

5.5 LINEAR SEPARABILITY

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Let (X_i, θ_i) , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be i.i.d. random pairs, where $\{\theta_i\}$ is Bernoulli with parameter $1/2$, and $X_i \sim f_{\theta_i}(x)$, $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$. We say $\{(X_i, \theta_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ is *linearly separable* if there exists a vector $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and a real number T such that

$$\begin{aligned} w^t x_i &\geq T, & \theta_i &= 1 \\ &< T, & \theta_i &= 0, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

Let $P(n, d, f_0, f_1)$ be the associated probability that $\{(X_i, \theta_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ is linearly separable.

The following results are known.

Theorem 1: Identical distributions [1,2].

$$P(n, d, f, f) = 2^{-(n-1)} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{n-1}{i},$$

for any density $f(x)$.

Theorem 2: Distributions differing by translation [3].

Let $f_2(x) = f_1(x + t v)$. Then $P(n, d, f_1, f_2)$ is monotonically increasing in $t \geq 0$. When $t = 0$, $P(n, d, f_1, f_2) = P(n, d, f, f)$, and $P(n, d, f_1, f_2) \rightarrow 1$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Theorem 3: Distributions differing by scale (Krueger, unpublished).

Let $f_2(x) = \frac{1}{a} f_1(ax)$, $a > 0$. Then $P(n, d, f_1, f_2)$ is monotonically nondecreasing in a , for $a \geq 1$.

All this seems to suggest that different densities lead to an increase in the probability of separability. Hence the following:

Conjecture.

$$P(n, d, f_1, f_2) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{n-1}{i},$$

for all densities $f_1(x), f_2(x)$.

REFERENCES

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