



## Why

Let  $X = \{a, b\}$  and  $Y = \{0, 1\}$ . Define  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  by  $f \equiv 0$ .

The dataset  $(a, 0)$  is consistent with  $f$ . So are the datasets  $((a, 0), (a, 0))$  and  $((a, 0), (a, 0), (a, 0))$ . Unfortunately, these datasets are “bad” in the sense that we do not see the value associated with  $b$ . Each dataset is consistent with the (functional) relations  $\{(a, 0), (b, 0)\}$  and  $\{(a, 0), (b, 1)\}$ .

In other words, a dataset may be incomplete. In spite of this limitation, we want to discuss an inductor’s performance on consistent datasets. One route is to put a measure on the set of training sets and only consider high-measure subsets.

## Definition

Let  $(X, \mathcal{X})$  and  $(Y, \mathcal{Y})$  be measurable spaces and  $R$  be a relation on  $X \times Y$ . Let  $\mu : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be a probability measure so that  $\mathcal{D} = (X \times Y, \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}, \mu)$  is a probability space.

If  $\mu(B) = 0$  for all  $B \subset C_{X \times Y}(R)$ , then we call  $\mathcal{D}$  a *probabilistic dataset model* for  $R$ . In other words,  $\mu$  gives zero measure to any set of points not in the relation. Equivalently,  $\mu(R) = 1$ ; or we observe a pair in  $R$  almost surely.

If  $R$  is functional, then we call  $\mathcal{D}$  a *supervised probabilistic dataset model*. In this case, since there is a functional relation between  $X$  and  $Y$ , we call the marginal measure  $\mu_X : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  the *data-generating distribution* or *underlying distribution* since  $\mu(A) = \mu_X(\{x \in X \mid (x, y) \in A\})$ . In this case we call the (functional) relation  $R$  the *correct labeling function*. Many authors refer to a supervised probabilistic data model as the *statistical learning (theory) framework*.

## Probable datasets

For datasets of size  $n$ , we use the product measure  $((X \times Y)^n, (\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y})^n, \mu^n)$ . We interpret this measure as modeling independent and iden-

tically distributed elements of  $R$ .

For  $\delta \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\mathcal{S} \subset (X \times Y)^n$  is  $1 - \delta$ -*probable* if  $\mu^n(\mathcal{S}) \geq 1 - \delta$ . We call  $\delta$  the *confidence parameter*. If  $\delta$  is small, we interpret  $\mathcal{S}$  as a set of “reasonable” datasets.

