

§2.1.1 Uniform Convergence

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Recall:

Generalization: measuring how model performs on *unseen* data. *Consistency*: when we have infinite training samples $(n \to \infty)$, the estimator $\hat{\beta}$ should converge to the true parameter β^* . *Traditional statistical models*: linear regression, generalized linear models, kernel tricks, empirical process...

Today's topic: Uniform convergence (UC): definition and intuition



Generalization Gap

With good optimization (ERM, recall 0.2.1) $\mathcal{L}(\hat{f}) - \inf_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{L}(f) = [\mathcal{L}(\hat{f}) - \hat{\mathcal{L}}(\hat{f})] + [\hat{\mathcal{L}}(\hat{f}) - \hat{\mathcal{L}}(f^*)] + [\hat{\mathcal{L}}(f^*) - \mathcal{L}(f^*)]$ Generalization Gap ERM, ≤ 0 Concentration

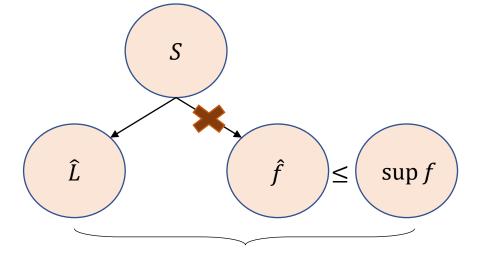
Key difficulty: dependency between training loss \hat{L} and trained parameter \hat{f} (via training set *S*)

• Decouple the dependency via *uniform convergence*:

$$L(\hat{f}) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}) \le \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |L(f) - \hat{L}(f)|$$

Decouple: \mathcal{F} should not depend on training set S. \mathcal{F} : hypothesis class.

泛化理论



Independent

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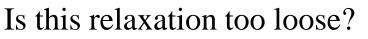
More intuition on Uniform Convergence

Key difficulty: dependency between training loss \hat{L} and trained parameter \hat{f}_{erm} (via training set *S*)

$$L(\hat{f}) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}) \le \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |L(f) - \hat{L}(f)|.$$

Why we hate dependency?

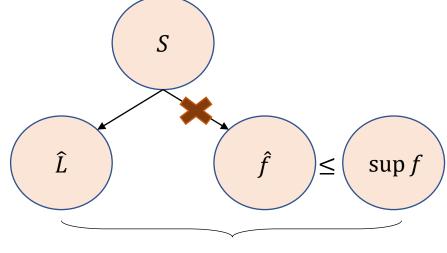
- It is hard to analyze...
- It violate the requirement of concentration...



• Yes... But we have no other choice \otimes

泛化理论

Techniques to deal with UC: VC dimension, Rademacher complexity ...



Independent

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Take-away messages

(a) Difficulty in generalization gap: dependency

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- (b) How to deal with the dependency? Uniform convergence!
- (c) How to do uniform convergence? Taking sup over the parameter space (hypothesis class).

All the slides will be available at <u>www.tengjiaye.com/generalization</u> soon.

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Thanks!