## Theory of Machine Learning

Exercise sheet — Session 1

Exercise I (Risk relation between predictor and inverted predictor). Find the relation between the expected risk of f and -f in the setting of binary classification with 0 - 1 loss  $(\mathcal{Y} = \{-1, 1\})$ .

**Exercise II (MSE loss).** Consider the function  $\ell : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}_+$  defined by  $\ell(y, y') := (y - y')^2$ .

- 1. What is the Bayes predictor for this loss? (*Hint:* convex optimization problem)
- 2. Given a random variable Y and constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ , prove that:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[(Y-c)^2\right] = \operatorname{Var}\left(Y\right) + \left(\mathbb{E}\left[Y\right] - c\right)^2.$$

3. Prove Question 1. using Question 2.

**Exercise III (Absolute value loss).** Consider the function  $\ell : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}_+$  defined by  $\ell(y, y') := |y - y'|$ .

- 1. In the context of regression, does it seem like a reasonable loss function to you?
- 2. What is the Bayes predictor for this loss?

**Exercise III (Bayes predictor for binary classification).** In this exercise, we want to find the expression of the Bayes predictor for binary classification with 0 - 1 loss ( $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$ ). As in the lecture, we set  $\eta(x) := \mathbb{P}(Y = 1 | X = x)$  for all  $x \in \mathcal{X}$  and we let

$$f^{\star}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \eta(x) \ge 1/2\\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

1. Let  $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$  be a predictor. Show that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(f(X) \neq Y \,|\, X = x\right) = \eta(x) \cdot \mathbb{P}\left(f(X) = 0 \,|\, X = x\right) + (1 - \eta(x)) \cdot \mathbb{P}\left(f(X) = 1 \,|\, X = x\right) \,.$$

2. Deduce that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(f^{\star}(X) \neq Y \,|\, X = x\right) = \min(\eta(x), 1 - \eta(x))\,.$$

3. Show that, for any predictor  $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ ,

$$\mathbb{P}(f(X) \neq Y \mid X = x) \ge \mathbb{P}(f^{\star}(X) \neq Y \mid X = x) .$$

4. Deduce that  $f^*$  is risk optimal, that is, for any predictor f,

$$\mathcal{R}(f^{\star}) \leq \mathcal{R}(f)$$