

# Growth Functions

# Shattering Coefficient

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}, n) = \max\{|\mathcal{F}_{Z_n}| \mid X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathcal{X}\}.$$

Number of ways that the function space can separate the patterns into two classes

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}, n) = 2^n, \quad Z_n \text{ is shattered}$$

- Shattering means that there exists a sample of  $n$  patterns which can be separated in all possible ways
- it does not mean that this applies to all possible samples of  $n$  patterns.
- Measure of capacity of function class

# Generalization Bound

$$R(f) \leq R_{\text{emp}}(f) + \sqrt{\frac{4}{n} (\log(2\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}, n)) - \log(\delta))}.$$

# VC Dimension

We say that a sample  $Z_n$  of size  $n$  is *shattered by function class*  $\mathcal{F}$  if the function class can realize any labeling on the given sample, that is  $|\mathcal{F}_{Z_n}| = 2^n$ . The *VC dimension of*  $\mathcal{F}$ , denoted by  $\text{VC}(\mathcal{F})$ , is now defined as the largest number  $n$  such that there exists a sample of size  $n$  which is shattered by  $\mathcal{F}$ . Formally,

$$\text{VC}(\mathcal{F}) = \max\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid |\mathcal{F}_{Z_n}| = 2^n \text{ for some } Z_n\}.$$

# Growth Function of Shattering Coefficient

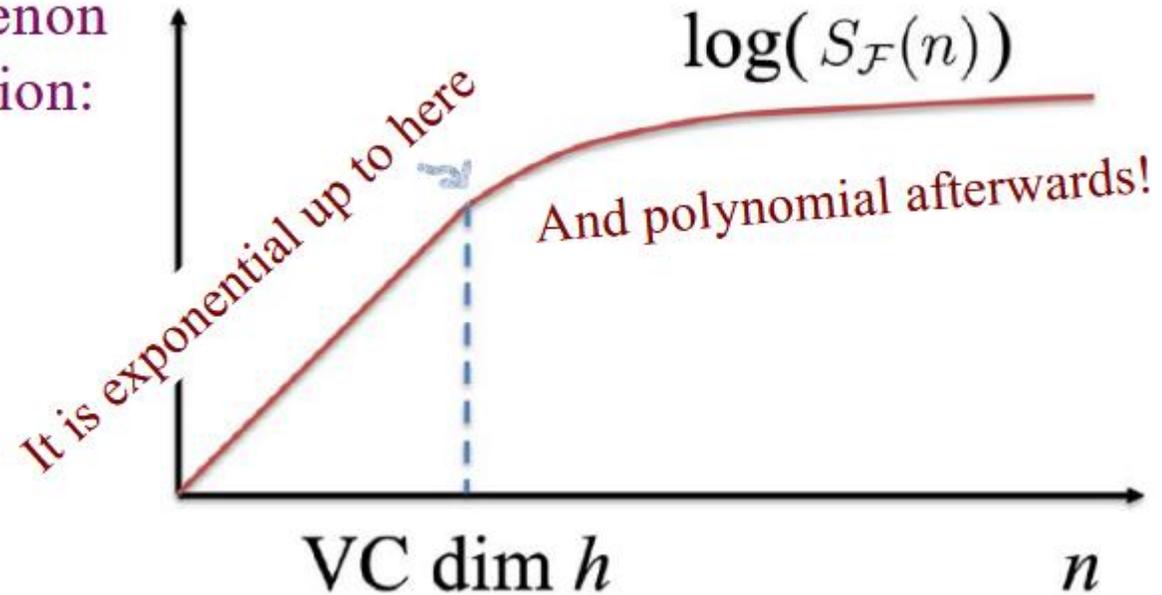
**Definition:** The *growth function* of function class  $\mathcal{F}$  is the maximum number of ways into which  $n$  points can be classified by the function class.



$$S_{\mathcal{F}}(n) = \sup_{(z_1, \dots, z_n)} |\mathcal{F}_{z_1, \dots, z_n}|$$

# Growth Function

An intriguing phenomenon  
about the growth function:



# Sauer-Shelah Lemma

**Lemma 5 (Vapnik, Chervonenkis, Sauer, Shelah)** *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a function class with finite VC dimension  $d$ . Then*

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}, n) \leq \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{n}{i}$$

*for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . In particular, for all  $n \geq d$  we have*

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}, n) \leq \left(\frac{en}{d}\right)^d.$$

# VC Bound

**Theorem VC-Bound.** If  $\mathcal{F}$  has VC dim  $h$ , and for  $n \geq h$ , with probability at least  $1 - \delta$ ,

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{F} \quad R^{\text{true}}(f) \leq R^{\text{emp}}(f) + 2\sqrt{2 \frac{h(\ln(2n) + 1) + \log \frac{4}{\delta}}{n}}$$