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Foundations of Machine Learning  
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Homework assignment 1  
Due: Feb 15th, 2008  
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### 1. Probability Review:

- (a) Imagine you are given one fair die, and you need to decide which task is harder: (i) guessing the value of one die toss or (ii) tossing the die twice and getting the same value twice. Given that the die is fair (every side has weight  $1/6$ ), does event (i) have a greater chance of success or event (ii), or do they have the same probability of success? Make sure to give justification.
- (b) We will now generalize this result to  $n$ -sided dice with any (possibly non-uniform) distribution. First prove the following useful fact, for any  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  such that  $\sum_i \alpha_i = 1$ , the following holds,

$$0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_i - 1/n)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 - 1/n$$

- (c) Let  $X_1$  be the value of the first toss, and  $X_2$  be the value of the second toss. Show that  $\Pr(X_1 = X_2) \geq 1/n$  (hint: use part b). For what distribution is the inequality tight?

### 2. Concentration Bounds:

- (a) Given a sample of  $m$  bounded points  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ ,  $\forall i, |x_i| \leq M$ , define the function

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_i x_i.$$

Can you give a bound on the probability  $\Pr[|f(X) - \mathbb{E}[f(X)]| \geq \epsilon]$ ?

- (b) Let  $X$  and  $X'$  be two sets of size  $m$  that differ in exactly one point. That is,  $|X \cap X'| = m - 1$ . We say a function  $h$  is *stable* if for all such  $X, X'$ ,  $|h(X) - h(X')| \leq g(m)$  for some decreasing function  $g$ . How quickly does  $g$  need to decrease as a function of

$m$  in order for McDiarmid's inequality to provide a bound on the event  $\Pr[|h(X) - \mathbb{E}[h(X)]| \geq \epsilon]$  that converges to zero as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ ?

- (c) Is the function  $f$  from part (a) stable (still assuming the bound  $|x_i| \leq M, \forall i$ )? Will McDiarmid's inequality provide a convergent bound? If so give the bound. Now define the function  $f'(X) = \max(X)$ , is  $f'$  stable? Can you give a bound with McDiarmid's inequality?

3. **PAC Learning:** Here we will consider an alternative PAC learning scenario, called the two-oracle model. Imagine you are given the ability to explicitly ask for a positive or negative sample, which are drawn from different distributions  $D_+$  and  $D_-$  respectively. A concept is efficiently PAC-learnable if there exists an algorithm  $L$  that can generate a hypothesis  $h$ , such that  $\Pr_{x \sim D_+}[h(x) = 0] \leq \epsilon$  and  $\Pr_{x \sim D_-}[h(x) = 1] \leq \epsilon$  with confidence  $(1 - \delta)$ , after sampling  $m = \text{poly}(1/\epsilon, 1/\delta)$  points.

- (a) Show that if a problem is efficiently PAC-learnable in the classic sense, it is also always efficiently PAC-learnable in the two-oracle model.
- (b) (Bonus) Show that the reverse direction is also true.