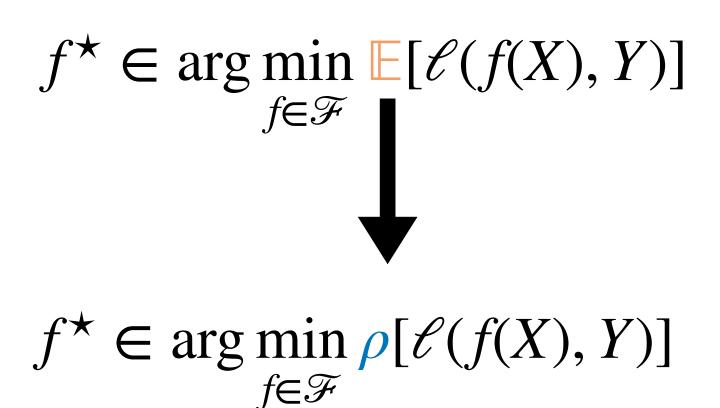
Supervised Learning for Risk Functionals

- Goal: find a model in the hypothesis class that performs well for a general risk functional.
- Learner is given iid data $\{\mathbf{X}_i,Y_i\}_{i=1}^n$, hypothesis class \mathscr{F} , and loss function $\ell:\mathscr{Y}\times\mathscr{Y}\to\mathbb{R}$ for evaluating predictions



Expectation(Average Performance)

General Risk Functional (Worst Performance, Variability, ...)

Distributional Risk Estimation + Optimization

Let F_f be the CDF of losses $\mathscr{C}(f(X),Y)$, and \widehat{F}_f be the empirical CDF.

In order to estimate f^* , solve:

$$\widehat{f}^{\star} \in \arg\min_{f \in \mathscr{F}} \rho[\widehat{F}_f]$$

Risk Estimation / Optimization Method

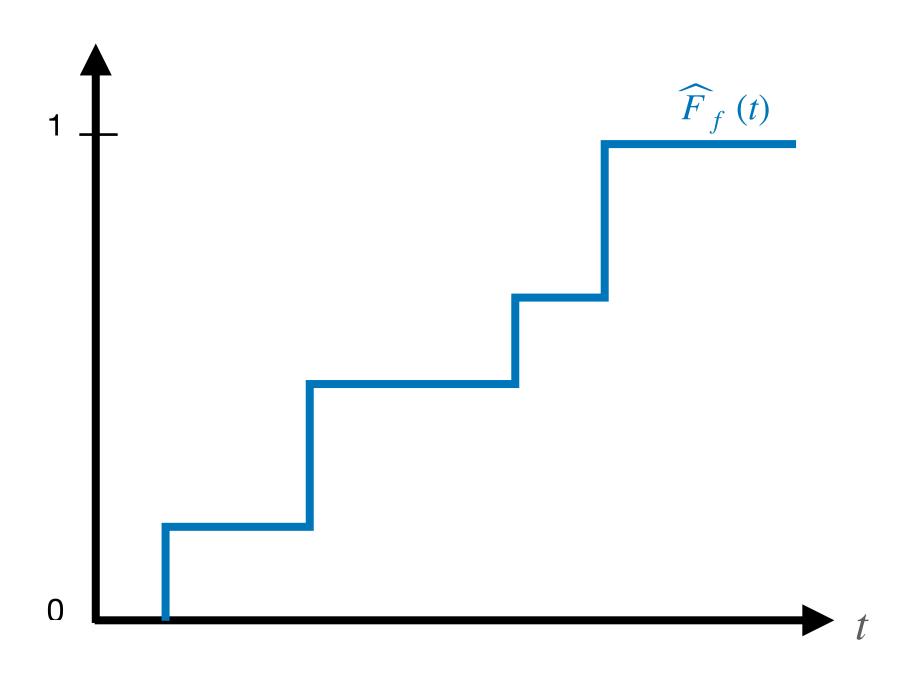
1. For hypothesis f, estimate the empirical loss CDF:

$$\widehat{F}_f(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}\{\ell(f(\mathbf{X}_i), Y_i) \le t\}$$

