Sample Complexity for Function Approximation. Model Selection.

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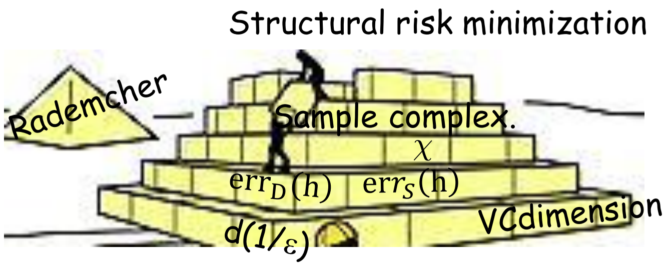


Two Core Aspects of Machine Learning

Algorithm Design. How to optimize?

Computation

Automatically generate rules that do well on observed data.

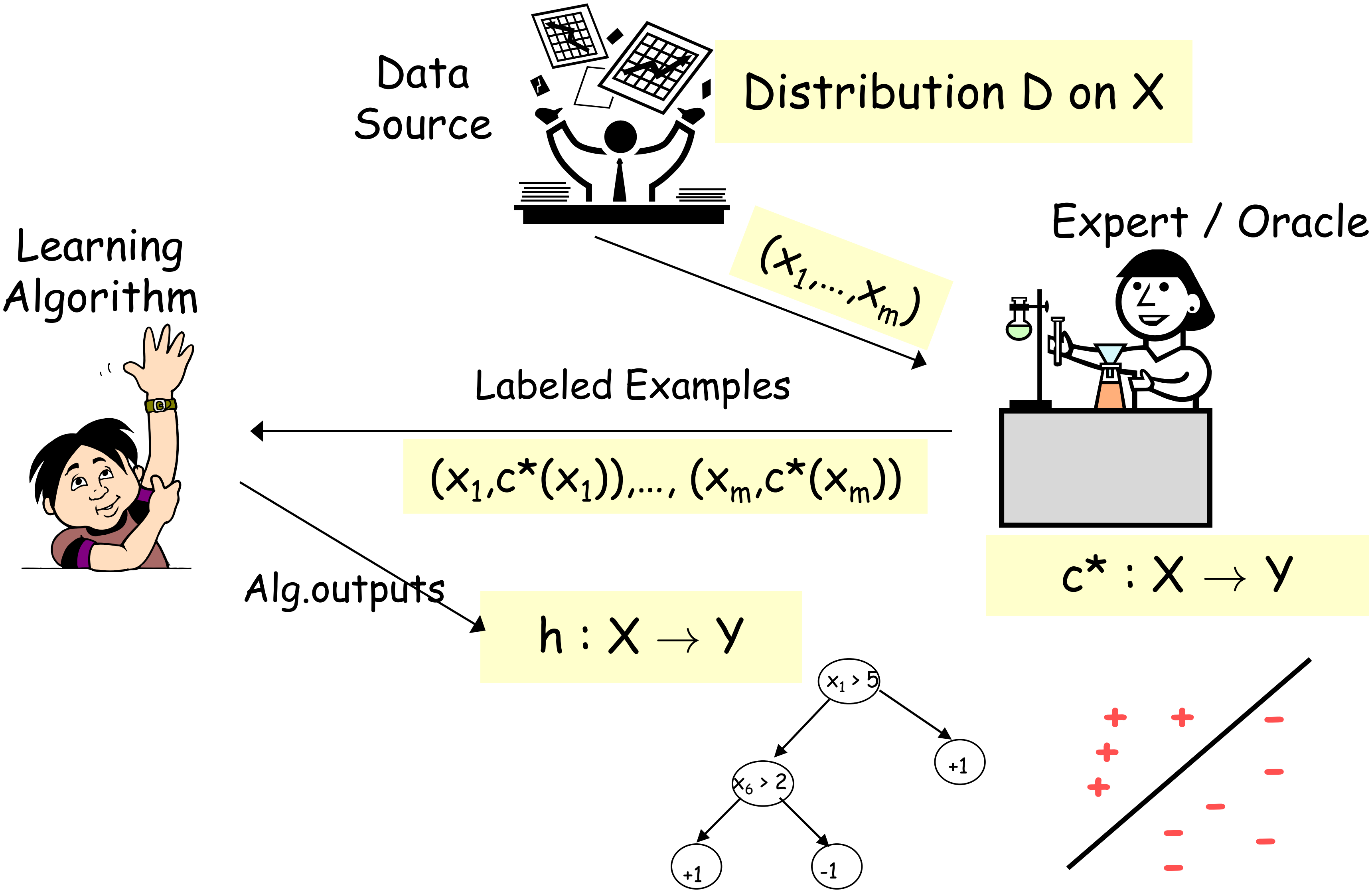
- E.g.: logistic regression, SVM, Adaboost, etc.

