

1. Imagine our hypothesis is not one rectangle but a union of two (or $m > 1$) rectangles. What is the advantage of such a hypothesis class? Show that any class can be represented by such a hypothesis class with large enough m .
2. In many applications, wrong decisions—namely, false positives and false negatives—have a monetary cost, and these two costs may be different. What is the relationship between the positioning of h between S and G and the relative costs of these?