Minimality of Bayes classifier with respect to bayes risk

October 4, 2017

Let χ be an arbitrary state space and let X and Y be two random variables taking value in χ and $\{0,1\}$ respectively.

Given a function $f: \chi \mapsto \{0,1\}$ we define the risk function R(f) as follows:

$$R(f) = \mathbb{P}(f(X) \neq Y)$$

And we define the bayes risk:

$$R^* = \inf\{R(f)\}$$

where the infinimum is taken over all the possible functions $f: \chi \mapsto \{0,1\}$.

Consider the regression function η defined by $\eta(x)=\mathbb{P}(Y=1|X=x)$ for any x in χ , And define the Bayes classifier :

$$f^*(x) = 1_{n(x) > \frac{1}{2}}$$

Theorem : $R(f^*) = R^*$

<u>Proof</u> We want to prove that for any function f we have $R(f) - R(f^*) \ge 0$.

Observe that :

$$R(f) - R(f^*) = \int \mathbb{P}_X(dx) \Big(\mathbb{P}(f(x) \neq Y | X = x) - \mathbb{P}(f^*(x) \neq Y | X = x) \Big)$$

Therefore it's enough to prove that for any x in χ :

$$\mathbb{P}(f(x) \neq Y | X = x) - \mathbb{P}(f^*(x) \neq Y | X = x) \ge 0$$

Now:

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{P}(f(x) \neq Y | X = x) &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(f(x) = Y | X = x) \\ &= 1 - \left(\mathbb{P}(f(x) = 1, Y = 1 | X = x) + \mathbb{P}(f(x) = 0, Y = 0 | X = x) \right) \\ &= 1 - \left(1_{f(x) = 1} \mathbb{P}(Y = 1 | X = x) + 1_{f(x) = 0} \mathbb{P}(Y = 0 | X = x) \right) \\ &= 1 - \left(1_{f(x) = 1} \eta(x) + 1_{f(x) = 0} (1 - \eta(x)) \right) \end{split}$$

As well as:

$$\mathbb{P}(f^*(x) \neq Y | X = x) = 1 - \left(1_{f^*(x)=1}\eta(x) + 1_{f^*(x)=0}(1 - \eta(x))\right)$$

Using these two formulas:

$$\begin{split} & \mathbb{P}(f(x) \neq Y | X = x) - \mathbb{P}(f^*(x) \neq Y | X = x) \\ & = \mathbf{1}_{f^*(x) = 1} \eta(x) + \mathbf{1}_{f^*(x) = 0} (1 - \eta(x)) - \mathbf{1}_{f(x) = 1} \eta(x) - \mathbf{1}_{f(x) = 0} (1 - \eta(x)) \\ & = \mathbf{1}_{f(x) = 1} (1 - 2\eta(x)) - \mathbf{1}_{f^*(x) = 1} (1 - 2\eta(x)) \\ & = (2\eta(x) - 1)(\mathbf{1}_{f^*(x) = 1} - \mathbf{1}_{f(x) = 1}) \end{split}$$

And it's clear the last expression is non-negative by checking the two cases $\eta(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\eta(x) < \frac{1}{2}$.