Robust linear regression through PAC-Bayesian truncation
Jean-Yves Audibert, Olivier Catoni

To cite this version:
Jean-Yves Audibert, Olivier Catoni. Robust linear regression through PAC-Bayesian truncation. 2010.
<hal-00522536v1>

HAL Id: hal-00522536
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00522536v1
Submitted on 30 Sep 2010 (v1), last revised 11 Sep 2011 (v2)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Robust linear regression through PAC-Bayesian truncation

JEAN-YVES AUDIBERT\textsuperscript{1}, OLIVIER CATONI \textsuperscript{2} 

September 30, 2010

ABSTRACT: We consider the problem of predicting as well as the best linear combination of \( d \) given functions in least squares regression under \( L^\infty \) constraints on the linear combination. When the input distribution is known, there already exists an algorithm having an expected excess risk of order \( d/n \), where \( n \) is the size of the training data. Without this strong assumption, standard results often contain a multiplicative \( \log n \) factor, complex constants involving the conditioning of the Gram matrix of the covariates, kurtosis coefficients or some geometric quantity characterizing the relation between \( L^2 \) and \( L^\infty \) balls and require some additional assumptions like exponential moments of the output.

This work provides a PAC-Bayesian shrinkage procedure with a simple excess risk bound of order \( d/n \) holding in expectation and in deviations, under various assumptions. The common surprising factor of these results is their simplicity and the absence of exponential moment condition on the output distribution while achieving exponential deviations. The risk bounds are obtained through a PAC-Bayesian analysis on truncated differences of losses. We also show that these results can be generalized to other strongly convex loss functions.


KEYWORDS: Linear regression, Generalization error, Shrinkage, PAC-Bayesian theorems, Risk bounds, Robust statistics, Resistant estimators, Gibbs posterior distributions, Randomized estimators, Statistical learning theory


c\textsuperscript{1}Université Paris-Est, Ecole des Ponts ParisTech, Imagine, 6 avenue Blaise Pascal, 77455 Marne-la-Vallée, France, audibert@imagine.enpc.fr
\textsuperscript{2}Willow, CNRS/ENS/INRIA — UMR 8548, 45 rue d’Ulm, 75230 Paris cedex 05, France
\textsuperscript{3}Département de Mathématiques et Applications, CNRS – UMR 8553, École Normale Supérieure, 45 rue d’Ulm, 75230 Paris cedex 05, France, olivier.catoni@ens.fr
\textsuperscript{4}INRIA Paris-Rocquencourt - CLASSIC team.

\begin{abstract}

\end{abstract}

\tableofcontents

\section{Our statistical task}

\section{Outline and contributions}

\section{Variants of known results}

1.1. \textit{Ordinary least squares and empirical risk minimization}
**Introduction**

*Our statistical task* Let $Z_1 = (X_1, Y_1), \ldots, Z_n = (X_n, Y_n)$ be $n \geq 2$ pairs of input-output and assume that each pair has been independently drawn from the same unknown distribution $P$. Let $\mathcal{X}$ denote the input space and let the output space be the set of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$, so that $P$ is a probability distribution on the product space $\mathcal{Z} \triangleq \mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{R}$. The target of learning algorithms is to predict the output $Y$ associated with an input $X$ for pairs $Z = (X, Y)$ drawn from the distribution $P$. The quality of a (prediction) function $f : \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}$ is measured by the least squares risk:

$$R(f) \triangleq \mathbb{E}_{Z \sim P} \{[Y - f(X)]^2\}.$$

Through the paper, we assume that the output and all the prediction functions we consider are square integrable. Let $\Theta$ be a closed convex set of $\mathbb{R}^d$, and $\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_d$ be $d$ prediction functions. Consider the regression model

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ f_\theta = \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j \varphi_j; (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_d) \in \Theta \}.$$

The best function $f^*$ in $\mathcal{F}$ is defined by

$$f^* = \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^* \varphi_j \in \arg\min_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R(f).$$

Such a function always exists but is not necessarily unique. Besides it is unknown since the probability generating the data is unknown.

We will study the problem of predicting (at least) as well as function $f^*$. In other words, we want to deduce from the observations $Z_1, \ldots, Z_n$ a function $\hat{f}$ having with high probability a risk bounded by the minimal risk $R(f^*)$ on $\mathcal{F}$ plus a small remainder term, which is typically of order $d/n$ up to a possible logarithmic factor. Except in particular settings (e.g., $\Theta$ is a simplex and $d \geq \sqrt{n}$), it is known that the convergence rate $d/n$ cannot be improved in a minimax sense (see [19], and [21] for related results).

More formally, the target of the paper is to develop estimators $\hat{f}$ for which the excess risk is controlled in deviations, i.e., such that for an appropriate constant $\kappa > 0$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$,

$$R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq \kappa \frac{d + \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}. \quad (0.1)$$

Note that by integrating the deviations (using the identity $\mathbb{E}W = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathbb{P}(W > t)dt$ which holds true for any nonnegative random variable $W$), Inequality (0.1)
implies
\[ ER(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq \kappa \frac{d + 1}{n}. \] (0.2)

In this work, we do not assume that the function
\[ f^{(\text{reg})} : x \mapsto E[Y|X = x], \]
which minimizes the risk \( R \) among all possible measurable functions, belongs to the model \( \mathcal{F} \). So we might have \( f^* \neq f^{(\text{reg})} \) and in this case, bounds of the form
\[ ER(\hat{f}) - R(f^{(\text{reg})}) \leq C[R(f^*) - R(f^{(\text{reg})})] + \kappa \frac{d}{n}, \] (0.3)
with a constant \( C \) larger than \( 1 \) do not even ensure that \( ER(\hat{f}) \) tends to \( R(f^*) \) when \( n \) goes to infinity. This kind of bounds with \( C > 1 \) have been developed to analyze nonparametric estimators using linear approximation spaces, in which case the dimension \( d \) is a function of \( n \) chosen so that the bias term \( R(f^*) - R(f^{(\text{reg})}) \) has the order \( d/n \) of the estimation term (see [12] and references within). Here we intend to assess the generalization ability of the estimator even when the model is misspecified (namely when \( R(f^*) > R(f^{(\text{reg})}) \)). Moreover we do not assume either that \( Y - f^{(\text{reg})}(X) \) and \( X \) are independent.

**Notation.** When \( \Theta = \mathbb{R}^d \), the function \( f^* \) and the space \( \mathcal{F} \) will be written \( f^*_{\text{lin}} \) and \( \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}} \) to emphasize that \( \mathcal{F} \) is the whole linear space spanned by \( \varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_d \):
\[ \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}} = \text{span}\{\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_d\} \quad \text{and} \quad f^*_{\text{lin}} \in \arg\min_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}} R(f). \]
The Euclidean norm will simply be written as \( \| \cdot \| \), and \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) will be its associated inner product. We will consider the vector valued function \( \varphi : X \to \mathbb{R}^d \) defined by \( \varphi(X) = [\varphi_k(X)]_{k=1}^d \), so that for any \( \theta \in \Theta \), we have
\[ f_{\theta}(X) = \langle \theta, \varphi(X) \rangle. \]
The Gram matrix is the \( d \times d \)-matrix \( Q = E[\varphi(X)\varphi(X)^T] \), and its smallest and largest eigenvalues will respectively be written as \( q_{\min} \) and \( q_{\max} \). The empirical risk of a function \( f \) is
\[ r(f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [f(X_i) - Y_i]^2 \]
and for \( \lambda \geq 0 \), the ridge regression estimator on \( \mathcal{F} \) is defined by \( \hat{f}^{(\text{ridge})} = f_{\hat{\theta}^{(\text{ridge})}} \) with
\[ \hat{\theta}^{(\text{ridge})} \in \arg\min_{\theta \in \Theta} r(\theta) + \lambda \|\theta\|^2, \]
where $\lambda$ is some nonnegative real parameter. In the case when $\lambda = 0$, the ridge regression $\hat{f}^{\text{ridge}}$ is nothing but the empirical risk minimizer $\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}$. In the same way, we introduce the optimal ridge function optimizing the expected ridge risk: 
\[ \hat{f} = f_{\hat{\theta}} \text{ with } \hat{\theta} \in \arg \min_{\theta \in \Theta} \{ R(f_{\theta}) + \lambda \| \theta \|^2 \}. \] 
Finally, let $Q_\lambda = Q + \lambda I$ be the ridge regularization of $Q$, where $I$ is the identity matrix.

OUTLINE AND CONTRIBUTIONS. The paper is organized as follows. Section 1 is a survey on risk bounds in linear least squares regression. Theorems 1.3 and 1.5 are the results which come closer to our target. Section 2 presents our main result on linear least squares regression. Section 3 gives risk bounds for general loss functions from which the results of Section 2 are derived.

The main contribution of this paper is to show that an appropriate shrinkage estimator involving truncated differences of losses has an excess risk concentrating exponentially, which does not degrade when the matrix $Q$ is ill-conditioned or when some ratio of $L^2$ and $L^\infty$ norms behaves badly. Our results tend to say that shrinkage and truncation lead to more robust algorithms when we consider robustness with respect to the distribution of the noise, and not to a potential contamination of the training data by input-output pairs not generated by $P$.

1. VARIANTS OF KNOWN RESULTS

1.1. ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES AND EMPIRICAL RISK MINIMIZATION. The ordinary least squares estimator is the most standard method in linear least squares regression. It minimizes the empirical risk
\[ r(f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Y_i - f(X_i)]^2, \]
among functions in $\mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}$ and produces
\[ \hat{f}^{\text{ols}} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} \hat{\theta}_j^{\text{ols}} \varphi_j, \]
with \[ \hat{\theta}^{\text{ols}} = [\hat{\theta}_j^{\text{ols}}]_{j=1}^{d} \text{ a column vector satisfying } \]
\[ \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \hat{\theta}^{\text{ols}} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}, \] 
(1.1)
where $\mathbf{Y} = [Y_j]_{j=1}^{n}$ and $\mathbf{X} = (\varphi_j(X_i))_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq d}$. It is well-known that
• the linear system \((1.1)\) has at least one solution, and in fact, the set of solutions is exactly \(\{X^+ Y + u; u \in \ker X\}\); where \(X^+\) is the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of \(X\) and \(\ker X\) is the kernel of the linear operator \(X\).

• \(X \hat{\theta}^{(\text{ols})}\) is the (unique) orthogonal projection of the vector \(Y \in \mathbb{R}^n\) on the image of the linear map \(X\);

• if \(\sup_{x \in X} \text{Var}(Y|X = x) = \sigma^2 < +\infty\), we have (see \([12, \text{Theorem 11.1}]\)) for any \(X_1, \ldots, X_n\) in \(X\),

\[
\mathbb{E}\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}(X_i) - f^{(\text{reg})}(X_i) \right]^2 \mid X_1, \ldots, X_n \right\} - \min_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}} \mathbb{E}\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ f(X_i) - f^{(\text{reg})}(X_i) \right]^2 \right\} \leq \sigma^2 \frac{\text{rank}(X)}{n} \leq \sigma^2 \frac{d}{n}. \tag{1.2}
\]

where we recall that \(f^{(\text{reg})} : x \mapsto \mathbb{E}[Y|X = x]\) is the optimal regression function, and that when this function belongs to \(\mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}\) (i.e., \(f^{(\text{reg})} = f_{\text{lin}}^*\)), the minimum term in \((1.2)\) vanishes;

• from Pythagoras’ theorem for the (semi)norm \(W \mapsto \sqrt{\mathbb{E}W^2}\) on the space of the square integrable random variables,

\[
R(\hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) = \mathbb{E}\left[ \hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}(X) - f^{(\text{reg})}(X) \right]^2 \mid Z_1, \ldots, Z_n] - \mathbb{E}\left[ f_{\text{lin}}^*(X) - f^{(\text{reg})}(X) \right]^2. \tag{1.3}
\]

The analysis of the ordinary least squares often stops at this point in classical statistical textbooks. (Besides, to simplify, the strong assumption \(f^{(\text{reg})} = f_{\text{lin}}^*\) is often made.) This can be misleading since Inequality \((1.2)\) does not imply a \(d/n\) upper bound on the risk of \(\hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}\). Nevertheless the following result holds \([12, \text{Theorem 11.3}]\).

