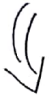


Desigualdade de Hoeffding

$$\xi_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \text{ iid}$$

$$p = \mathbb{P}(\xi_1 = 1)$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - p > \varepsilon\right) \leq e^{-2n\varepsilon^2}$$



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



$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i > p + \varepsilon\right\} \cup \left\{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i < p - \varepsilon\right\}\right)$$

$$\leq \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i > p + \varepsilon\right) + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i < p - \varepsilon\right)$$

η_1, η_2, \dots v.a iid

$\eta_i \in \{a, b\}$ onde $a < b$ em \mathbb{R} .

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_i - \mathbb{E}(\eta_1)\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq 2 \exp\left\{-2n \frac{\varepsilon^2}{(b-a)^2}\right\}$$

Exercício

Solução:

$$\text{Defino } \xi_i = \frac{\eta_i - a}{b - a} \quad \text{v.a iid}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\xi_i) = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\eta_i - a}{b - a}\right) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(\eta_i) - a}{b - a}$$

$$p = \mathbb{P}(\xi_i = 1) = \mathbb{P}(\eta_i = b)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_i - \mathbb{E}(\eta_1) > \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\eta_i - a) - n\mathbb{E}(\eta_1)}{b - a} > \frac{n\varepsilon}{b - a}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - a}{b-a} \right) + \frac{n [a - E(x_i)]}{b-a} > \frac{n \epsilon}{b-a}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - n p > \frac{n \epsilon}{b-a}$$

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

Hoeffding rate para ξ_1, ξ_2, \dots v.a iid com $\xi \in [a, b]$ então

$$P \left(\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i - E(\xi) \right| > \epsilon \right) \leq 2 e^{-n \left(\frac{\epsilon}{b-a} \right)^2}$$

Teoria de Vapnik-Chervonenkis

\mathcal{F} conjunto de classificadores

(X, Y) $X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \{0, 1\}$

queremos encontrar a relação entre X e Y a partir de uma amostra de treino

$D_n = (X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$ iid e tem a mesma lei que (X, Y)

$f \in \mathcal{F}$, risco de f $R(f) = P(f(X) \neq Y)$.

Risco empírico

$$R_n(f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{f(X_i) \neq Y_i\}}$$

Usando Hoeffding

$$P \left(|R(f) - R_n(f)| > \epsilon \right) \leq 2 e^{-2n \epsilon^2}$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |R_n(f) - R(f)| > \epsilon\right)$$

Se \mathcal{F} for finito ou numeravel

$$\leq \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} P(|R_n(f) - R(f)| > \epsilon) = (*)$$

Se \mathcal{F} for finito $(*) \leq 2|\mathcal{F}|e^{-2n\epsilon^2}$

\mathcal{F} enumeravel

definir $\epsilon(f)$ e ter

$$(*) \leq \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \epsilon(f) \leq \epsilon \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} p(f) = \epsilon$$

Se soubermos algo mais sobre (X, Y) talvez definir

$$\epsilon(f) = \epsilon p(f) \text{ onde } 0 \leq p(f) \leq 1 \text{ e } \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} p(f) = 1$$

Exemplo: VC para el exemplo seguinte.

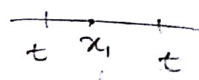
$$\mathcal{X} = [0, 1]$$

1) $\mathcal{F}_0 = \{f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{0, 1\} : f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x < t\}} \text{ para algum } t \in [0, 1]\}$

2) $\mathcal{F}_1 = \{f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{0, 1\} : f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x < t_1\}} \text{ ou } f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x > t_2\}}, t \in [0, 1]\}$