Confidence Bounds, Generalization

(Labeled) Data

Confidence for rule effectiveness on future data.

PAC/SLT models for Supervised Classification

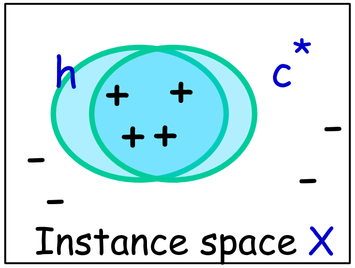


PAC/SLT models for Supervised Learning

- X – feature/instance space; distribution D over X

  e.g., $X = R^d$ or $X = \{0,1\}^d$

- Algo sees training sample S: $(x_1, c^*(x_1)), \dots, (x_m, c^*(x_m))$, x_i i.i.d. from D
  - labeled examples - drawn i.i.d. from D and labeled by target c^*
  - labels $\in \{-1,1\}$ - binary classification



- Algo does optimization over S, find hypothesis h.

- Goal: h has small error over D.

$$err_D(h) = \Pr_{x \sim D}(h(x) \neq c^*(x))$$

- Fix hypothesis space H [whose complexity is not too large]
  - Realizable: $c^* \in H$.
  - Agnostic: c^* "close to" H.

Sample Complexity for Supervised Learning

Realizable Case

Consistent Learner

- Input: S: $(x_1,c^*(x_1)),\ldots,(x_m,c^*(x_m))$
- Output: Find h in H consistent with S (if one exits).

Theorem

Prob. over different samples of m training examples

$$m \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left[\ln(|H|) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right]$$

labeled examples are sufficient so that with prob. $1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ with $err_D(h) \geq \varepsilon$ have $err_S(h) > 0$.

Linear in $1/\epsilon$

Theorem

$$m = O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left[VCdim(H)\log\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right]\right)$$

labeled examples are sufficient so that with probab. $1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ with $err_D(h) \geq \varepsilon$ have $err_S(h) > 0$.

Sample Complexity: Infinite Hypothesis Spaces
Realizable Case

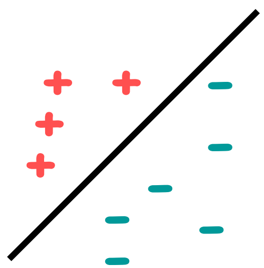
Theorem

$$m = O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left[VCdim(H)\log\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right]\right)$$

labeled examples are sufficient so that with probab. $1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ with $err_D(h) \geq \varepsilon$ have $err_S(h) > 0$.

E.g., H= linear separators in $\mathbb{R}^d$

VCdim(H)= d+1



$$m = O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left[d\log\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right]\right)$$

Sample complexity linear in d

So, if double the number of features, then I only need roughly twice the number of samples to do well.

Sample Complexity: Uniform Convergence

Agnostic Case

Empirical Risk Minimization (ERM)

- Input: S: $(x_1,c^*(x_1)),\ldots,(x_m,c^*(x_m))$
- Output: Find h in H with smallest $\mathrm{err}_S(h)$

Theorem

$$m \geq \frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2}\left[\ln(|H|) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)\right]$$

labeled examples are sufficient s.t. with probab. $\geq 1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ have $|err_D(h) - err_S(h)| < \varepsilon$.

$1/\epsilon^2$ dependence [as opposed to $1/\epsilon$ for realizable]

Theorem

$$m = O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\left[VCdim(H) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right]\right)$$

labeled examples are sufficient so that with probab. $1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ with $|err_D(h) - err_S(h)| \leq \epsilon$.