**Theorem 1.1** If \(\sup_{x \in X} \text{Var}(Y|X = x) = \sigma^2 < +\infty\) and

\[
\|f^{(\text{reg})}\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in X} |f^{(\text{reg})}(x)| \leq H
\]

for some \(H > 0\), then the truncated estimator \(\hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}_H = (\hat{f}^{(\text{ols})} \wedge H) \vee -H\) satisfies

\[
\mathbb{E}R(\hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}_H) - R(f^{(\text{reg})}) \leq 8 \left[ R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) - R(f^{(\text{reg})}) \right] + \kappa \frac{(\sigma^2 \vee H^2) d \log n}{n}. \tag{1.4}
\]

for some numerical constant \(\kappa\).

Using PAC-Bayesian inequalities, Catoni \([3, \text{Proposition 5.9.1}]\) has proved a different type of results on the generalization ability of \(\hat{f}^{(\text{ols})}\).
**Theorem 1.2** Let $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}$ satisfying for some positive constants $a, M, M'$:

- there exists $f_0 \in \mathcal{F}'$ s.t. for any $x \in X$,
  $$\mathbb{E}\left\{ \exp \left[ a|Y - f_0(X)| \right] \bigg| X = x \right\} \leq M.$$  
- for any $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}'$, $\sup_{x \in X} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| \leq M'$.

Let $Q = \mathbb{E}[\varphi(X)\varphi(X)^T]$ and $\hat{Q} = \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(X_i)\varphi(X_i)^T \right]$ be respectively the expected and empirical Gram matrices. If $\det Q \neq 0$, then there exist positive constants $C_1$ and $C_2$ (depending only on $a$, $M$ and $M'$) such that with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$, as soon as

$$\left\{ f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}} : r(f) \leq r(\hat{f}) + C_1 \frac{d}{n} \right\} \subset \mathcal{F},$$

we have

$$R(\hat{f}) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) \leq C_2 \frac{d + \log \left( \varepsilon^{-1} \right) + \log \left( \frac{\det \hat{Q}}{\det Q} \right)}{n}.$$ 

This result can be understood as follows. Let us assume we have some prior knowledge suggesting that $f_{\text{lin}}^*$ belongs to the interior of a set $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}$ (e.g., a bound on the coefficients of the expansion of $f_{\text{lin}}^*$ as a linear combination of $\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_d$). It is likely that (1.5) holds, and it is indeed proved in Catoni [9, section 5.11] that the probability that it does not hold goes to zero exponentially fast with $n$ in the case when $\mathcal{F}'$ is a Euclidean ball. If it is the case, then we know that the excess risk is of order $d/n$ up to the unpleasant ratio of determinants, which, fortunately, almost surely tends to 1 as $n$ goes to infinity.

By using localized PAC-Bayes inequalities introduced in Catoni [8, 10], one can derive from Inequality (6.9) and Lemma 4.1 of Alquier [11] the following result.

**Theorem 1.3** Let $q_{\text{min}}$ be the smallest eigenvalue of the Gram matrix $Q = \mathbb{E}[\varphi(X)\varphi(X)^T]$. Assume that there exist a function $f_0 \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}$ and positive constants $H$ and $C'$ such that

$$\| f_{\text{lin}}^* - f_0 \|_\infty \leq H.$$

and $|Y| \leq C$ almost surely.

Then for an appropriate randomized estimator requiring the knowledge of $f_0$, $H$ and $C$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$ w.r.t. the distribution generating the observations $Z_1, \ldots, Z_n$ and the randomized prediction function $\hat{f}$, we have

$$R(\hat{f}) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) \leq \kappa (H^2 + C') \frac{d \log(3q_{\text{min}}^{-1}) + \log((\log n)\varepsilon^{-1})}{n},$$

for some $\kappa$ not depending on $d$ and $n$. 

7
Using the result of [8, Section 5.11], one can prove that Alquier’s result still holds for \( \hat{f} = \hat{f}^{(\text{obs})} \), but with \( \kappa \) also depending on the determinant of the product matrix \( Q \). The \( \log[\log(n)] \) factor is unimportant and could be removed in the special case quoted here (it comes from a union bound on a grid of possible temperature parameters, whereas the temperature could be set here to a fixed value). The result differs from Theorem 1.2 essentially by the fact that the ratio of the determinants of the empirical and expected product matrices has been replaced by the inverse of the smallest eigenvalue of the quadratic form \( \theta \mapsto R(\sum_{j=1}^{d} \theta_j \varphi_j) - R(f^\star_{\text{lin}}) \). In the case when the expected Gram matrix is known, (e.g., in the case of a fixed design, and also in the slightly different context of transductive inference), this smallest eigenvalue can be set to one by choosing the quadratic form \( \theta \mapsto R(f_{\theta}) - R(f^\star_{\text{lin}}) \) to define the Euclidean metric on the parameter space.

Localized Rademacher complexities [4, 5] allow to prove the following property of the empirical risk minimizer.

**Theorem 1.4** Assume that the input representation \( \varphi(X) \), the set of parameters and the output \( Y \) are almost surely bounded, i.e., for some positive constants \( H \) and \( C \),

\[
\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \| \theta \| \leq 1
\]

\[
\text{ess sup} \| \varphi(X) \| \leq H,
\]

and

\[
|Y| \leq C \quad \text{a.s.}
\]

Let \( \nu_1 \geq \cdots \geq \nu_d \) be the eigenvalues of the Gram matrix \( Q = E[\varphi(X)\varphi(X)^T] \). The empirical risk minimizer satisfies for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon \):

\[
R(\hat{f}^{(\text{erm})}) - R(f^\star) \leq \kappa(H + C)^2 \min_{0 \leq h \leq d} \left( h + \sqrt{\frac{n}{(H+C)^2} \sum_{i > h} \nu_i} \right) + \log(\varepsilon^{-1})
\]

\[
\leq \kappa(H + C)^2 \frac{\text{rank}(Q) + \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n},
\]

where \( \kappa \) is a numerical constant.

**Proof.** The result is a modified version of Theorem 6.7 in [5] applied to the linear kernel \( k(u,v) = \langle u,v \rangle / (H + C)^2 \). Its proof follows the same lines as in Theorem 6.7 mutatis mutandi: Corollary 5.3 and Lemma 6.5 should be used as intermediate steps instead of Theorem 5.4 and Lemma 6.6, the nonzero eigenvalues of the integral operator induced by the kernel being the nonzero eigenvalues of \( Q \). \( \Box \)
When we know that the target function \( f^*_\text{l}\) is inside some \( L^\infty \) ball, it is natural to consider the empirical risk minimizer on this ball. This allows to compare Theorem 1.4 to excess risk bounds with respect to \( f^*_\text{l}\).

Finally, from the work of Birgé and Massart [4], we may derive the following risk bound for the empirical risk minimizer on a \( L^\infty \) ball (see Appendix B).

**Theorem 1.5** Assume that \( \mathcal{F} \) has a diameter \( H \) for \( L^\infty \)-norm, i.e., for any \( f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F} \), \( \sup_{x \in X} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| \leq H \) and there exists a function \( f_0 \in \mathcal{F} \) satisfying the exponential moment condition:

\[
\text{for any } x \in X, \quad \mathbb{E}\left\{ \exp\left[ A^{-1} |Y - f_0(X)| \right] \middle| X = x \right\} \leq M, \tag{1.7}
\]

for some positive constants \( A \) and \( M \). Let

\[
\tilde{B} = \inf_{\phi_1, \ldots, \phi_d} \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d - \{0\}} \frac{\| \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j \phi_j \|_\infty^2}{\| \theta \|_\infty^2}
\]

where the infimum is taken with respect to all possible orthonormal basis of \( \mathcal{F} \) for the dot product \( \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \mathbb{E}f_1(X)f_2(X) \) (when the set \( \mathcal{F} \) admits no basis with exactly \( d \) functions, we set \( \tilde{B} = +\infty \)). Then the empirical risk minimizer satisfies for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon \):

\[
R(\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}) - R(f^*) \leq \kappa (A^2 + H^2) \frac{\log[2 + (\tilde{B}/n) \wedge (n/d)] + \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n},
\]

where \( \kappa \) is a positive constant depending only on \( M \).

This result comes closer to what we are looking for: it gives exponential deviation inequalities of order at worse \( d \log(n/d)/n \). It shows that, even if the Gram matrix \( Q \) has a very small eigenvalue, there is an algorithm satisfying a convergence rate of order \( d \log(n/d)/n \). With this respect, this result is stronger than Theorem 1.3. However there are cases in which the smallest eigenvalue of \( Q \) is of order 1, while \( \tilde{B} \) is large (i.e., \( \tilde{B} \gg n \)). In these cases, Theorem 1.3 does not contain the logarithmic factor which appears in Theorem 1.5.

### 1.2. Projection Estimator

When the input distribution is known, an alternative to the ordinary least squares estimator is the following projection estimator. One first finds an orthonormal basis of \( \mathcal{F}_\text{l}\) for the dot product \( \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \mathbb{E}f_1(X)f_2(X) \), and then uses the projection estimator on this basis. Specifically, if \( \phi_1, \ldots, \phi_d \) form an orthonormal basis of \( \mathcal{F}_\text{l}\), then the projection estimator on this basis is:

\[
\hat{f}^{\text{proj}} = \sum_{j=1}^d \hat{\theta}_j^{\text{proj}} \phi_j,
\]
with
\[ \hat{\theta}^{\text{(proj)}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i \phi_j(X_i). \]

The following excess risk bound of order \( d/n \) for this estimator is Theorem 4 in [19] up to minor changes in the assumptions.

**Theorem 1.6** If \( \sup_{x \in X} \text{Var}(Y | X = x) = \sigma^2 < +\infty \) and
\[ \| f^{\text{(reg)}} \|_\infty = \sup_{x \in X} |f^{\text{(reg)}}(x)| \leq H < +\infty, \]
then we have
\[ \mathbb{E} R(\hat{f}^{\text{(proj)}}) - R(f^*_{\text{lin}}) \leq \left( \sigma^2 + H^2 \right) \frac{d}{n}. \] (1.8)

### 1.3. Penalized Least Squares Estimator.

It is well established that parameters of the ordinary least squares estimator are numerically unstable, and that the phenomenon can be corrected by adding an \( L^2 \) penalty ([13, 17]). This solution has been labeled ridge regression in statistics ([13]), and consists in replacing \( \hat{f}^{\text{(ols)}} \) by \( \hat{f}^{\text{(ridge)}} = \hat{f}^{\theta}^{\text{(ridge)}} \) with \( \hat{\theta}^{\text{(ridge)}} \in \arg\min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ r(f_\theta) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{d} \theta_j^2 \right\} \),

where \( \lambda \) is a positive parameter. The typical value of \( \lambda \) should be small to avoid excessive shrinkage of the coefficients, but not too small in order to make the optimization task numerically more stable.

Risk bounds for this estimator can be derived from general results concerning penalized least squares on reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces ([7]), but as it is shown in Appendix C, this ends up with complicated results having the desired \( d/n \) rate only under strong assumptions.

Another popular regularizer is the \( L^1 \) norm. This procedure is known as Lasso ([18]) and is defined by
\[ \hat{\theta}^{\text{(lasso)}} \in \arg\min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ r(f_\theta) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{d} |\theta_j| \right\}. \]

As the \( L^2 \) penalty, the \( L^1 \) penalty shrinks the coefficients. The difference is that for coefficients which tend to be close to zero, the shrinkage makes them equal to zero. This allows to select relevant variables (i.e., find the \( j \)'s such that \( \theta^*_j \neq 0 \)). If we assume that the regression function \( f^{\text{(reg)}} \) is a linear combination of only...
the typical result is to prove that the risk of the Lasso estimator for $\lambda$ of order $\sqrt{\log d}/n$ is of order $(d^* \log d)/n$. Since this quantity is much smaller than $d/n$, this makes a huge improvement (provided that the sparsity assumption is true). This kind of results usually requires strong conditions on the eigenvalues of submatrices of $Q$, essentially assuming that the functions $\varphi_j$ are near orthogonal. We do not know to which extent these conditions are required. However, if we do not consider the specific algorithm of Lasso, but the model selection approach developed in [1], one can change these conditions into a single condition concerning only the minimal eigenvalue of the submatrix of $Q$ corresponding to relevant variables. In fact, we will see that even this condition can be removed.