1) Classifico bem todos os conjuntos de tamanho 1

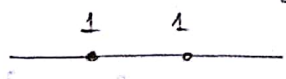
$$n=1 \quad S(\mathcal{F}_0, 1) = 2^1$$



$$\Rightarrow VC(\mathcal{F}_0) = 1$$

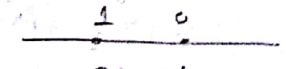
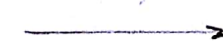
n=2

t maior que x_1 e x_2

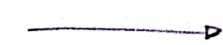


$$S(\mathcal{F}_0, 2) = 3 < 2^2$$

t entre x_1 e x_2



?



t < min $\{x_1, x_2\}$



2) O exemplo que não dava para resolver antes com esta classe se pode



$f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x \geq t\}}$ e tomo t entre x_1 e x_2 , $x_1 < t < x_2$

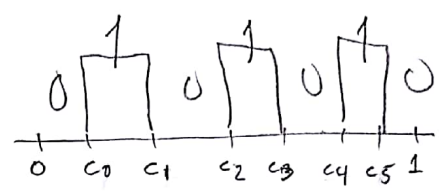
$S(\mathcal{F}_1, 1) = 1$

$S(\mathcal{F}_1, 2) = 4 \Rightarrow VC(\mathcal{F}_1) = 2$

$S(\mathcal{F}_1, 3) < 2^3$

Exercício

Fixo $k \geq 1$, $\mathcal{X} = [0, 1]$



$\mathcal{F}_k = \left\{ f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k \mathbb{1}_{\{c_{2i} \leq x \leq c_{2i+1}\}} : \text{onde } 0 \leq c_0 < c_1 < \dots < c_{2k+1} \leq 1 \right\}$

$S(\mathcal{F}_k, n) = ? \quad VC(\mathcal{F}_k) = ?$

Seleção estatística de uma árvore de contexto probabilística de altura $\leq k$. dada uma amostra $X_{-k}, X_{-k+1}, \dots, X_n$

$k \geq 1$ fixado
 $k < \log n$

amostra gerada por uma cadeia de alcance variável desconhecida.

$\tau \in \bigcup_{j=0}^k \mathcal{J}_j$

$\hat{P}_\tau^{[j]}(X_0^n | X_{-k}^{-1}) = \prod_{w \in \mathcal{Z}} \prod_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \hat{P}_n^{[j]}(a|w)^{N_{0:n}(w_a)}$ $j \leq k$
fixado

Teorema: Sobre a hipótese que amostra foi gerada por (EIP)

$\mathbb{P} \left(\bigcup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \bigcup_{w \in \mathcal{Z}} \left| \hat{P}_n^\tau(a|w) - p(a|w) \right| > \epsilon \right) \leq |\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{Z}| \cdot \delta(n) \downarrow_0$

onde $\hat{p}_n^\tau(a|w) = \frac{N_{0:n}(w)}{N_{0:n-1}(w)}$

$\mathbb{P} \left(\underbrace{S(n)}_{\hat{p}_n(a|w) - p(a|w)} > \epsilon \right)$ (5)

Hoeffding
 +
 estimativa do valor
 do denominador
 $N_{0:n-1}(w)$.

Dado τ , sabemos estimar p

Problema: Como identificar τ ?

método: se a dependência do passado tem alcance k

então:

↑
 [Hipótese
 nula]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_n = b \mid X_{n-k}^{n-1} = a_{-k}^{-1}) &= \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_n = b \mid X_{n-k}^{n-1} = a_{-k}^{-1}, \underbrace{X_{n-(k+1)} = z}_{\text{informação inútil}}) \neq z \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\max_{a \in A} \max_{z, z' \in A} \left| \hat{p}_n(b|a_{-k}^{-1}z) - \hat{p}_n(b|a_{-k}^{-1}z') \right| > \epsilon \right) = S(n) \downarrow 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n \rightarrow \infty}$
 $p(b|a_{-k}^{-1})$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \hat{p}_n(b|a_{-k}^{-1}z) - p(b|a_{-k}^{-1}) + p(b|a_{-k}^{-1}) - \hat{p}_n(b|a_{-k}^{-1}z') \right| > \epsilon \right)$$

