

A SIMPLE TECHNICAL REPORT

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1. Introduction. This template helps you to create a properly formatted L^AT_EX 2_ε technical report. Prepare your paper in the same style as used in this sample .pdf file. Try to avoid excessive use of italics and bold face. Please do not use any L^AT_EX 2_ε or T_EX commands that affect the layout or formatting of your document (i.e., commands like `\textheight`, `\textwidth`, etc.).

2. Notation. Using notations consistent with the literature is crucial, as it significantly reduces the reading burden for reviewers and peers when evaluating / reading our work.

We primarily follow the notations from [1] (I personally think it is one of the best paper on machine learning). Below, I list some common notations that will appear frequently throughout our paper.

Random variables.

- $\mathbb{P}$ is a probability measure, and $\mathbb{E}$ is the corresponding expectation operator.
- $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is a d -dimensional random vector.
- $Y \in \mathbb{R}$ is a scalar outcome, and $Y \in \{1, \dots, K\}$ is a label.
- $((\mathbf{X}_1, Y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{X}_n, Y_n))$ are i.i.d. random samples from $(\mathbf{X}, Y)$.

Functions.

- $((\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n))$ is a set of n observed samples from $(\mathbf{X}, Y)$.
- $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a prediction function.

Binary classification. We illustrate the notations with binary classification. For other problems, we can make reasonable adjustments to the current notations, such as extending from univariate to multivariate functions, while keeping the same notations to facilitate understanding.

- $L(\cdot)$ is a loss function for default evaluation.
- $R(f) = \mathbb{E}(L(Yf(\mathbf{X})))$ is the risk function of f .
- $\phi(\cdot)$ is a surrogate loss function for computing.
- $R_\phi(f) = \mathbb{E}(\phi(Yf(\mathbf{X})))$ is the ϕ -risk function of f .

3. Theory. The general format of the theorem is [CONDITIONS + then + CONCLUSION].

THEOREM 3.1 ([1]). *Let ϕ be convex, then ϕ is classification calibrated if and only if ϕ is differentiable at 0 and $\phi'(0) < 0$.*

If you are quoting a theorem from others, please cite it in the theorem environment.

REFERENCES

- [1] BARTLETT, P. L., JORDAN, M. I. and MCAULIFFE, J. D. (2006). Convexity, classification, and risk bounds. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **101** 138–156.