1.4. CONCLUSION OF THE SURVEY. Previous results clearly leave room to improvements. The projection estimator requires the unrealistic assumption that the input distribution is known, and the result holds only in expectation. Results using $L^1$ or $L^2$ regularizations require strong assumptions, in particular on the eigenvalues of (submatrices of) $Q$. Theorem 1.1 provides a $(d \log n)/n$ convergence rate only when the $R(f_{lin}^*) - R(f_{reg})$ is at most of order $(d \log n)/n$. Theorem 1.2 gives a different type of guarantee: the $d/n$ is indeed achieved, but the random ratio of determinants appearing in the bound may raise some eyebrows and forbid an explicit computation of the bound and comparison with other bounds. Theorem 1.3 seems to indicate that the rate of convergence will be degraded when the Gram matrix $Q$ is unknown and ill-conditioned. Theorem 1.4 does not put any assumption on $Q$ to reach the $d/n$ rate, but requires particular boundedness constraints on the output. Finally, Theorem 1.5 comes closer to what we are looking for. Yet there is still an unwanted logarithmic factor, and the result holds only when the output has uniformly bounded conditional exponential moments, which as we will show is not necessary.

Our recent work [3] provides a risk bound for ridge regression showing the benefit on the effective dimension of the shrinkage parameter $\lambda$ and being of order $d/n$ (without logarithmic factor). The work [3] also proposes a robust estimator for linear least squares, which satisfies a $d/n$ excess risk bound without logarithmic factor, but with constants involving several kurtosis coefficients. As discussed in Section 3.2 of [3], depending on the basis functions and the distribution $P$, these kurtosis coefficients typically behave either as numerical constants or $\sqrt{d}$ (but worst non-asymptotic behaviors of these constants can also occur).

Finally, several works, and in particular the ones cited in Section 1.1, have considered the problem of model selection where several linear spaces are simultaneously considered, and the goal is to predict as well as the best function in the union of the linear spaces. Only a few of them considered the case of outputs having only
finite conditional moments (and not finite conditional exponential moments). This is the case of $[3]$ in the fixed design setting and $[20]$ in the random design setting. The excess risk bounds there are typically of order $d/n$ with $d$ the dimension of the “best” linear space, but holds in expectation and essentially when the optimal regression function $f^{(\text{reg})}$ belongs to the union of linear spaces.

2. A SIMPLE TIGHT RISK BOUND FOR A SOPHISTICATED PAC-BAYES ALGORITHM

In this section, we provide a sophisticated estimator, having a simple theoretical excess risk bound, with neither a logarithmic factor, nor complex constants involving the conditioning of $Q$, kurtosis coefficients or some geometric quantity characterizing the relation between $L^2$ and $L^\infty$-balls.

We consider that the set $\Theta$ is bounded so that we can define the “prior” distribution $\pi$ as the uniform distribution on $\Theta$ (i.e., the one induced by the Lebesgue distribution on $\Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ renormalized to get $\pi(\mathcal{F}) = 1$). Let $\lambda > 0$ and

$$W_i(f, f') = \lambda \left\{ [Y_i - f(X_i)]^2 - [Y_i - f'(X_i)]^2 \right\}.$$ 

Introduce

$$\hat{E}(f) = \log \int \frac{\pi(df')}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \left[ 1 - W_i(f, f') + \frac{1}{2} W_i(f, f')^2 \right]}.$$ (2.1)

We consider the “posterior” distribution $\hat{\pi}$ on the set $\mathcal{F}$ with density:

$$\frac{d\hat{\pi}}{d\pi}(f) = \frac{\exp[-\hat{E}(f)]}{\int \exp[-\hat{E}(f')]\pi(df')}.$$ (2.2)

To understand intuitively why this distribution concentrates on functions with low risk, one should think that when $\lambda$ is small enough, $1 - W_i(f, f') + \frac{1}{2} W_i(f, f')^2$ is close to $e^{-W_i(f, f')}$, and consequently

$$\hat{E}(f) \approx \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Y_i - f(X_i)]^2 + \log \int \pi(df') \exp\left\{ -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Y_i - f'(X_i)]^2 \right\},$$

and

$$\frac{d\hat{\pi}}{d\pi}(f) \approx \frac{\exp\left\{ -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Y_i - f(X_i)]^2 \right\}}{\int \exp\left\{ -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Y_i - f'(X_i)]^2 \right\} \pi(df')}.$$ 

The following theorem gives a $d/n$ convergence rate for the randomized algorithm which draws the prediction function from $\mathcal{F}$ according to the distribution $\hat{\pi}$.
Theorem 2.1 Assume that $F$ has a diameter $H$ for $L^\infty$-norm:

\[
\sup_{f_1, f_2 \in F, x \in X} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| = H
\]

and that, for some $\sigma > 0$,

\[
\sup_{x \in X} \mathbb{E}\{[Y - f^*(X)]^2 | X = x\} \leq \sigma^2 < +\infty.
\]

Let $\hat{f}$ be a prediction function drawn from the distribution $\hat{\pi}$ defined in (2.2) and depending on the parameter $\lambda > 0$. Then for any $0 < \eta' < 1 - \lambda(2\sigma + H)^2$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, with probability (with respect to the distribution $P^{\otimes n} \hat{\pi}$ generating the observations $Z_1, \ldots, Z_n$ and the randomized prediction function $\hat{f}$) at least $1 - \varepsilon$, we have

\[
R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq (2\sigma + H)^2 \frac{C_1 d + C_2 \log(2\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}
\]

with

\[
C_1 = \frac{\log\left(\frac{(1+\eta)^2}{\eta(1-\eta-\eta')}\right)}{\eta(1-\eta-\eta')} \quad \text{and} \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{\eta(1-\eta-\eta')} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \lambda(2\sigma + H)^2.
\]

In particular for $\lambda = 0.32(2\sigma + H)^{-2}$ and $\eta' = 0.18$, we get

\[
R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq (2\sigma + H)^2 \frac{16.6 d + 12.5 \log(2\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}.
\]

Besides if $f^* \in \text{argmin}_{f \in F_{\text{lin}}} R(f)$, then with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$, we have

\[
R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq (2\sigma + H)^2 \frac{8.3 d + 12.5 \log(2\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}.
\]

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Theorem 3.5 (page 20), Lemma 3.3 (page 19) and Lemma 3.6 (page 22). □

If we know that $f_{\text{lin}}^*$ belongs to some bounded ball in $F_{\text{lin}}$, then one can define a bounded $F$ as this ball, use the previous theorem and obtain an excess risk bound with respect to $f_{\text{lin}}^*$.

Remark 2.1 Let us discuss this result. On the positive side, we have a $d/n$ convergence rate in expectation and in deviations. It has no extra logarithmic factor. It does not require any particular assumption on the smallest eigenvalue of the covariance matrix. To achieve exponential deviations, a uniformly bounded second moment of the output knowing the input is surprisingly sufficient: we do not require the traditional exponential moment condition on the output. Appendix A
(page 33) argues that the uniformly bounded conditional second moment assumption cannot be replaced with just a bounded second moment condition.

On the negative side, the estimator is rather complicated. When the target is to predict as well as the best linear combination \( f_{\text{lin}}^* \) up to a small additive term, it requires the knowledge of a \( L^\infty \)-bounded ball in which \( f_{\text{lin}}^* \) lies and an upper bound on \( \sup_{x \in X} E \{ |Y - f_{\text{lin}}^*(X)|^2 | X = x \} \). The looser this knowledge is, the bigger the constant in front of \( d/n \) is.

Finally, we propose a randomized algorithm consisting in drawing the prediction function according to \( \hat{\pi} \). As usual, by convexity of the loss function, the risk of the deterministic estimator \( \hat{f}_{\text{determ}} \) satisfies
\[
R(\hat{f}_{\text{determ}}) \leq \int R(f) \hat{\pi}(df),
\]
so that, after some pretty standard computations, one can prove that for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon \):
\[
R(\hat{f}_{\text{determ}}) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) \leq \kappa (2\sigma + H)^2 \frac{d + \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n},
\]
for some appropriate numerical constant \( \kappa > 0 \).

**Remark 2.2** The previous result was expressing boundedness in terms of the \( L^\infty \) diameter of the set of functions \( \mathcal{F} \). Besides, (2.3) implies that the function \( f(\text{reg}): x \mapsto E[Y|X = x] \) satisfies \( f(\text{reg})(X) - f^*(X) \leq \sigma \) almost surely. By using Lemma 3.7 (page 23) instead of Lemma 3.6 (page 22), Theorem 2.1 still holds without assuming (2.3) and (2.4), but by replacing \( (2\sigma + H)^2 \) by
\[
V = \left[ \sqrt{\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}: E[f(X)^2] = 1} E\left(f^2(X)[Y - f^*(X)]^2\right)} + \sqrt{\sup_{f', f'' \in \mathcal{F}} E\left([f'(X) - f''(X)]^2\right)} \sqrt{\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}: E[f(X)^2] = 1} E\left[f^4(X)\right]} \right]^2.
\]
The quantity \( V \) is finite when simultaneously, \( \Theta \) is bounded, and for any \( j \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \), the quantities \( E[\varphi_j^4(X)] \) and \( E\{\varphi_j(X)^2[Y - f^*(X)]^2\} \) are finite.

## 3. A generic localized PAC-Bayes approach

### 3.1. Notation and setting

In this section, we drop the restrictions of the linear least squares setting considered so far in order to focus on the ideas underlying the estimator and the results presented in Section 3. To do this, we consider that the loss incurred by predicting \( y' \) while the correct output is \( y \) is \( \tilde{\ell}(y, y') \) (and is not necessarily equal to \( (y - y')^2 \)). The quality of a (prediction) function \( f : X \to \mathbb{R} \) is measured by its risk
\[
R(f) = E\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)]\}.
\]
We still consider the problem of predicting (at least) as well as the best function in a given set of functions $\mathcal{F}$ (but $\mathcal{F}$ is not necessarily a subset of a finite dimensional linear space). Let $f^*$ still denote a function minimizing the risk among functions in $\mathcal{F}$: $f^* \in \text{argmin}_{f \in \mathcal{F}} R(f)$. For simplicity, we assume that it exists. The excess risk is defined by

$$\tilde{R}(f) = R(f) - R(f^*).$$

Let $\ell : Z \times \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $\ell(Z, f, f')$ represents how worse $f$ predicts than $f'$ on the data $Z$. Let us introduce the real-valued random processes $L : (f, f') \mapsto \ell(Z, f, f')$ and $L_i : (f, f') \mapsto \ell(Z_i, f, f')$, where $Z, Z_1, \ldots, Z_n$ denote i.i.d. random variables with distribution $P$.

Let $\pi$ and $\pi^*$ be two (prior) probability distributions on $\mathcal{F}$. We assume the following integrability condition.

**Condition I.** For any $f \in \mathcal{F}$, we have

$$\int E\{\exp[L(f, f')]\} n \pi^*(df') < +\infty, \quad (3.1)$$

and

$$\int \frac{\pi(df)}{\int E\{\exp[L(f, f')]\} n \pi^*(df')} < +\infty. \quad (3.2)$$

We consider the real-valued processes

$$\hat{L}(f, f') = \sum_{i=1}^n L_i(f, f'), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\hat{E}(f) = \log \int \exp[\hat{L}(f, f')] \pi^*(df'), \quad (3.4)$$

$$L^\flat(f, f') = -n \log \{E[\exp[-L(f, f')]]\}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$L^\sharp(f, f') = n \log \{E[\exp[L(f, f')]]\}, \quad (3.6)$$

and

$$E^\sharp(f) = \log \left\{ \int \exp[L^\sharp(f, f')] \pi^*(df') \right\}. \quad (3.7)$$

Essentially, the quantities $\hat{L}(f, f'), L^\flat(f, f')$ and $L^\sharp(f, f')$ represent how worse is the prediction from $f$ than from $f'$ with respect to the training data or in expectation. By Jensen’s inequality, we have

$$L^\flat \leq n E(L) = E(\hat{L}) \leq L^\sharp. \quad (3.8)$$

---

While the natural choice in the least squares setting is $\ell((X, Y), f, f') = [Y - f(X)]^2 - [Y - f'(X)]^2$, we will see that for heavy-tailed outputs, it is preferable to consider the following soft-truncated version of it, up to a scaling factor $\lambda > 0$: $\ell((X, Y), f, f') = T(\lambda [Y - f(X)]^2 - (Y - f'(X))^2)$, with $T(x) = -\log(1 - x + x^2/2)$. Equality (3.5) page 15 corresponds to (3.1), page 13 with this choice of function $\ell$ and for the choice $\pi^* = \pi$. 

15
The quantities \( \hat{E}(f) \) and \( E^\sharp(f) \) should be understood as some kind of (empirical or expected) excess risk of the prediction function \( f \) with respect to an implicit reference induced by the integral over \( \mathcal{F} \).

