

*Statistical Machine Learning Theory*

**Statistical Learning Theory**

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# Statistical learning theory:

## Theoretical guarantee for learning from limited data

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- How many training instances are needed to achieve a particular test performance?
- What is the test performance of a classifier with a particular training performance?
- How far is a classifier from the best performance model?

### REFERENCE:

Bousquet, Boucheron, and Lugosi.

"Introduction to statistical learning theory."

*Advanced lectures on machine learning*. pp. 169-207, 2004.

# Error Bounds

# True risk and empirical risk: We are interested in true risk but can access only to empirical risk

- Training dataset  $\{ (x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \dots, (x^{(N)}, y^{(N)}) \}$  is sampled from  $P$  in an i.i.d manner
  - $y^{(i)} \in \{+1, -1\}$  : Binary classification
  - We want to estimate  $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{+1, -1\}$
- (True) risk:  $R(f) = \Pr(f(x) \neq y) = E_{(x,y) \sim P} [1_{f(x) \neq y}]$ 
  - We cannot directly evaluate this since we do not know  $P$
- Empirical risk:  $R_N(f) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N 1_{f(x^{(i)}) \neq y^{(i)}}$ 
  - Usually we estimate a classifier that minimizes this

Indicator function  
(0 - 1 loss)

# Our goal: How good is the classifier learned by empirical risk minimization?

- We want to find the best  $f$  in function class  $\mathcal{F}$ 
  - Best function:  $f^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R(f)$  True risk
- Empirical risk minimization:  $f_N = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R_N(f)$ 
  - Or with regularization:  $f_N = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R_N(f) + \lambda \|f\|^2$
- Our targets: We want to know how good  $f_N$  is
  1.  $R(f_N) - R_N(f_N) \leq B(N, \mathcal{F})$ : Estimate of the true risk of a trained classifier from its empirical risk
  2.  $R(f_N) - R(f^*) \leq B(N, \mathcal{F})$ : Estimate how far the true risk of a trained classifier from the best one

## Error bound:

We want to give an error bound for a finite dataset

- Let us consider to find a bound  $R(f_N) - R_N(f_N) \leq B(N, \mathcal{F})$
- $R(f) - R_N(f) = E[1_{f(x) \neq y}] - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N 1_{f(x^{(i)}) \neq y^{(i)}}$ 
  - By the law of large numbers, this will converge to 0
    - Empirical risk is a good estimate of the true risk
  - But we want to know  $B(N, \mathcal{F})$  depending on a finite  $N$

The bound is a  
function of  $N$

# Hoeffding's inequality:

## Bound of true risk for a fixed classifier

- Hoeffding's inequality: Let  $Z^{(1)}, \dots, Z^{(N)}$  be  $N$  i.i.d. random variables with  $Z \in [a, b]$ . Then for all  $\epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\Pr \left[ \left| E[Z] - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Z^{(i)} \right| > \epsilon \right] \leq 2 \exp \left( -\frac{2N\epsilon^2}{(b-a)^2} \right)$$

- Gives the bound of probability of difference between expected value and empirical estimate exceeding  $\epsilon$
- For a classifier  $f \in \mathcal{F}$ , setting  $Z = 1_{f(x) \neq y}$  gives
$$\Pr[ |R(f) - R_N(f)| > \epsilon ] \leq 2 \exp(-2N\epsilon^2) \equiv \delta$$

- With probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,  $R(f) - R_N(f) \leq \sqrt{\frac{\log \frac{2}{\delta}}{2N}}$

# Hoeffding's inequality:

## Simple application does not give the error bound

- For a fixed classifier  $f$ , its true risk is estimated by Hoeffding's inequality
  - With a fixed  $f$ , we can draw a sample with the bounded error with high probability
- But, this is not the estimate of the true risk of the algorithm
  - For a fixed sample, there are many classifiers in the pool that violate the bound, and the algorithm might find one of them
  - Before seeing the data, we do not know which classifier the algorithm will choose (this is not a random process), there is no guarantee the bound holds for the classifier
  - We want a bound which holds for any classifier  $f$



## Error bound:

Depends on the log number of possible classifiers

- Theorem: With probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}$

$$R(f) - R_N(f) \leq \sqrt{\frac{\log|\mathcal{F}| + \log\frac{1}{\delta}}{2N}}$$

$\sqrt{\frac{\log\frac{2}{\delta}}{2N}}$   
in the  
previous  
bound

- This also implies: for  $f_N = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R_N(f)$ ,

$$R(f_N) - R_N(f_N) \leq \sqrt{\frac{\log|\mathcal{F}| + \log\frac{1}{\delta}}{2N}}$$

- The bound depends on the number of functions in  $\mathcal{F}$ 
  - $|\mathcal{F}|$ : The size of the hypothesis space