Sample Complexity: Finite Hypothesis Spaces
Agnostic Case

1) How many examples suffice to get UC whp (so success for ERM).

$1/\epsilon^2$ dependence [as opposed to $1/\epsilon$ for realizable], but get for something stronger.

Theorem

$$m \geq \frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2}\left[\ln(|H|) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{\delta}\right)\right]$$

labeled examples are sufficient s.t. with probab. $\geq 1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ have $|err_D(h) - err_S(h)| < \varepsilon$.

2) Statistical Learning Theory style:

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}}$ as opposed to $\frac{1}{m}$ for realizable

With prob. at least $1-\delta$, for all $\mathrm{h} \in \mathrm{H}$:

$$\mathrm{err_D(h)} \leq \mathrm{err_S(h)} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\mathrm{m}}\left(\ln\left(2|\mathrm{H}|\right) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)}.$$

Sample Complexity: Infinite Hypothesis Spaces
Agnostic Case

1) How many examples suffice to get UC whp (so success for ERM).

Theorem

$$m = O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\left[VCdim(H) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right]\right)$$

labeled examples are sufficient so that with probab. $1-\delta$, all $h \in H$ with $|err_D(h) - err_S(h)| \leq \epsilon$.

2) Statistical Learning Theory style:

With prob. at least $1-\delta$, for all $h \in H$:

$$err_D(h) \leq err_S(h) + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2m}\left(VCdim(H)\ln\left(\frac{em}{VCdim(H)}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)}\right).$$

VCdimension Generalization Bounds

E.g., $\mathrm{err}_D(h) \leq \mathrm{err}_S(h) + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2m}\left(\mathrm{VCdim}(H)\ln\left(\frac{em}{\mathrm{VCdim}(H)}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)\right)}\right).$

VC bounds: distribution independent bounds

- Generic: hold for any concept class and any distribution.

  [nearly tight in the WC over choice of D]

- Might be very loose specific distr. that are more benign than the worst case....
- Hold only for binary classification; we want bounds for fns approximation in general (e.g., multiclass classification and regression).

Rademacher Complexity Bounds

[Koltchinskii&Panchenko 2002]

- Distribution/data dependent. Tighter for nice distributions.
- Apply to general classes of real valued functions & can be used to recover the VCbounds for supervised classification.
- Prominent technique for generalization bounds in last decade.

See "Introduction to Statistical Learning Theory"
O. Bousquet, S. Boucheron, and G. Lugosi.

Rademacher Complexity

Problem Setup

- A space Z and a distr. $D_{|Z}$
- F be a class of functions from Z to $[0,1]$
- $S = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ be i.i.d. from $D_{|Z}$

Want a high prob. uniform convergence bound, all $f \in F$ satisfy:

$$E_D[f(z)] \leq E_S[f(z)] + \text{term}(\text{complexity of F, niceness of D/S})$$

What measure of complexity?

General discrete Y

E.g., $Z = X \times Y, Y = \{-1,1\}$, $H = \{h: X \to Y\}$ hyp. space (e.g., lin. sep)

$F = L(H) = \{l_h: X \times Y \to [0,1]\}$, where $l_h\big(z = (x,y)\big) = 1_{\{h(x) \neq y\}}$

[Loss fnc induced by h and 0/1 loss]

Then $E_{z \sim D}[l_h(z)] = \text{err}_D(h)$ and $E_S[l_h(z)] = \text{err}_S(h)$.

$$\text{err}_D[h] \leq \text{err}_S[h] + \text{term}(\text{complexity of H, niceness of D/S})$$

Rademacher Complexity

Space Z and a distr. $D_{|Z}$; F be a class of functions from Z to $[0,1]$

Let $S = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ be i.i.d from $D_{|Z}$.

The empirical Rademacher complexity of F is:

$$\hat{R}_m(F) = E_{\sigma_1,\dots,\sigma_m}\left[\sup_{f\in F} \frac{1}{m}\sum_i \sigma_i f(z_i)\right]$$

where σ_i are i.i.d. Rademacher variables chosen uniformly from $\{-1,1\}$.

The Rademacher complexity of F is: $R_m(F) = E_S[\hat{R}_m(F)]$

sup measures for any given set S and Rademacher vector σ, the max correlation between $f(z_i)$ and σ_i for all $f \in F$

So, taking the expectation over σ this measures the ability of class F to fit random noise.