For a distribution \( \rho \) on \( \mathcal{F} \) absolutely continuous w.r.t. \( \pi \), let \( \frac{d\rho}{d\pi} \) denote the density of \( \rho \) w.r.t. \( \pi \). For any real-valued (measurable) function \( h \) defined on \( \mathcal{F} \) such that \( \int \exp[h(f)]\pi(df) < +\infty \), we define the distribution \( \pi_h \) on \( \mathcal{F} \) by its density:

\[
\frac{d\pi_h}{d\pi}(f) = \frac{\exp[h(f)]}{\int \exp[h(f')]\pi(df')}. \tag{3.9}
\]

We will use the posterior distribution:

\[
\frac{d\tilde{\pi}}{d\pi}(f) = \frac{d\pi_{\hat{E}}}{d\pi}(f) = \frac{\exp[-\hat{E}(f)]}{\int \exp[-\hat{E}(f')]\pi(df')}. \tag{3.10}
\]

Finally, for any \( \beta \geq 0 \), we will use the following measures of the size (or complexity) of \( \mathcal{F} \) around the target function:

\[
\mathcal{I}^*(\beta) = -\log\left\{ \int \exp[-\beta \bar{R}(f)]\pi^*(df) \right\}
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{I}(\beta) = -\log\left\{ \int \exp[-\beta \bar{R}(f)]\pi(df) \right\}.
\]

### 3.2. The Localized PAC-Bayes Bound

With the notation introduced in the previous section, we have the following risk bound for any randomized estimator.

**Theorem 3.1** Assume that \( \pi, \pi^*, \mathcal{F} \) and \( \ell \) satisfy the integrability conditions (3.1) and (3.2, page 15). Let \( \rho \) be a (posterior) probability distribution on \( \mathcal{F} \) admitting a density with respect to \( \pi \) depending on \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_n \). Let \( \hat{f} \) be a prediction function drawn from the distribution \( \rho \). Then for any \( \gamma \geq 0 \), \( \gamma^* \geq 0 \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \), with probability (with respect to the distribution \( P^\otimes n \rho \) generating the observations \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_n \) and the randomized prediction function \( \hat{f} \)) at least 1 \( - \varepsilon \):

\[
\int \left[ \mathcal{L}^*(\hat{f}, \pi) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(\hat{f}) \right] \pi^*_{\gamma^*, \bar{R}}(df) - \gamma \bar{R}(\hat{f}) \\
\leq \mathcal{I}^*(\gamma^*) - \mathcal{I}(\gamma) - \log\left\{ \int \exp[-\mathcal{E}^\sharp(f)]\pi(df) \right\} \\
+ \log\left[ \frac{d\rho}{d\pi}(\hat{f}) \right] + 2\log(2\varepsilon^{-1}). \tag{3.11}
\]
Some extra work will be needed to prove that Inequality (3.11) provides an upper bound on the excess risk $\bar{R}(\hat{f})$ of the estimator $\hat{f}$. As we will see in the next sections, despite the $-\gamma \bar{R}(\hat{f})$ term and provided that $\gamma$ is sufficiently small, the lefthand-side will be essentially lower bounded by $\lambda \bar{R}(\hat{f})$ with $\lambda > 0$, while, by choosing $\rho = \hat{\pi}$, the estimator does not appear in the righthand-side.

3.3. APPLICATION UNDER AN EXPONENTIAL MOMENT CONDITION. The estimator proposed in Section 2 and Theorem 3.1 seems rather unnatural (or at least complicated) at first sight. The goal of this section is twofold. First it shows that under exponential moment conditions (i.e., stronger assumptions than the ones in Theorem 2.1 when the linear least square setting is considered), one can have a much simpler estimator than the one consisting in drawing a function according to the distribution (2.2) with $\hat{E}$ given by (2.1) and yet still obtain a $d/n$ convergence rate. Secondly it illustrates Theorem 3.1 in a different and simpler way than the one we will use to prove Theorem 2.1.

In this section, we consider the following variance and complexity assumptions.

**Condition V1.** There exist $\lambda > 0$ and $0 < \eta < 1$ such that for any function $f \in \mathcal{F}$, we have
\[
\log \left( \mathbb{E} \left\{ \exp \left\{ \lambda \left[ Y, f(X) \right] \right\} \right\} \right) < +\infty,
\]
and
\[
\log \left( \mathbb{E} \left\{ \exp \left\{ -\lambda \left[ Y, f(X) \right] \right\} \right\} \right) \leq -\lambda (1 - \eta) [R(f) - R(f^*)].
\]

**Condition C.** There exist a probability distribution $\pi$, and constants $D > 0$ and $G > 0$ such that for any $0 < \alpha < \beta$,
\[
\log \left( \frac{\int \exp \left\{ -\alpha [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df)}{\int \exp \left\{ -\beta [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df)} \right) \leq D \log \left( \frac{G \beta}{\alpha} \right).
\]

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume that V1 and C are satisfied. Let $\hat{\pi}^{(Gibbs)}$ be the probability distribution on $\mathcal{F}$ defined by its density
\[
\frac{d\hat{\pi}^{(Gibbs)}}{d\pi}(f) = \frac{\exp \left\{ -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ Y_i, f(X_i) \right] \right\}}{\int \exp \left\{ -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ Y_i, f'(X_i) \right] \right\} \pi(df)},
\]
where $\lambda > 0$ and the distribution $\pi$ are those appearing respectively in V1 and C. Let $f \in \mathcal{F}$ be a function drawn according to this Gibbs distribution. Then for any
\[ \eta' \text{ such that } 0 < \eta' < 1 - \eta \text{ (where } \eta \text{ is the constant appearing in V1)} \text{ and any } \\
\varepsilon > 0, \text{ with probability at least } 1 - \varepsilon, \text{ we have} \]

\[ R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq \frac{C'_1 D + C'_2 \log(2\varepsilon^{-1})}{n} \]

with

\[ C'_1 = \frac{\log\left(\frac{G(1 + \eta)}{\eta'}\right)}{\lambda(1 - \eta - \eta')} \quad \text{and} \quad C'_2 = \frac{2}{\lambda(1 - \eta - \eta')} \]

**Proof.** We consider \( \ell[(X, Y), f, f'] = \lambda\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)]\} \), where \( \lambda \) is the constant appearing in the variance assumption. Let us take \( \gamma^* = 0 \) and let \( \pi^* \) be the Dirac distribution at \( f^* : \pi^*(\{f^*\}) = 1 \). Then Condition V1 implies Condition I (page 15) and we can apply Theorem 3.1. We have

\[ L(f, f') = \lambda\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)]\}, \]

\[ \hat{E}(f) = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\ell}[Y_i, f(X_i)] - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{\ell}[Y_i, f^*(X_i)], \]

\[ \hat{\pi} = \hat{\pi}^{(\text{Gibbs})}, \]

\[ L^*(f) = -n \log\left\{ \mathbb{E}\left[\exp[-L(f, f^*)]\right]\right\}, \]

\[ E^*(f) = n \log\left\{ \mathbb{E}\left[\exp[L(f, f^*)]\right]\right\} \]

and Assumption V1 leads to:

\[ \log\left\{ \mathbb{E}\left[\exp[L(f, f^*)]\right]\right\} \leq \lambda(1 + \eta)[R(f) - R(f^*)] \]

and

\[ \log\left\{ \mathbb{E}\left[\exp[-L(f, f^*)]\right]\right\} \leq -\lambda(1 - \eta)[R(f) - R(f^*)]. \]

Thus choosing \( \rho = \hat{\pi} \), (3.11) gives

\[ [\lambda n(1 - \eta) - \gamma]\bar{R}(\hat{f}) \leq -\mathcal{I}(\gamma) + \mathcal{I}[\lambda n(1 + \eta)] + 2\log(2\varepsilon^{-1}). \]

Accordingly by the complexity assumption, for \( \gamma \leq \lambda n(1 + \eta) \), we get

\[ [\lambda n(1 - \eta) - \gamma]\bar{R}(\hat{f}) \leq D \log \left( \frac{G\lambda n(1 + \eta)}{\gamma} \right) + 2\log(2\varepsilon^{-1}), \]

which implies the announced result. \( \square \)

Let us conclude this section by mentioning settings in which assumptions V1 and C are satisfied.
LEMMA 3.3 Let $\Theta$ be a bounded convex set of $\mathbb{R}^d$, and $\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_d$ be $d$ square integrable prediction functions. Assume that

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ f_\theta = \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j \varphi_j; (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_d) \in \Theta \},$$

$\pi$ is the uniform distribution on $\mathcal{F}$ (i.e., the one coming from the uniform distribution on $\Theta$), and that there exist $0 < b_1 \leq b_2$ such that for any $y \in \mathbb{R}$, the function $\tilde{\ell}_y : y' \mapsto \tilde{\ell}(y, y')$ admits a second derivative satisfying: for any $y' \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$b_1 \leq \tilde{\ell}''_y(y') \leq b_2.$$

Then Condition C holds for the above uniform $\pi$, $G = \sqrt{b_2/b_1}$ and $D = d$.

Besides when $f^* = f^*_\text{lin}$ (i.e., $\min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} R(f_\theta)$), Condition C holds for the above uniform $\pi$, $G = b_2/b_1$ and $D = d/2$.

PROOF. See Section 4.3 (page 29).

REMARK 3.1 In particular, for the least squares loss $\tilde{\ell}(y, y') = (y - y')^2$, we have $b_1 = b_2 = 2$ so that condition C holds with $\pi$ the uniform distribution on $\mathcal{F}$, $D = d$ and $G = 1$, and with $D = d/2$ and $G = 1$ when $f^* = f^*_\text{lin}$.

LEMMA 3.4 Assume that there exist $0 < b_1 \leq b_2$, $A > 0$ and $M > 0$ such that for any $y \in \mathbb{R}$, the functions $\tilde{\ell}_y : y' \mapsto \tilde{\ell}(y, y')$ are twice differentiable and satisfy:

$$\text{for any } y' \in \mathbb{R}, \quad b_1 \leq \tilde{\ell}''_y(y') \leq b_2, \quad (3.12)$$

and for any $x \in \mathcal{X}$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left\{ \exp\left[ A^{-1} |\tilde{\ell}'_Y[f^*_X]| \right] \bigg| X = x \right\} \leq M. \quad (3.13)$$

Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ is convex and has a diameter $H$ for $L^\infty$-norm:

$$\sup_{f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}, x \in \mathcal{X}} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| = H.$$

In this case Condition V1 holds for any $(\lambda, \eta)$ such that

$$\eta \geq \frac{\lambda A^2}{2b_1} \exp\left[ M^2 \exp\left( H b_2 / A \right) \right].$$

and $0 < \lambda \leq (2AH)^{-1}$ is small enough to ensure $\eta < 1$.

PROOF. See Section 4.4 (page 30). □
3.4. APPLICATION WITHOUT EXPONENTIAL MOMENT CONDITION. When we do not have finite exponential moments as assumed by Condition V1 (page 17), e.g., when \(E\{\exp\{\lambda \{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f^*(X)]\}\}\} = +\infty\) for any \(\lambda > 0\) and some function \(f\) in \(\mathcal{F}\), we cannot apply Theorem 3.1 with \(\ell[(X, Y), f, f'] = \lambda\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)]\}\) (because of the \(\mathcal{E}^\sharp\) term). However, we can apply it to the soft truncated excess loss \(\ell[(X, Y), f, f'] = T(\lambda\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)]\})\), with \(T(x) = -\log(1-x+x^2/2)\). This section provides a result similar to Theorem 3.2 in which condition V1 is replaced by the following condition.