## Error bound:

### Proof using the union bound

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- We apply the Hoeffding's inequality to all classifiers in  $\mathcal{F}$  simultaneously
- Union bound:
  - For two events  $A_1, A_2$ ,  $\Pr[A_1 \cup A_2] \leq \Pr[A_1] + \Pr[A_2]$
  - For  $K$  events,  $\Pr[A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_K] \leq \sum_{i=1}^K \Pr[A_K]$
- Hoeffding + union bound gives:
  - $\Pr[\exists f \in \mathcal{F}: |R(f) - R_N(f)| > \epsilon] \leq 2|\mathcal{F}| \exp(-2N\epsilon^2)$
  - Equate the right hand side to  $\delta$  to obtain the upper bound

# Error bound against the optimal classifier: Similar bound holds

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- We are also interested in how far the true risk of a trained classifier from the best one in  $\mathcal{F}$
- Similar analysis gives a bound depending on  $\log|\mathcal{F}|$
- Theorem: With probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,

$$R(f_n) - R(f^*) \leq 2 \sqrt{\frac{\log|\mathcal{F}| + \log \frac{2}{\delta}}{2N}}$$

# Our goal: How good is the classifier learned by empirical risk minimization?

- Unknown best function:  $f^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R(f)$  R: true risk

- Empirical risk minimization:  $f_N = \operatorname{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R_N(f)$

- We can know how good  $f_N$  is in two ways:

1.  $R(f_N) \leq R_N(f_N) + \sqrt{\frac{\log|\mathcal{F}| + \log\frac{1}{\delta}}{2N}}$ : Estimate of the true risk of a trained classifier from its empirical risk

2.  $R(f_N) - R(f^*) \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{\log|\mathcal{F}| + \log\frac{2}{\delta}}{2N}}$ : How far is the true risk of a trained classifier from the best one?

# Infinite Case

## Infinite case:

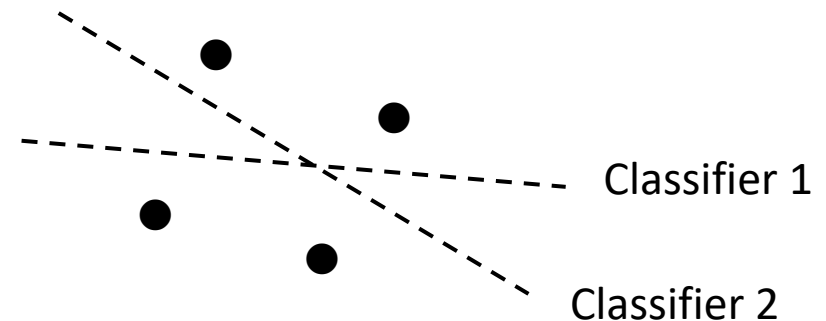
### Previous results assume finite number of classifiers

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- We assumed the number of classifiers is finite
  - The bound depends on the number of classifiers in the class  $\mathcal{F}$ : 
$$R(f_N) - R_N(f_N) \leq \sqrt{\frac{\log|\mathcal{F}| + \log\frac{1}{\delta}}{2N}}$$
  - $\log|\mathcal{F}|$  is considered as the complexity of class  $\mathcal{F}$
  - So far we measure the complexity of the model using the number of possible classifiers (= size of hypothesis space)
- What if it is infinite? (E.g. linear classifiers)
- Do we have another complexity measure?

# Growth function: Infinite number of functions can be grouped into finite number of function groups

- For example, the class of the linear classifier has infinite number of functions
- Idea:
  - The following two classifiers make the same prediction for the four data points
  - They might be considered as the same for the purpose of classifying the four data points



# Growth function:

## Error bound using growth function

- Growth function  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{F}}(N)$ : The maximum number of ways into which  $N$  points can be classified by the function class  $\mathcal{F}$ 
  - Apparently,  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{F}}(N) \leq 2^N$
  - For two-dimensional linear classifiers,  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{F}}(4) = 14 \leq 2^4$



only the two cases  
cannot be classified

- Theorem: With probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}$

$$R(f) - R_N(f) \leq 2 \sqrt{\frac{\log \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{F}}(N) + \log \frac{2}{\delta}}{N}}$$



# VC dimension:

## Intrinsic dimension of function class

- When  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{F}}(N) = 2^N$ , any classification of  $N$  points is possible (we say that  $\mathcal{F}$  shatters the set)
- VC dimension  $h$  of class  $\mathcal{F}$  :  
The largest  $N$  such that  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{F}}(N) = 2^N$
- For two-dimensional linear classifiers,  $h = 3$
- Generally, for  $d$ -dimensional linear classifiers,  $h = d + 1$
- Theorem: With probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,  $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}$

$$R(f) - R_N(f) \leq 2 \sqrt{2 \frac{h \log \frac{2eN}{h} + \log \frac{2}{\delta}}{N}}$$

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