2. Evaluate risk functional ρ on the empirical CDF

$$\widehat{\rho}_f = \rho(\widehat{F}_f)$$

3. Use $\widehat{\rho}_f$ in gradient-based minimization method (or just to evaluate risk of f).



Risk Estimation / Optimization Method

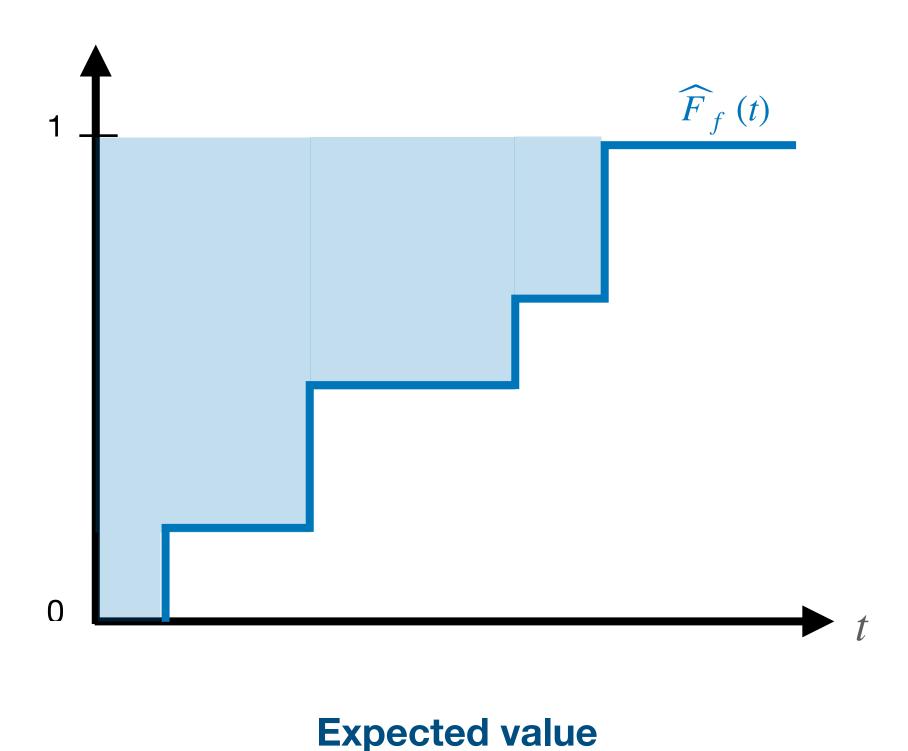
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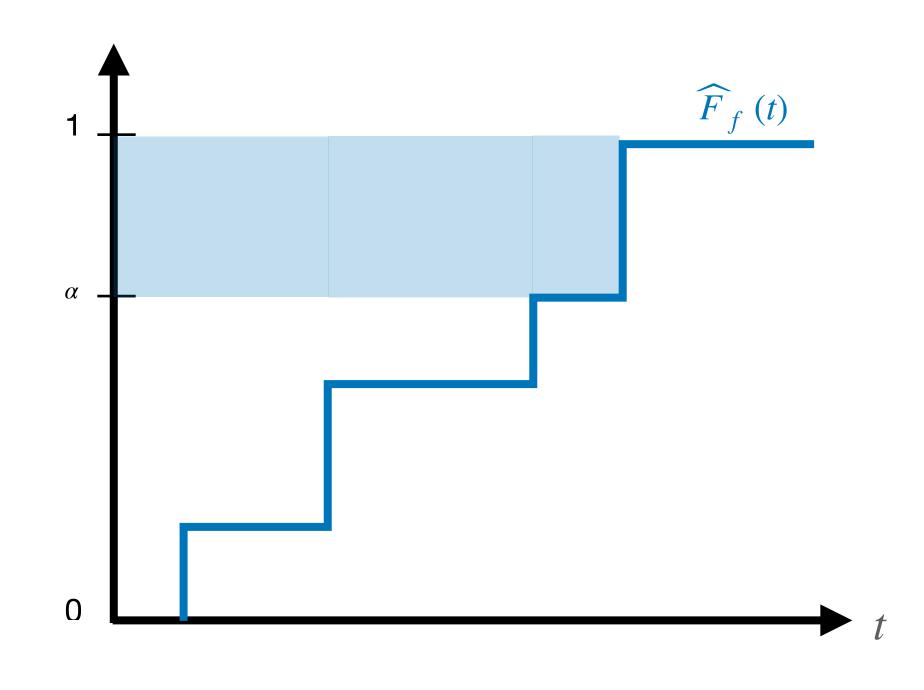
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Conditional Value-at-Risk (CVaRα**)** "worst-case average"

Motivation for Distributional Approach

Excess risk is bounded by CDF estimation error:

$$\begin{split} \rho(F_{\widehat{f}^{\star}}) - \rho(F_{f^{\star}}) &\leq 2\sup|\rho(\widehat{F}_f) - \rho(F_f)| & \text{standard ERM} \\ &\underset{f \in \mathbb{F}}{\leq} \|\widehat{F}_f - F_f\|_{\infty} & \text{smoothness of } \rho \end{split}$$

Accurate empirical CDF estimation is sufficient for generalizable ERM.

Results

- 1. Uniform convergence of CDF (and risk) estimation
 - CDF estimation: $\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \|F_f \widehat{F}_f\|_{\infty}$
 - Risk estimation: $\sup_{f\in\mathcal{F}}|\rho_f-\widehat{\rho}_f| \text{ and } \sup\sup_{\rho}|\rho_f-\widehat{\rho}_f|$
- 2. Convergence of a gradient-based method for minimizing $\hat{\rho}_f$

Supervised Learning with General Risk Functionals

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