**Condition V2.** For any function \(f\), the random variable \(\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f^*(X)]\) is square integrable and there exists \(V > 0\) such that for any function \(f\),

\[
E\left\{\left[\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f^*(X)]\right]^2\right\} \leq V[R(f) - R(f^*)].
\]

**Theorem 3.5** Assume that Conditions V2 above and C (page 17) are satisfied. Let \(0 < \lambda < V^{-1}\) and

\[
\ell[(X, Y), f, f'] = T(\lambda\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)]\}),
\]

with \(T(x) = -\log(1-x+x^2/2)\). (3.14)

Let \(\hat{f} \in \mathcal{F}\) be a function drawn according to the distribution \(\hat{\pi}\) defined in (3.10) with \(\hat{\mathcal{E}}\) defined in (3.4) page 15 and \(\pi^* = \pi\) the distribution appearing in Condition C. Then for any \(0 < \eta' < 1 - \lambda V\) and \(\varepsilon > 0\), with probability at least \(1 - \varepsilon\), we have

\[
R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq V\frac{C_1^{'1}D + C_2^{'2}\log(2\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}
\]

with

\[
C_1^' = \frac{\log(\frac{G(1+\eta^2)}{\eta(1-\eta-\eta')})}{\eta(1-\eta-\eta')} \quad \text{and} \quad C_2' = \frac{2}{\eta(1-\eta-\eta')} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \lambda V.
\]

In particular, for \(\lambda = 0.32V^{-1}\) and \(\eta' = 0.18\), we get

\[
R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \leq V\frac{16.6D + 12.5\log(2\sqrt{G}\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}.
\]
PROOF. We apply Theorem 3.1 for $\ell$ given by (3.14) and $\pi^* = \pi$. Let
\[
W(f, f') = \lambda\{\tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)]\} \quad \text{for any } f, f' \in \mathcal{F}.
\]
Since $\log u \leq u - 1$ for any $u > 0$, we have
\[
L^b = -n \log E(1 - W + W^2/2) \geq n(EW - EW^2/2).
\]
Moreover, from Assumption V2,
\[
\frac{EW(f, f')^2}{2} \leq EW(f, f^*)^2 + EW(f^*, f^*)^2 \leq \lambda^2 V \tilde{R}(f) + \lambda^2 V \tilde{R}(f^*), \tag{3.16}
\]
hence, by introducing $\eta = \lambda V$,
\[
L^b(f, f') \geq \lambda n \left[\tilde{R}(f) - \tilde{R}(f') - \lambda V \tilde{R}(f) - \lambda V \tilde{R}(f')\right]
= \lambda n \left[(1 - \eta)\tilde{R}(f) - (1 + \eta)\tilde{R}(f')\right]. \tag{3.17}
\]
Noting that
\[
\exp[T(u)] = \frac{1}{1 - u + u^2/2} = \frac{1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2}}{(1 + \frac{u^2}{2}) - u^2} = \frac{1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2}}{1 + \frac{u^2}{4}} \leq 1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2},
\]
we see that
\[
L^f = n \log \left\{E\left[\exp[T(W)]\right]\right\} \leq n[E(W) + E(W^2)/2].
\]
Using (3.16) and still $\eta = \lambda V$, we get
\[
L^f(f, f') \leq \lambda n \left[\tilde{R}(f) - \tilde{R}(f') + \eta\tilde{R}(f) + \eta\tilde{R}(f')\right]
= \lambda n(1 + \eta)\tilde{R}(f) - \lambda n(1 - \eta)\tilde{R}(f'),
\]
and
\[
E^2(f) \leq \lambda n(1 + \eta)\tilde{R}(f) - \mathcal{I}(\lambda n(1 - \eta)). \tag{3.18}
\]
Plugging (5.17) and (5.18) in (5.17) for $\rho = \hat{\pi}$, we obtain
\[
[\lambda n(1 - \eta) - \gamma]\tilde{R}(\hat{f}) + [\gamma^* - \lambda n(1 + \eta)]\mathcal{I}(\hat{R}(f))\pi_{\gamma^* R}(df)
\leq \mathcal{I}(\gamma^*) - \mathcal{I}(\gamma) + \mathcal{I}(\lambda n(1 + \eta)) - \mathcal{I}(\lambda n(1 - \eta)) + 2 \log(2e^{-1}).
\]
By the complexity assumption, choosing $\gamma^* = \lambda n(1 + \eta)$ and $\gamma < \lambda n(1 - \eta)$, we get
\[
[\lambda n(1 - \eta) - \gamma]\tilde{R}(\hat{f}) \leq D \log \left(G \frac{\lambda n(1 + \eta)^2}{\gamma(1 - \eta)}\right) + 2 \log(2e^{-1}),
\]
hence the desired result by considering $\gamma = \lambda n\eta'$ with $\eta' < 1 - \eta$. \qed
REMARK 3.2 The estimator seems abnormally complicated at first sight. This remark aims at explaining why we were not able to consider a simpler estimator.

In Section 3.3, in which we consider the exponential moment condition V1, we took \( \ell[(X,Y), f, f'] = \lambda \{ \tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)] \} \) and \( \pi^* \) as the Dirac distribution at \( f^* \). For these choices, one can easily check that \( \hat{\pi} \) does not depend on \( f^* \).

In the absence of an exponential moment condition, we cannot consider the function \( \ell[(X,Y), f, f'] = \lambda \{ \tilde{\ell}[Y, f(X)] - \tilde{\ell}[Y, f'(X)] \} \) but a truncated version of it. The truncation function \( T \) we use in Theorem 3.5 can be replaced by the simpler function \( u \mapsto (u \vee -M) \wedge M \) for some appropriate constant \( M > 0 \) but this would lead to a bound with worse constants, without really simplifying the algorithm. The precise choice \( T(x) = -\log(1 - x + x^2/2) \) comes from the remarkable property: there exist second order polynomial \( P^\flat \) and \( P^\sharp \) such that
\[
\frac{1}{P^\flat(u)} \leq \exp[T(u)] \leq P^\sharp(u) \text{ and } P^\flat(u)P^\sharp(u) \leq 1 + O(u^4) \text{ for } u \to 0,
\]
which are reasonable properties to ask in order to ensure that (3.8), and consequently (3.11), are tight.

Besides, if we take \( \ell \) as in (3.14) with \( T \) a truncation function and \( \pi^* \) as the Dirac distribution at \( f^* \), then \( \hat{\pi} \) would depend on \( f^* \), and is consequently not observable. This is the reason why we do not consider \( \pi^* \) as the Dirac distribution at \( f^* \), but \( \pi^* = \pi \). This lead to the estimator considered in Theorems 3.5 and 2.1.

REMARK 3.3 Theorem 3.5 still holds for the same randomized estimator in which (3.15, page 20) is replaced with
\[
T(x) = \log(1 + x + x^2/2).
\]

Condition V2 holds under weak assumptions as illustrated by the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.6 Consider the least squares setting: \( \tilde{\ell}(y, y') = (y - y')^2 \). Assume that \( \mathcal{F} \) is convex and has a diameter \( H \) for \( L^\infty \)-norm:
\[
\sup_{f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}, x \in \mathcal{X}} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| = H
\]
and that for some \( \sigma > 0 \), we have
\[
\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \mathbb{E}\left\{ [Y - f^*(X)]^2 \mid X = x \right\} \leq \sigma^2 < +\infty. \tag{3.19}
\]

Then Condition V2 holds for \( V = (2\sigma + H)^2 \).

PROOF. See Section 4.5 (page 32). \( \square \)
Consider the least squares setting: \( \tilde{\ell}(y, y') = (y - y')^2 \). Assume that \( \mathcal{F} \) (i.e., \( \Theta \)) is bounded, and that for any \( j \in \{1, \ldots, d\} \), we have \( E[\phi_j^4(X)] < +\infty \) and \( E\{\phi_j(X)^2[Y - f^*(X)]^2\} < +\infty \). Then Condition V2 holds for

\[
V = 2 \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}: E[f(X)] = 1} \mathbb{E}\left[f^2(X)[Y - f^*(X)]^2\right] + \sqrt{\sup_{f', f'' \in \mathcal{F}} \mathbb{E}\left[(f'(X) - f''(X))^2\right]} \sqrt{\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{\text{lin}}: E[f(X)] = 1} \mathbb{E}\left[f^4(X)\right]}^2.
\]

Proof. See Section 4.6 (page 32). □

4. Proofs

4.1. Main Ideas of the Proofs. The goal of this section is to explain the key ingredients appearing in the proofs which both allows to obtain sub-exponential tails for the excess risk under a non-exponential moment assumption and get rid of the logarithmic factor in the excess risk bound.

4.1.1. Sub-exponential tails under a non-exponential moment assumption via truncation. Let us start with the idea allowing us to prove exponential inequalities under just a moment assumption (instead of the traditional exponential moment assumption). To understand it, we can consider the (apparently) simplistic 1-dimensional situation in which we have \( \Theta = \mathbb{R} \) and the marginal distribution of \( \phi_1(X) \) is the Dirac distribution at 1. In this case, the risk of the prediction function \( f_\theta \) is

\[
R(f_\theta) = \mathbb{E}(Y - \theta)^2 = \mathbb{E}(Y - \theta^*)^2 + (\mathbb{E}Y - \theta)^2,
\]

so that the least squares regression problem boils down to the estimation of the mean of the output variable. If we only assume that \( Y \) admits a finite second moment, say \( \mathbb{E}Y^2 \leq 1 \), it is not clear whether for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), it is possible to find \( \hat{\theta} \) such that with probability at least \( 1 - 2\varepsilon \),

\[
R(f_\theta) - R(f^*) = (\mathbb{E}(Y) - \hat{\theta})^2 \leq c \frac{\log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}, \tag{4.1}
\]

for some numerical constant \( c \). Indeed, from Chebyshev’s inequality, the trivial choice \( \hat{\theta} = \sum_i Y_i / n \) just satisfies: with probability at least \( 1 - 2\varepsilon \),

\[
R(f_\theta) - R(f^*) \leq \frac{1}{n \varepsilon},
\]

which is far from the objective (4.1) for small confidence levels (consider \( \varepsilon = \exp(-\sqrt{n}) \) for instance). The key idea is thus to average (soft) truncated values
of the outputs. This is performed by taking
\[
\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left( 1 + \lambda Y_i + \frac{\lambda^2 Y_i^2}{2} \right),
\]
with \( \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2 \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}}. \) Since we have
\[
\log \mathbb{E} \exp(n\lambda \hat{\theta}) = n \log \left( 1 + \lambda \mathbb{E}(Y) + \frac{\lambda^2 \mathbb{E}(Y^2)}{2} \right) \leq n\lambda \mathbb{E}(Y) + n \frac{\lambda^2}{2},
\]
the exponential Chebyshev’s inequality (see Lemma 4.1) guarantees that with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon, \) we have \( n\lambda(\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(Y)) \leq n \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \log(\varepsilon^{-1}), \) hence
\[
\hat{\theta} - \mathbb{E}(Y) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2 \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}}.
\]
Replacing \( Y \) by \(-Y\) in the previous argument, we obtain that with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon, \) we have
\[
n\lambda \left\{ \mathbb{E}(Y) + \frac{1}{n\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left( 1 - \lambda Y_i + \frac{\lambda^2 Y_i^2}{2} \right) \right\} \leq n \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \log(\varepsilon^{-1}).
\]
Since \(-\log(1 + x + x^2/2) \leq \log(1 - x + x^2/2), \) this implies
\[
\mathbb{E}(Y) - \hat{\theta} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2 \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{n}}.
\]
The two previous inequalities imply Inequality (4.1) (for \( c = 2 \)), showing that sub-exponential tails are achievable even when we only assume that the random variable admits a finite second moment (see [11] for more details on the robust estimation of the mean of a random variable).

4.1.2. Localized PAC-Bayesian inequalities to eliminate a logarithm factor. The analysis of statistical inference generally relies on upper bounding the supremum of an empirical process \( \chi \) indexed by the functions in a model \( \mathcal{F}. \) One central tool to obtain these bounds is the concentration inequalities. An alternative approach, called the PAC-Bayesian one, consists in using the entropic equality
\[
\mathbb{E} \exp \left( \sup_{\rho \in \mathcal{M}} \left\{ \int \rho(df) \chi(f) - K(\rho, \pi') \right\} \right) = \int \pi'(df) \mathbb{E} \exp \left( \chi(f) \right). \tag{4.2}
\]
where \( \mathcal{M} \) is the set of probability distributions on \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( K(\rho, \pi') \) is the Kullback-Leibler divergence (whose definition is recalled in (4.4)) between \( \rho \) and some fixed distribution \( \pi'. \)
Let \( \hat{r} : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{R} \) be an observable process such that for any \( f \in \mathcal{F} \), we have

\[
E \exp \left( \chi(f) \right) \leq 1
\]

for \( \chi(f) = \lambda [R(f) - \hat{r}(f)] \) and some \( \lambda > 0 \). Then (4.2) leads to: for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon \), for any distribution \( \rho \) on \( \mathcal{F} \), we have

\[
\int \rho(df) R(f) \leq \int \rho(df) \hat{r}(f) + \frac{K(\rho, \pi') + \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{\lambda}.
\] (4.3)

The left-hand-side quantity represents the expected risk with respect to the distribution \( \rho \). To get the smallest upper bound on this quantity, a natural choice of the (posterior) distribution \( \rho \) is obtained by minimizing the right-hand-side, that is by taking \( \rho = \pi_{-\lambda\hat{r}} \) (with the notation introduced in (3.9)). This distribution concentrates on functions \( f \in \mathcal{F} \) for which \( \hat{r}(f) \) is small. Without prior knowledge, one may want to choose a prior distribution \( \pi' = \pi \) which is rather “flat” (e.g., the one induced by the Lebesgue measure in the case of a model \( \mathcal{F} \) defined by a bounded parameter set in some Euclidean space). Consequently the Kullback-Leibler divergence \( K(\rho, \pi') \), which should be seen as the complexity term, might be excessively large.