Rademacher Complexity

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The Rademacher complexity of F is: $R_m(F) = E_S[\hat{R}_m(F)]$

Theorem: Whp all $f \in F$ satisfy:

Useful if it decays with m.

$$E_D[f(z)] \le E_S[f(z)] + 2R_m(F) + \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2/\delta)}{2m}}$$

$$E_D[f(z)] \le E_S[f(z)] + 2\,\hat{R}_m(F) + 3\sqrt{\frac{\ln(1/\delta)}{m}}$$

Rademacher Complexity

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E.g.,:

1) F={f}, then $\hat{R}_m(F) = 0$

[Linearity of expectation: each $\sigma_i f(z_i)$ individually has expectation 0.]

2) F={all 0/1 fnc}, then $\hat{R}_m(F) = 1/2$

[To maximize set $f(z_i) = 1$ when $\sigma_i = 1$ and $f(z_i) = 0$ when $\sigma_i = -1$. Then quantity inside expectation is $\#1's \in \sigma$, which is m/2 by linearity of expectation.]

Rademacher Complexity

Space Z and a distr. $D_{|Z}$; F be a class of functions from Z to [0,1]

Let $S = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ be i.i.d from $D_{|Z}$.

The empirical Rademacher complexity of F is:

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The Rademacher complexity of F is: $R_m(F) = E_S[\hat{R}_m(F)]$

E.g.,:

1) F={f}, then $\hat{R}_m(F) = 0$

2) F={all 0/1 fnc}, then $\hat{R}_m(F) = 1/2$

3) F=L(H), H=binary classifiers then: $R_S(F) \le \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2|H[S]|)}{m}}$

H finite: $R_S(F) \le \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2|H|)}{m}}$

Rademacher Complexity Bounds

Space Z and a distr. $D_{|Z}$; F be a class of functions from Z to [0,1]

Let $S = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ be i.i.d from $D_{|Z}$.

The empirical Rademacher complexity of F is:

$$\widehat{R}_m(F) = E_{\sigma_1,\dots,\sigma_m}\left[\sup_{f\in F} \frac{1}{m}\sum_{o} \sigma_i f(z_i)\right]$$

where σ_i are i.i.d. Rademacher variables chosen uniformly from $\{-1,1\}$.

The Rademacher complexity of F is: $R_m(F) = E_S[\widehat{R}_m(F)]$

Theorem: Whp all $f \in F$ satisfy: Data dependent bound!

$$E_D[f(z)] \le E_S[f(z)] + 2R_m(F) + \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2/\delta)}{2m}}$$

$$E_D[f(z)] \le E_S[f(z)] + 2\,\widehat{R}_m(F) + 3\sqrt{\frac{\ln(1/\delta)}{m}}$$

Bound expectation of each f in terms of its empirical average & the RC of F

Proof uses Symmetrization and Ghost Sample Tricks! (same as for VC bound)

Rademacher Complex: Binary classification

Fact: $H = \{h: X \to Y\}$ hyp. space (e.g., lin. sep) F= L(H), d=VCdim(H):

$$R_S(F) \le \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2|H[S]|)}{m}}$$

So, by Sauer's lemma, $R_S(F) \le \sqrt{\frac{2d\ln\left(\frac{em}{d}\right)}{m}}$

Theorem: For any H, any distr. D, w.h.p. $\ge 1-\delta$ all $h \in H$ satisfy:

$$\mathrm{err}_D(h) \le \mathrm{err}_S(h) + R_m(H) + 3\sqrt{\frac{\ln(2/\delta)}{2m}}.$$

$$\mathrm{err}_D(h) \le \mathrm{err}_S(h) + \sqrt{\frac{2d\ln\left(\frac{em}{d}\right)}{m}} + 3\sqrt{\frac{\ln(2/\delta)}{2m}}$$

generalization bound

Many more uses!!! Margin bounds for SVM, boosting, regression bounds, deep nets bounds etc.

What you should know

- Notion of sample complexity.

- Shattering, VC dimension as measure of complexity, Sauer's lemma, form of the VC bounds

- Rademacher Complexity.