↑ somei ↑
 e
 subtrai

$$\leq \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \hat{p}_n(b|a_{-k}^{-1}z) - p(b|a_{-k}^{-1}) \right| + \left| p(b|a_{-k}^{-1}) - \hat{p}_n(b|a_{-k}^{-1}z') \right| > \epsilon \right)$$

$$\leq \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \hat{P}_n(b|a^{-k}z) - p(b|a^{-k}z) \right| > \epsilon/2 \right) +$$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| p(b|a^{-k}z) - \hat{P}_n(b|a^{-k}z') \right| > \epsilon/2 \right)$$

Algoritmo contexto:

Entrada: Amostra
Saída: $(\hat{\epsilon}, \hat{p})$

Dada uma amostra (X_{-k}, \dots, X_n) de símbolos no alfabeto A ,
para cada $w = (w_{-k}, \dots, w_{-1}) \in A^k$ defino

$$\Delta_n(w) = \max_{a, b \in A} \left| \hat{P}_n(a|w_{-k}^{-1}) - \hat{P}_n(a|w_{-k}^{-1}b) \right|$$

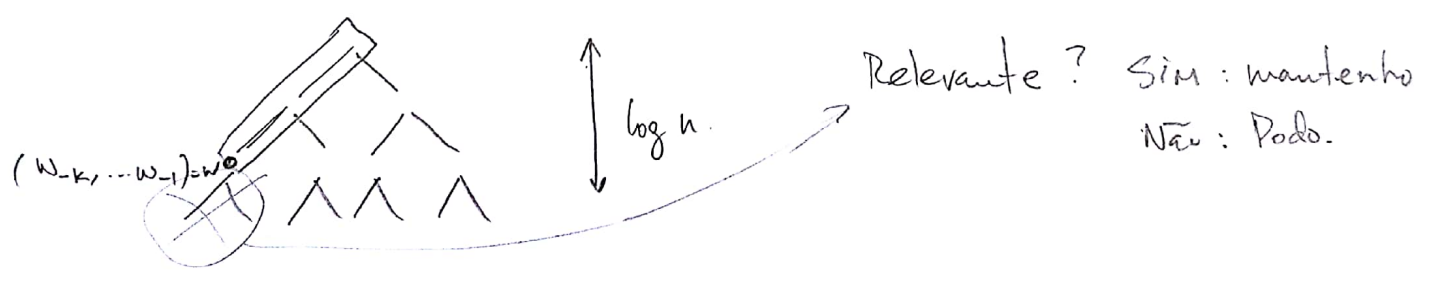
Fixo $\delta > 0$,

Para $k \leq \log n$

Se $\Delta(w) < \delta$, podemos os "filhos" de w
(representados pela letra b)

Se $\Delta(w) > \delta$ mantemos as sequências bw_{-k}, \dots, w_{-1}

Exemplo: $A = \{0, 1\}$



Pergunta: A informação referente ao passo $-(k+1)$ no passado é pertinente?

isto é $\mathbb{P}(X_n = z \mid X_{n-k}^{n-1} = w_{-k}^{-1}, X_{n-(k+1)} = b)$

$\stackrel{?}{=} \mathbb{P}(X_n = z \mid X_{n-k}^{n-1} = w_{-k}^{-1})$. ?

1) Primeira questão da lista 3.

$$\mathbb{E} \left(2^{\sum_{m=1}^n \xi_m} \right) = \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{m=1}^n 2^{\xi_m} \right) \stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} \prod_{m=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left(2^{\xi_m} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{i.i.d}}{=} \left[\mathbb{E} \left(2^{\xi_1} \right) \right]^n = (p+1)^n$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left(2^{\xi_1} \right) = 2^1 \cdot P(\xi_1=1) + 2^0 \cdot P(\xi_1=0) = 2 \cdot p + (1-p) = p+1$$