To overcome the lack of prior information and the resulting high complexity term, one can alternatively use a more “localized” prior distribution \( \pi' = \pi_{-\beta R} \) for some \( \beta > 0 \). Since the right-hand-side of (4.3) is then no longer observable, an empirical upper bound on \( K(\rho, \pi_{-\beta R}) \) is required. It is obtained by writing

\[
K(\rho, \pi_{-\beta R}) = K(\rho, \pi) + \log \left( \int \pi(df) \exp[-\beta R(f)] \right) + \beta \int \rho(df) R(f),
\]

and by controlling the two non-observable terms by their empirical versions, calling for additional PAC-Bayesian inequalities.

4.2. PROOF OF THEOREM [47]. We use the standard way of obtaining PAC bounds through upper bounds on Laplace transform of appropriate random variables. This argument is synthetized in the following result.

LEMMA 4.1 For any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and any real-valued random variable \( V \) such that \( E[\exp(V)] \leq 1 \), with probability at least \( 1 - \varepsilon \), we have

\[
V \leq \log(\varepsilon^{-1}).
\]

Let \( V_1(\hat{f}) = \int [L(\hat{f}, \hat{f}) + \gamma^* \hat{R}(f)] \pi^{*}_{-\gamma^* R}(df) - \gamma \hat{R}(\hat{f}) \)
$$-\mathcal{J}^*(\gamma^*) + \mathcal{J}(\gamma) + \log \left( \int \exp[-\hat{\mathcal{E}}(f)] \pi(df) \right) - \log \left[ \frac{d\rho}{d\hat{\pi}}(\hat{f}) \right],$$

and $V_2 = -\log \left( \int \exp[-\hat{\mathcal{E}}(f)] \pi(df) \right) + \log \left( \int \exp[-\mathcal{E}^*(f)] \pi(df) \right)$

To prove the theorem, according to Lemma 4.1, it suffices to prove that

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \int \exp[V_1(\hat{f})] \rho(d\hat{f}) \right\} \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{E} \left[ \int \exp(V_2) \rho(d\hat{f}) \right] \leq 1.$$

These two inequalities are proved in the following two sections.

4.2.1. Proof of $\mathbb{E} \left\{ \int \exp[V_1(\hat{f})] \rho(d\hat{f}) \right\} \leq 1$. From Jensen’s inequality, we have

$$\int \left[ L^\gamma(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df = \int \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df + \int \left[ L^\gamma(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df \leq \int \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df + \log \int \exp \left[ L^\gamma(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df.$$

From Jensen’s inequality again,

$$-\hat{E}(\hat{f}) = -\log \int \exp \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^*(df)$$

$$= -\log \int \exp \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df + \log \int \exp \left[ -\gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi^*(df)$$

$$\leq - \int \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df + \mathcal{J}(\gamma^*).$$

From the two previous inequalities, we get

$$V_1(\hat{f}) \leq \int \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df$$

$$+ \log \int \exp \left[ L^\gamma(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^*(df) - \gamma \hat{R}(\hat{f})$$

$$- \mathcal{J}^*(\gamma^*) + \mathcal{J}(\gamma) + \log \left( \int \exp[-\hat{\mathcal{E}}(f)] \pi(df) \right) - \log \left[ \frac{d\rho}{d\hat{\pi}}(\hat{f}) \right],$$

$$= \int \left[ \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) + \gamma^* \bar{R}(f) \right] \pi_{\gamma^*}^\gamma(\gamma) df$$

$$+ \log \int \exp \left[ L^\gamma(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^*(df) - \gamma \hat{R}(\hat{f}).$$
\[ -J^*(\gamma^*) + J(\gamma) - \hat{E}(\hat{f}) - \log \left[ \frac{d\rho}{d\pi}(\hat{f}) \right], \]

\[ \leq \log \int \exp \left[ L^*(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(df)(df) \]

\[ - \gamma \hat{R}(\hat{f}) + J(\gamma) - \log \left[ \frac{d\rho}{d\pi}(\hat{f}) \right] \]

\[ = \log \int \exp \left[ L^*(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(df) + \log \left[ \frac{d\pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(\hat{f})}{d\rho}(\hat{f}) \right], \]

hence, by using Fubini’s inequality and the equality

\[ E \left\{ \exp \left[ -\hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \right\} = \exp \left[ -L^*(\hat{f}, f) \right], \]

we obtain

\[ E \int \exp \left[ V_1(\hat{f}) \right] \rho(\hat{f}) \]

\[ \leq E \int \left( \int \exp \left[ L^*(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(df) \right) \pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(d\hat{f}) \]

\[ = \int \left( \int E \exp \left[ L^*(\hat{f}, f) - \hat{L}(\hat{f}, f) \right] \pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(df) \right) \pi^{-\gamma, \hat{R}}(d\hat{f}) = 1. \]

4.2.2. Proof of \( E \left[ \int \exp(\hat{V}_2)\rho(d\hat{f}) \right] \leq 1. \) It relies on the following result.

**Lemma 4.2** Let \( W \) be a real-valued measurable function defined on a product space \( A_1 \times A_2 \) and let \( \mu_1 \) and \( \mu_2 \) be probability distributions on respectively \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \).

- if \( E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \log \left[ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left\{ \exp \left[ -W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right\} \right] \right\} < +\infty, \) then we have

  \[ - E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \log \left[ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left\{ \exp \left[ -W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right\} \right] \right\} \]

  \[ \leq - \log \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ \exp \left[ -E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right] \right\}. \]

- if \( W > 0 \) on \( A_1 \times A_2 \) and \( E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left\{ E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) \right]^{-1} \right\}^{-1} < +\infty, \) then

  \[ E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ W(a_1, a_2)^{-1} \right]^{-1} \right\} \leq E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left\{ E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2)^{-1} \right]^{-1} \right\}^{-1}. \]

**Proof.**

- Let \( A \) be a measurable space and \( \mathcal{M} \) denote the set of probability distributions on \( A \). The Kullback-Leibler divergence between a distribution \( \rho \) and a
distribution $\mu$ is

$$K(\rho, \mu) \triangleq \begin{cases} 
E_{a \sim \rho} \log \left( \frac{dp}{d\mu} (a) \right) & \text{if } \rho \ll \mu, \\
+\infty & \text{otherwise},
\end{cases}$$

(4.4)

where $\frac{dp}{d\mu}$ denotes as usual the density of $\rho$ w.r.t. $\mu$. The Kullback-Leibler divergence satisfies the duality formula (see, e.g., [9, page 159]): for any real-valued measurable function $h$ defined on $A$,

$$\inf_{\rho \in M} \left\{ E_{a \sim \rho} h(a) + K(\rho, \mu) \right\} = -\log E_{a \sim \mu} \left\{ \exp \left[ -h(a) \right] \right\}. \quad (4.5)$$

By using twice (4.5) and Fubini’s theorem, we have

$$-E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \log \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ \exp \left[ -W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right] \right\} \right\} = E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \inf_{\rho} \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \rho} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) + K(\rho, \mu_2) \right] \right\} \right\} \leq \inf_{\rho} \left\{ E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ E_{a_2 \sim \rho} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) + K(\rho, \mu_2) \right] \right] \right\} = -\log \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ \exp \left\{ -E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right\} \right] \right\}.$$

• By using twice (4.5) and the first assertion of Lemma 4.2, we have

$$E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ W(a_1, a_2)^{-1} \right]^{-1} \right\}$$

$$= E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \exp \left\{ -\log \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ \exp \left[ -\log W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right] \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \exp \left\{ \inf_{\rho} \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \rho} \left[ \log W(a_1, a_2) \right] + K(\rho, \mu_2) \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\leq \inf_{\rho} \left\{ \exp \left[ K(\rho, \mu_2) \right] E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left\{ \exp \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \rho} \left[ \log W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\leq \inf_{\rho} \left\{ \exp \left[ K(\rho, \mu_2) \right] \exp \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \rho} \left[ \log E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right] \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ \inf_{\rho} \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \rho} \left[ \log E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right] \right\} + K(\rho, \mu_2) \right\}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ -\log \left\{ E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left[ \exp \left[ -\log \left( E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) \right] \right) \right] \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= E_{a_2 \sim \mu_2} \left\{ E_{a_1 \sim \mu_1} \left[ W(a_1, a_2) \right]^{-1} \right\}^{-1}. \quad \square$$

From Lemma 4.2 and Fubini’s theorem, since $V_2$ does not depend on $\hat{f}$, we have
\[ E \left[ \int \exp(V_2) \rho(d\hat{f}) \right] = E[\exp(V_2)] \]
\[ = \int \exp[-E^2(f)] \pi(df) E \left\{ \left[ \int \exp[-\hat{E}(f)] \pi(df) \right]^{-1} \right\} \]
\[ \leq \int \exp[-E^2(f)] \pi(df) \left\{ \int E \left[ \exp[\hat{E}(f)] \right]^{-1} \pi(df) \right\}^{-1} \]
\[ = \int \exp[-E^2(f)] \pi(df) \left\{ \int \left[ \int \exp[L^2(f, f')] \pi^*(df') \right]^{-1} \pi(df) \right\}^{-1} = 1. \]

This concludes the proof that for any \( \gamma \geq 0, \gamma^* \geq 0 \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \), with probability (with respect to the distribution \( P^\otimes n \rho \) generating the observations \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_n \) and the randomized prediction function \( \hat{f} \)) at least \( 1 - 2\varepsilon \):
\[ V_1(\hat{f}) + V_2 \leq \frac{2 \log(\varepsilon^{-1})}{19}. \]

4.3. **Proof of Lemma 3.3**. Let us look at \( \mathcal{F} \) from the point of view of \( f^* \). Precisely let \( S_{\mathbb{R}^d}(O, 1) \) be the sphere of \( \mathbb{R}^d \) centered at the origin and with radius 1 and
\[ S = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j \varphi_j; (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_d) \in S_{\mathbb{R}^d}(O, 1) \right\}. \]
Introduce
\[ \Omega = \{ \phi \in S; \exists u > 0 \text{ s.t. } f^* + u\phi \in \mathcal{F} \}. \]
For any \( \phi \in \Omega \), let \( u_{\phi} = \sup \{ u > 0 : f^* + u\phi \in \mathcal{F} \} \). Since \( \pi \) is the uniform distribution on the convex set \( \mathcal{F} \) (i.e., the one coming from the uniform distribution on \( \Theta \)), we have
\[ \int \exp \left\{ -\alpha [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df) \]
\[ = \int_{\phi \in \Omega} \int_0^{u_{\phi}} \exp \left\{ -\alpha [R(f^* + u\phi) - R(f^*)] \right\} u^{d-1} du d\phi. \]
Let \( c_{\phi} = E[\phi(X)\hat{\ell}_Y(f^*(X))] \) and \( a_{\phi} = E[\phi^2(X)] \). Since
\[ f^* \in \arg\min_{f \in \mathcal{F}} E\left\{ \hat{\ell}_Y[f(X)] \right\}, \]
we have \( c_{\phi} \geq 0 \) (and \( c_{\phi} = 0 \) if both \( -\phi \) and \( \phi \) belong to \( \Omega \)). Moreover from Taylor’s expansion,
\[ \frac{b_1 a_{\phi} u^2}{2} \leq R(f^* + u\phi) - R(f^*) - uc_{\phi} \leq \frac{b_2 a_{\phi} u^2}{2}. \]
Introduce
\[ \psi = \int_0^{u_0} \exp \left\{ -\alpha \left[ u c_\phi + \frac{1}{2} b_1 a_\phi u^2 \right] \right\} u^{d-1} du \]
\[ \phi = \int_0^{u_0} \exp \left\{ -\beta \left[ u c_\phi + \frac{1}{2} b_2 a_\phi u^2 \right] \right\} u^{d-1} du. \]

For any \( 0 < \alpha < \beta \), we have
\[ \frac{\int \exp \left\{ -\alpha [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df)}{\int \exp \left\{ -\beta [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df)} \leq \inf_{\phi \in \mathcal{S}} \psi. \]

For any \( \zeta > 1 \), by a change of variable,
\[ \psi < \zeta \int_0^{u_0} \exp \left\{ -\alpha \left[ \zeta u c_\phi + \frac{1}{2} b_1 a_\phi \zeta^2 u^2 \right] \right\} u^{d-1} du \]
\[ \leq \zeta \sup_{u > 0} \exp \left\{ \beta [u c_\phi + \frac{1}{2} b_2 a_\phi u^2] - \alpha \left[ \zeta u c_\phi + \frac{1}{2} b_1 a_\phi \zeta^2 u^2 \right] \right\}. \]

By taking \( \zeta = \sqrt{\frac{b_2 \beta}{b_1 \alpha}} \) when \( c_\phi = 0 \) and \( \zeta = \sqrt{\frac{b_2 \beta}{b_1 \alpha} \vee \beta / \alpha} \) otherwise, we obtain \( \psi < \zeta \), hence
\[ \log \left( \frac{\int \exp \left\{ -\alpha [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df)}{\int \exp \left\{ -\beta [R(f) - R(f^*)] \right\} \pi(df)} \right) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{d}{2} \log \left( \frac{b_2 \beta}{b_1 \alpha} \right) & \text{when } \sup_{\phi \in \Omega} c_\phi = 0, \\ d \log \left( \sqrt{\frac{b_2 \beta}{b_1 \alpha} \vee \frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \right) & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \]

which proves the announced result.

