S)}) - Err_P(h_{\mathcal{L}(S)})\right| \geq \epsilon\right) \leq 2|H|e^{-2\epsilon^2 n}$$



Overfitting vs. Underfitting



With probability at least $(1-\delta)$:

$$Err_P(h_{\mathcal{L}(S_{train})}) \leq Err_{S_{train}}(h_{\mathcal{L}(S_{train})}) + \sqrt{\frac{(\ln(2|H|) - \ln(\delta))}{2n}}$$

Generalization Error Bound: Infinite H, Non-Zero Error

- Setting
 - Sample of n labeled instances S
 - Learning Algorithm L using a hypothesis space H with $VCDim(H)=d$
 - L returns hypothesis $\hat{h}=L(S)$ with lowest training error
- Definition: The VC-Dimension of H is equal to the maximum number d of examples that can be split into two sets in all 2^d ways using functions from H (shattering).
- Given hypothesis space H with $VCDim(H)$ equal to d and an i.i.d. sample S of size n , with probability $(1-\delta)$ it holds that

$$Err_P(h_{\mathcal{L}(S)}) \leq Err_S(h_{\mathcal{L}(S)}) + \sqrt{\frac{d \left(\ln \left(\frac{2n}{d} \right) + 1 \right) - \ln \left(\frac{\delta}{4} \right)}{n}}$$