



Statistical Learning 2

Summer-Semester 2023

Tübingen, 24.10.2023

Homework 1

Problem 1. Let $\{\mathcal{C}_k\}_{k=1}^K$ be a (non-overlapping) covering of \mathbb{R}^2 , where each bounded \mathcal{C}_k is a triangle. Fix $0 \leq B$. Define

$$\mathcal{G}_n = \left\{ g \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^2; [0, B]); \quad g|_{\mathcal{C}_k} \in \mathcal{P}_1(\mathcal{C}_k) \quad (1 \leq k \leq K) \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{P}_1(\mathcal{C}_k)$ denotes the space of polynomials of degree ≤ 1 on \mathcal{C}_k .

(a) Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Compute $\mathcal{N}_\infty(\varepsilon, \mathcal{G}_n)$.

(b) Give an upper bound for K in terms of n which still validates the uniform law of large numbers, i.e.,

$$\sup_{g \in \mathcal{G}_n} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n g(\mathbf{Z}_j) - \mathbb{E}[g(\mathbf{Z})] \right| \xrightarrow{n \uparrow \infty} 0 \quad \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.} \quad (1)$$

Remark: Use the result from the lecture, according to which (1) for all $\varepsilon > 0$ in case

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{N}_\infty\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \mathcal{G}_n\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon^2}{9B^2}\right) < \infty.$$

Problem 2. We define the truncation operator $T_L : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-L, L]$ for given $L > 0$,

$$T_L u = \begin{cases} u & \text{if } |u| \leq L, \\ L \operatorname{sgn}(u) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For a given class of functions \mathcal{G}_n , we derive the following class of functions

$$T_L \mathcal{G}_n = \{T_L g; g \in \mathcal{G}_n\}.$$

Now let $\{\phi_k\}_{k=1}^K : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given. Consider $\mathcal{G}_n = \{\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \phi_k; \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}\}$. For $L > 0$, we consider $T_L \mathcal{G}_n$. Then for any $0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{L}{2}$ we have

$$\mathcal{N}(\varepsilon, T_L \mathcal{G}_n; \|\cdot\|_{L^1(\nu)}) \leq \left(\frac{6L}{\varepsilon}\right)^{2(K+1)}.$$

Date of Submission: 12.00 on 02.05.2023.