### 4.4. Proof of Lemma 3.4

For \(-2AH)^{-1} \leq \lambda \leq (2AH)^{-1}\), introduce the random variables
\[ F = f(X) \quad F^* = f^*(X), \]
\[ \Omega = \tilde{\ell}_Y(F^*) + (F - F^*) \int_0^1 (1 - t) \tilde{\ell}_Y(F^* + t(F - F^*)) dt, \]
\[ L = \lambda \left[ \tilde{\ell}(Y, F) - \tilde{\ell}(Y, F^*) \right], \]
and the quantities
\[ a(\lambda) = \frac{M^2 A^2 \exp(Hb_2/A)}{2 \sqrt{\pi} (1 - |\lambda|AH)} \]
and
\[ \tilde{A} = Hb_2 / 2 + A \log(M) = \frac{A}{2} \log \left\{ M^2 \exp \left[ Hb_2 / (2A) \right] \right\}. \]

From Taylor-Lagrange formula, we have
\[ L = \lambda (F - F^*) \Omega. \]
Since $E[\exp(|\Omega|/A) | X] \leq M \exp[\frac{Hb_2}{2A}]$, Lemma 3.2 gives
\[
\log \left\{ E \left[ \exp \left\{ \alpha[\Omega - E(\Omega|X)]/A \right\} \mid X \right] \right\} \leq \frac{M^2\alpha^2 \exp \left( \frac{Hb_2}{A} \right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}(1 - |\alpha|)}
\]
for any $-1 < \alpha < 1$, and
\[
|E(\Omega|X)| \leq \bar{A}.
\] (4.6)

By considering $\alpha = A\lambda[f(x) - f^*(x)] \in [-1/2; 1/2]$ for fixed $x \in X$, we get
\[
\log \left\{ E \left[ \exp \left\{ L - E(L|X) \right\} \mid X \right] \right\} \leq \lambda^2(F - F^*)^2 a(\lambda).
\] (4.7)

Let us put moreover
\[
\tilde{L} = E(L|X) + a(\lambda)\lambda^2(F - F^*)^2.
\]
Since $-(2AH)^{-1} \leq \lambda \leq (2AH)^{-1}$, we have $\tilde{L} \leq |\lambda|H\bar{A} + a(\lambda)\lambda^2H^2 \leq b'$ with $b' = \bar{A}/(2A) + M^2\exp\left(\frac{Hb_2}{A}/(4\sqrt{\pi})\right)$. Since $L - E(L) = L - E(L|X) + E(L|X) - E(L)$, by using Lemma 3.2.1. (4.7) and (4.8), we obtain
\[
\log \left\{ E \left[ \exp \left\{ L - E(L) \right\} \right] \right\} \leq \log \left\{ E \left[ \exp \left\{ \tilde{L} - E(\tilde{L}) \right\} \right] \right\} + \lambda^2 a(\lambda)E[(F - F^*)^2] \\
\leq E(\tilde{L}^2)g(b') + \lambda^2 a(\lambda)E[(F - F^*)^2] \\
\leq \lambda^2 E[(F - F^*)^2] [\bar{A}^2 g(b') + a(\lambda)],
\]
with $g(u) = \left[\exp(u) - 1 - u\right]/u^2$. Computations show that for any $-(2AH)^{-1} \leq \lambda \leq (2AH)^{-1},$
\[
\bar{A}^2 g(b') + a(\lambda) \leq \frac{A^2}{4} \exp \left[ M^2 \exp \left( \frac{Hb_2}{A} \right) \right].
\]

Consequently, for any $-(2AH)^{-1} \leq \lambda \leq (2AH)^{-1}$, we have
\[
\log \left\{ E \left[ \exp \left\{ \lambda[\tilde{t}(Y, F) - \tilde{t}(Y, F^*)] \right\} \right] \right\} \leq \lambda [R(f) - R(f^*)] + \lambda^2 E[(F - F^*)^2] \frac{A^2}{4} \exp \left[ M^2 \exp \left( \frac{Hb_2}{A} \right) \right].
\]

Now it remains to notice that $E[(F - F^*)^2] \leq 2[R(f) - R(f^*)]/b_1$. Indeed consider the function $\phi(t) = R(f^* + t(f - f^*)) - R(f^*)$, where $f \in \mathcal{F}$ and $t \in [0; 1]$. From the definition of $f^*$ and the convexity of $\mathcal{F}$, we have $\phi \geq 0$ on $[0; 1]$. Besides we have $\phi(t) = \phi(0) + t\phi'(0) + \frac{t^2}{2}\phi''(\zeta_t)$ for some $\zeta_t \in ]0; 1[.$ So we have $\phi'(0) \geq 0$, and using the lower bound on the convexity, we obtain for $t = 1$
\[
\frac{b_1}{2} E[(F - F^*)^2] \leq R(f) - R(f^*).
\] (4.8)
4.5. Proof of Lemma 3.6. We have

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbb{E} \left( \left[ (Y - f(X))^2 - (Y - f^*(X))^2 \right]^2 \right) \\
= \mathbb{E} \left( \left[ f^* - f(X) \right]^2 \{2[Y - f^*(X)] + [f^* - f(X)] \} \right) \\
= \mathbb{E} \left( \left[ f^* - f(X) \right]^2 \{4\mathbb{E}([Y - f^*(X)]^2 | X) \\
+ 4\mathbb{E}(Y - f^*(X))|X)[f^*(X) - f(X)] + [f^*(X) - f(X)]^2 \} \right) \\
\leq \mathbb{E} \left( \left[ f^* - f(X) \right]^2 \{4\sigma^2 + 4\sigma|f^*(X) - f(X)| + [f^*(X) - f(X)]^2 \} \right) \\
\leq \mathbb{E} \left( \left[ f^* - f(X) \right]^2 (2\sigma + H)^2 \right) \\
\leq (2\sigma + H)^2 [R(f) - R(f^*)],
\end{align*}
\]

where the last inequality is the usual relation between excess risk and \( L^2 \) distance using the convexity of \( F \) (see above (4.8) for a proof).

4.6. Proof of Lemma 3.7. Let \( S = \{ s \in \mathcal{F}_{lin} : \mathbb{E}[s(X)^2] = 1 \} \). Using the triangular inequality in \( L^2 \), we get

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbb{E} \left( \left[ (Y - f(X))^2 - (Y - f^*(X))^2 \right]^2 \right) \\
= \mathbb{E} \left( \left\{2[f^* - f(X)][Y - f^*(X)] + [f^*(X) - f(X)]^2 \right\} \right) \\
\leq \left( 2\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[[f^*(X) - f(X)]^2|Y - f^*(X)]^2} \right) + \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[[f^*(X) - f(X)]^4]} \\
\leq \left[ 2\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[[f^*(X) - f(X)]^2]} \sup_{s \in S} \mathbb{E}(s^2(X)|Y - f^*(X))^2 \right] \\
+ \mathbb{E} \left( [f^*(X) - f(X)]^2 \sup_{s \in S} \mathbb{E}[s^4(X)] \right)^2 \\
\leq V[R(f) - R(f^*)],
\end{align*}
\]

with

\[
V = \left[ 2\sqrt{\sup_{s \in S} \mathbb{E}(s^2(X)|Y - f^*(X))^2} \right] \\
+ \sqrt{\sup_{f',f'' \in \mathcal{F}} \mathbb{E}([f'(X) - f''(X)]^2) \sup_{s \in S} \mathbb{E}[s^4(X)]}^2,
\]

where the last inequality is the usual relation between excess risk and \( L^2 \) distance using the convexity of \( \mathcal{F} \) (see above (4.8) for a proof).
A. Uniformly bounded conditional variance is necessary to reach \(d/n\) rate

In this section, we will see that the target \((0.2)\) cannot be reached if we just assume that \(Y\) has a finite variance and that the functions in \(\mathcal{F}\) are bounded.

For this, consider an input space \(\mathcal{X}\) partitioned into two sets \(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2\): \(\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \mathcal{X}_2\) and \(\mathcal{X}_1 \cap \mathcal{X}_2 = \emptyset\). Let \(\varphi_1(x) = 1_{x \in \mathcal{X}_1}\) and \(\varphi_2(x) = 1_{x \in \mathcal{X}_2}\). Let \(\mathcal{F} = \{\theta_1 \varphi_1 + \theta_2 \varphi_2; (\theta_1, \theta_2) \in [-1, 1]^2\}\).

**Theorem A.1** For any estimator \(\hat{f}\) and any training set size \(n \geq 1\), we have

\[
\sup_{\mathcal{P}} \{ \mathbb{E}R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \} \geq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{n}}, \tag{A.1}
\]

where the supremum is taken with respect to all probability distributions such that \(f(\text{reg}) \in \mathcal{F}\) and \(\text{Var}Y \leq 1\).

**Proof.** Let \(\beta\) satisfying \(0 < \beta \leq 1\) be some parameter to be chosen later. Let \(P_\sigma, \sigma \in \{-, +\}\), be two probability distributions on \(\mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{R}\) such that for any \(\sigma \in \{-, +\}\),

\[
P_\sigma(\mathcal{X}_1) = 1 - \beta,
\]

\[
P_\sigma(Y = 0| X = x) = 1 \quad \text{for any} \ x \in \mathcal{X}_1,
\]

and

\[
P_\sigma\left(Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \mid X = x\right) = \frac{1 + \sigma \sqrt{\beta}}{2}
\]

\[
= 1 - P_\sigma\left(Y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \mid X = x\right) \quad \text{for any} \ x \in \mathcal{X}_2.
\]

One can easily check that for any \(\sigma \in \{-, +\}\), \(\text{Var}_{P_\sigma}(Y) = 1 - \beta^2 \leq 1\) and \(f(\text{reg})(x) = \sigma \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{F}\). To prove Theorem A.1, it suffices to prove (A.1) when the supremum is taken among \(P \in \{P_-, P_+\}\). This is done by applying Theorem 8.2 of [2]. Indeed, the pair \((P_-, P_+)\) forms a \((1, \beta, \beta)\)-hypercube in the sense of Definition 8.2 with edge discrepancy of type I (see (8.5), (8.11) and (10.20) for \(q = 2\) : \(d_I = 1\)). We obtain

\[
\sup_{P \in \{P_-, P_+\}} \left\{ \mathbb{E}R(\hat{f}) - R(f^*) \right\} \geq \beta(1 - \beta\sqrt{n}),
\]

which gives the desired result by taking \(\beta = 1/(2\sqrt{n})\). \(\Box\)
We will use the following covering number upper bound [\[\text{Lemma 1}\]]

**Lemma B.1** If $\mathcal{F}$ has a diameter $H > 0$ for $L^\infty$-norm (i.e., $\sup_{f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}, x \in \mathbb{X}} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| = H$), then for any $0 < \delta \leq H$, there exists a set $\mathcal{F}^\# \subset \mathcal{F}$, of cardinality $|\mathcal{F}^\#| \leq (3H/\delta)^d$ such that for any $f \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists $g \in \mathcal{F}^\#$ such that $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$.

We apply a slightly improved version of Theorem 5 in Birgé and Massart [\[\text{B.1}\]]. First for homogeneity purpose, we modify Assumption M2 by replacing the condition “$\sigma^2 \geq D/n$” by “$\sigma^2 \geq B^2D/n$” where the constant $B$ is the one appearing in (5.3) of [\[\text{B.1}\]]. This modifies Theorem 5 of [\[\text{B.1}\]] to the extent that “\(\lor 1\)” should be replaced with “\(\lor B^2\)”. Our second modification is to remove the assumption that $W_i$ and $X_i$ are independent. A careful look at the proof shows that the result still holds when (5.2) is replaced by: for any $x \in \mathcal{X}$, and $m \geq 2$

$$E_x[|M^m(W_i)|X_i = x] \leq a_m A^m,$$

for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$

We consider $W = Y - f^*(X)$, $\gamma(z, f) = (y - f(x))^2$, $\Delta(x, u, v) = |u(x) - v(x)|$, and $M(w) = 2(|w| + H)$. From (\[\text{B.1}\]), for all $m \geq 2$, we have $E\{[2(|W| + H)]^m|X = x\} \leq \frac{m^2}{2}[4M(A + H)]^m$. Now consider $B'$ and $r$ such that Assumption M2 of [\[\text{B.1}\]] holds for $D = d$. Inequality (5.8) for $\tau = 1/2$ of [\[\text{B.1}\]] implies that for any $v \geq \frac{\kappa \sqrt{d}}{n}(A^2 + H^2)\log(2B' + B'r\sqrt{d/n})$, with probability at least $1 - \kappa \exp\left[\frac{-nv}{\kappa(A^2 + H^2)}\right]$, $R(\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}) - R(f^*) + r(f^*) - r(\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}) \leq \left(E\{[\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}(X) - f^*(X)]^2\} \lor v\right)/2$

for some large enough constant $\kappa$ depending on $M$. Now from Proposition 1 of [\[\text{B.1}\]] and Lemma B.1, one can take either $B' = 6$ and $r\sqrt{d} = \sqrt{B}$ or $B' = 3\sqrt{n/d}$ and $r = 1$. By using $E\{[\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}(X) - f^*(X)]^2\} \leq R(\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}) - R(f^*)$ (since $\mathcal{F}$ is convex and $f^*$ is the orthogonal projection of $Y$ on $\mathcal{F}$), and $r(f^*) - r(\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}) \geq 0$ (by definition of $\hat{f}^{\text{erm}}$), the desired result can be derived.

Theorem [\[\text{B.1}\]] provides a $d/n$ rate provided that the geometrical quantity $\hat{B}$ is at most of order $n$. Inequality (3.2) of [\[\text{B.1}\]] allows to bracket $\hat{B}$ in terms of $B = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \|f\|_\infty/\mathbb{E}[|f(X)|^2]$, namely $B \leq \hat{B} \leq Bd$. To understand better how this quantity behaves and to illustrate some of the presented results, let us give the following simple example.

**Example 1.** Let $A_1, \ldots, A_d$ be a partition of $\mathbb{X}$, i.e., $\mathbb{X} = \bigcup_{j=1}^d A_j$. Now consider the indicator functions $\varphi_j = 1_{A_j}$, $j = 1, \ldots, d$: $\varphi_j$ is equal to 1 on $A_j$.
and zero elsewhere. Consider that $X$ and $Y$ are independent and that $Y$ is a Gaussian random variable with mean $\theta$ and variance $\sigma^2$. In this situation: $f_{\text{lin}}^* = f^{\text{reg}} = \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j \varphi_j$. According to Theorem 1.1, if we know an upper bound $H$ on $\|f^{\text{reg}}\|_\infty = \theta$, we have that the truncated estimator $(\hat{f}^{\text{ols}} \land H) \lor -H$ satisfies

$$ER(\hat{f}^{\text{ols}}_H) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) \leq \kappa \frac{(\sigma^2 \lor H^2)d \log n}{n}$$

for some numerical constant $\kappa$. Introduce $p_j = P(X \in A_j)$ and $p_{\text{min}} = \min_j p_j$. We have $Q = (E\varphi_j(X)\varphi_k(X))_{j,k} = \text{Diag}(p_j)$, $K = 1$ and $\|\theta^*\| = \theta \sqrt{d}$. We can take $A = \sigma$ and $M = 2$. From Theorem C.1, for $\lambda = d\mathcal{L}_e/n$, as soon as $\lambda \leq p_{\text{min}}$, the ridge regression estimator satisfies with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$:

$$R(\hat{f}^{\text{ridge}}) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) \leq \kappa \mathcal{L}_e \frac{d}{n} \left( \sigma^2 + \frac{\theta^2 d^2 \mathcal{L}_e^2}{np_{\text{min}}} \right) \quad (B.1)$$

for some numerical constant $\kappa$. When $d$ is large, the term $(d^2 \mathcal{L}_e^2)/(np_{\text{min}})$ is felt, and leads to suboptimal rates. Specifically, since $p_{\text{min}} \leq 1/d$, the r.h.s. of (B.1) is greater than $d^3/n^2$, which is much larger than $d/n$ when $d$ is much larger than $n^{1/3}$. If $Y$ is not Gaussian but almost surely uniformly bounded by $C < +\infty$, then the randomized estimator proposed in Theorem 1.3 satisfies the nicer property: with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$,

$$R(\hat{f}) - R(f_{\text{lin}}^*) \leq \kappa (H^2 + C^2) \frac{d \log(3p_{\text{min}}^{-1}) + \log((\log n)\varepsilon^{-1})}{n},$$

for some numerical constant $\kappa$. In this example, one can check that $\hat{B} = \hat{B}' = 1/p_{\text{min}}$ where $p_{\text{min}} = \min_j P(X \in A_j)$. As long as $p_{\text{min}} \geq 1/n$, the target (1.1) is reached from Corollary 1.3. Otherwise, without this assumption, the rate is in $(d \log(n/d))/n$. ■

C. RIDGE REGRESSION ANALYSIS FROM THE WORK OF CAPONNETTO AND DE VITO

From [7], one can derive the following risk bound for the ridge estimator.

**THEOREM C.1** Let $q_{\text{min}}$ be the smallest eigenvalue of the $d \times d$-product matrix $Q = (E\varphi_j(X)\varphi_k(X))_{j,k}$. Let $K = \sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{j=1}^d \varphi_j(x)^2$. Let $\|\theta^*\|$ be the Euclidean norm of the vector of parameters of $f_{\text{lin}}^* = \sum_{j=1}^d \theta_j^* \varphi_j$. Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$ and $\mathcal{L}_e = \log^2(\varepsilon^{-1})$. Assume that for any $x \in \mathcal{X}$,

$$E\{\exp[|Y - f_{\text{lin}}^*(X)|/A] \mid X = x\} \leq M.$$
For $\lambda = (KdL_\varepsilon)/n$, if $\lambda \leq q_{\min}$, the ridge regression estimator satisfies with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$:

$$R(\hat{f}_{\text{ridge}}) - R(f^*_\text{lin}) \leq \frac{\lambda L \varepsilon}{n} \left( A^2 + \frac{\lambda}{q_{\min}} K L_\varepsilon \|\theta^*\|^2 \right)$$

(C.1)

for some positive constant $\kappa$ depending only on $M$.

PROOF. One can check that $\hat{f}_{\text{ridge}} \in \arg\min_{f \in \mathcal{K}} R(f) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^d \|f\|_2^2$, where $\mathcal{K}$ is the reproducing kernel Hilbert space associated with the kernel $K : (x, x') \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^d \varphi_j(x) \varphi_j(x')$. Introduce $f(\lambda) \in \arg\min_{f \in \mathcal{H}} R(f) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^d \|f\|^2_{\mathcal{K}}$. Let us use Theorem 4 in [7] and the notation defined in their Section 5.2. Let $\varphi$ be the column vector of functions $[\varphi_j]_{j=1}^d$, $\text{Diag}(a_j)$ denote the diagonal $d \times d$-matrix whose $j$-th element on the diagonal is $a_j$, and $I_d$ be the $d \times d$-identity matrix. Let $U$ and $q_1, \ldots, q_d$ be such that $UU^T = I$ and $Q = U \text{Diag}(q_j) U^T$. We have $f^*_{\text{lin}} = \varphi^T \theta^*$ and $f(\lambda) = \varphi^T (Q + \lambda I)^{-1} Q \theta^*$, hence

$$f^*_{\text{lin}} - f(\lambda) = \varphi^T U \text{Diag}(\lambda/(q_j + \lambda)) U^T \theta^*.$$

After some computations, we obtain that the residual, reconstruction error and effective dimension respectively satisfy $A(\lambda) \leq \frac{\lambda^2}{q_{\min}} \|\theta^*\|^2$, $B(\lambda) \leq \frac{\lambda^2}{q_{\min}} \|\theta^*\|^2$, and $N(\lambda) \leq d$. The result is obtained by noticing that the leading terms in (34) of [7] are $A(\lambda)$ and the term with the effective dimension $N(\lambda)$. □

The dependence in the sample size $n$ is correct since $1/n$ is known to be minimax optimal. The dependence on the dimension $d$ is not optimal, as it is observed in the example given page 34. Besides the high probability bound (C.1) holds only for a regularization parameter $\lambda$ depending on the confidence level $\varepsilon$. So we do not have a single estimator satisfying a PAC bound for every confidence level. Finally the dependence on the confidence level is larger than expected. It contains an unusual square. The example given page 34 illustrates Theorem C.7.

D. SOME STANDARD UPPER BOUNDS ON LOG-LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

LEMMA D.1 Let $V$ be a random variable almost surely bounded by $b \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $g : u \mapsto [(\exp(u) - 1 - u)/u^2]$.

$$\log\left\{ \mathbb{E}\left[ \exp[ V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right] \right\} \leq \mathbb{E}(V^2)g(b).$$

PROOF. Since $g$ is an increasing function, we have $g(V) \leq g(b)$. By using the inequality $\log(1 + u) \leq u$, we obtain 36.
\[
\log \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp [V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right] \right\} = -\mathbb{E}(V) + \log \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[ 1 + V + V^2 g(V) \right] \right\} \\
\leq \mathbb{E} [V^2 g(V)] \leq \mathbb{E}(V^2) g(b).
\]

\[\square\]

Lemma D.2 Let \( V \) be a real-valued random variable such that \( \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left( |V| \right) \right] \leq M \) for some \( M > 0 \). Then we have \( |\mathbb{E}(V)| \leq \log M \), and for any \(-1 < \alpha < 1\),

\[
\log \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left( \alpha [V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right) \right] \right\} \leq \frac{\alpha^2 M^2}{2\sqrt{\pi}(1 - |\alpha|)}.
\]

Proof. First note that by Jensen’s inequality, we have \( |\mathbb{E}(V)| \leq \log(M) \). By using \( \log(u) \leq u - 1 \) and Stirling’s formula, for any \(-1 < \alpha < 1\), we have

\[
\log \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left( \alpha [V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right) \right] \right\} \leq \mathbb{E} \left[ \exp \left( \alpha [V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right) \right] - 1 \\
= \mathbb{E} \left\{ \exp \left( \alpha [V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right) - 1 - \alpha [V - \mathbb{E}(V)] \right\} \\
\leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ \exp \left( |\alpha||V - \mathbb{E}(V)| \right) - 1 - |\alpha||V - \mathbb{E}(V)| \right\} \\
\leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ \exp \left( |V - \mathbb{E}(V)| \right) \right\} \sup_{u \geq 0} \left\{ \left[ \exp(|\alpha|u) - 1 - |\alpha|u \right] \exp(-u) \right\} \\
\leq \mathbb{E} \left\{ \exp \left( |V| + |\mathbb{E}(V)| \right) \right\} \sup_{u \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 2} \frac{|\alpha|^m u^m}{m!} \exp(-u) \\
\leq M^2 \sum_{m \geq 2} \frac{|\alpha|^m}{m!} \sup_{u \geq 0} u^m \exp(-u) = \alpha^2 M^2 \sum_{m \geq 2} \frac{|\alpha|^{m-2}}{m!} \sum_{m \geq 2} \frac{|\alpha| m^m \exp(-m)}{\sqrt{2\pi m}} \\
\leq \alpha^2 M^2 \sum_{m \geq 2} \frac{|\alpha| m^m \exp(-m)}{\sqrt{2\pi m}} \leq \frac{\alpha^2 M^2}{2\sqrt{\pi}(1 - |\alpha|)}.
\]

\[\square\]

References


