MACHINE LEARNING

Ensemble methods

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Informatica

Università di Roma Tor Vergata

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a.a. 2021-2022

Spessor fumo referención a lecismo tree.



Un albero su un solo livello, quindi con un solo taglio, classifica comunque meglio di un classificatore random. $\hspace{-0.5cm}$

Un weak learner è un learner che impara in almaniera debole a classificare.

Quando usiamo un classificatore, ci basiamo su cosa ci dice. Possiamo costrurire k classificatori dello stesso tipo ma non identici per classificare un elemento lo diamo a tutti e k e vediamo il voto di maggioranza.

In fully Bayesian ogni voto è pesato, qui invece no e c'è un'altra questione ovvero che spesso questi

Quindi predicono su una base molto semplice, metto insieme le predizioni e vedo se quello che ottengo è

meglio di un classificatore più complesso.

1) Come li rendiamo diversi fra loro? Istanziandoli in modo diverso 2) Come li istanzio in modo diverso? Do dei training set diversi, visto che ne ho uno posso partizionarlo in

dei pezzi ed usare ogni pezzo per trainare ogni singolo predittore. È il BAGGING

Posso anche usare l'insieme di predittori in modo diverso: parto dal primo e vedo come si comporta, deve predirre un valore associato. Per un certo x sbaglia poco, per un x' sbaglia tanto. Costruisco allora un nuovo predittore sulla base del comoprtamento del primo, in modo che sia più preciso dove il primo sbaglia.

Poi ne faccio un 3° sulla base di 1° e 2°, spinto a classificare bene quelli che i primi 2 classificavano male e procedo così. Ho un insieme di classificatori e vedo se lo classificano bene o male, se questo punto è mal classificato è un punto critico quindi costruisco il nuovo classificatore spinto per classificare bene proprio quello.

Non sono costruiti indipendentemente ma in sequenza, guardando come si comportano quelli costruiti prima, poi li interrogo tutti e vado per votazione ma li faccio sempre in mood che quelli dopo migliorino errori sistematici di quelli prima. È il BOOSTING

Ensemble methods

Improve performance by combining multiple models, in some way, instead of using a single model.

- train a committee of L different models and make predictions by averaging the predictions made by each model on dataset samplings (bagging)
- train different models in sequence: the error function used to train a model depend on the performance of previous models (boosting)

siene at essee dyendente du come classfia no quelle prime.

a.a. 2021-2022 2/3

Bagging

- © Classifiers (especially some of them, such as decision trees) may have low performances due to their high variance: their behavior may largely differ in presence of slightly different training sets (or even of the same training set).
- To example, in trees, the separations made by splits are enforced at all lower levels: hence, if the data is perturbed slightly, the new tree can have a considerably different sequence of splits, leading to a different classification rule

a.a. 2021-2022 3/30

Bootstrap

- The bootstrap is a fundamental resampling tool in statistics. The basic underlying idea is to estimate the true distribution of data \mathscr{F} by the so-called empirical distribution $\hat{\mathscr{F}}$
- Given the training data (\mathbf{x}_i, t_i) , i = 1, ..., n, the empirical distribution function $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$ is defined as

$$\hat{p}(\mathbf{x},t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & \text{if } \exists i : (\mathbf{x},t) = (\mathbf{x}_i,t_i) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This is just a discrete probability distribution, putting equal weight $\frac{1}{n}$ on each of the observed training points

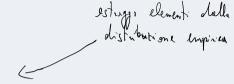
Devo prendere i k elementi per il training set del primo classficatore, tolti questi non li userò più. In questo caso l'idea di riusarli di nuovo, quindi non sono più limtato a k elementi come prima (perché ero

Supponiamo che ci sia una distribuzione degli elementi socnosicuta che è quella della popolazione, conosciamo

limitato).

solo "l'immagine" che è il training set

Bootstrap



A bootstrap sample of size m from the training data is

$$(\mathbf{x}_i^*, t_i^*) \qquad i = 1, \dots, m$$

where each (\mathbf{x}_i^*, t_i^*) is drawn uniformly at random from $(\mathbf{x}_1, t_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, t_n)$, with replacement

⊚ This corresponds exactly to m independent draws from $\hat{\mathscr{F}}$: it approximates what we would see if we could sample more data from the true \mathscr{F} . We often consider m = n, which is like sampling an entirely new training set

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Bagging

- ⊚ Given a training set (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i) , i = 1, ..., n, bagging averages the predictions done by classifiers of the same type (such as decision trees) over a collection of boostrap samples. For b = 1, ..., B (e.g., B = 100), n bootstrap items (\mathbf{x}_i^b, y_i^b) , i = 1, ..., n are sampled and a classifier is fit on this set.
- At the end, to classify an input x, we simply take the most commonly predicted class, among all B
 classifiers
- This is just choosing the class with the most votes
- ⊚ In the case of regression, the predicted value is derived as the average among the predictions returned by the *B* regressors

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Bagging variant

If the used classifier returns class probabilities $\hat{p}_k^b(\mathbf{x})$, the final bagged probabilities can be computed by averaging

$$p_k^b(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{b=1}^{B} \hat{p}_k^b(\mathbf{x})$$

the predicted class is, again, the one with highest probability

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Bagging classification

- Why is bagging working?
- © Let us consider, for simplicity, a binary classification problem. Suppose that for a given input \mathbf{x} , we have B independent classifiers, each with a given misclassification rate e (for example, e=0.4). Assume w.l.o.g. that the true class at \mathbf{x} is 1: so the probability that the b-th classifier predicts class 0 is e=0.4
- ⊚ Let $B_0 \le B$ be the number of classifiers returning class 0 on input **x**: the probability of B_0 is clearly distributed according to a binomial (if classifiers are independent)

$$B_0 \sim \text{Binomial}(B, e)$$

the misclassification rate of the bagged classifier is then

$$p\left(B_0 > \frac{B}{2}\right) = \sum_{k=\frac{B}{2}+1}^{B} {B \choose k} e^k (1-e)^{B-k}$$

which tends to 0 as B increases.

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Bagging regression

© Expected error of one model $y_i(\mathbf{x})$ wrt the true function $h(\mathbf{x})$:

$$E_{\mathbf{x}}[(y_i(\mathbf{x}) - h(\mathbf{x}))^2] = E_{\mathbf{x}}[\varepsilon_i(\mathbf{x})^2]$$

Average expected error of the models

$$E_{av} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_{\mathbf{x}} [\varepsilon_i(\mathbf{x})^2]$$

Committee expected error

$$E_c = E_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i(\mathbf{x}) - h(\mathbf{x}) \right)^2 \right] = E_{\mathbf{x}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_i(\mathbf{x}) \right)^2 \right]$$

If $E_{\mathbf{x}}[\varepsilon_i(\mathbf{x})\varepsilon_j(\mathbf{x})] = 0$ if $i \neq j$ (errors are uncorrelated) then $E_c = \frac{1}{m}E_{av}$.

This is usually not verified: errors from different models are highly correlated.

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Out-of-bag error

- \odot Model evaluation can be performed by evaluating, for each item \mathbf{x}_i in the data set, the prediction done by the set of models trained on bootstrap samples not including \mathbf{x}_i .
- If bootstrap samples have the same size of the dataset (i.e. m=n), there is a probability .63 that an item is included in a bootstrap sample: in fact, for each sample, the probability that item \mathbf{x}_i is not selected is $1-\frac{1}{n}$. Hence there is a probability $\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ that it is never sampled. For large enough values of n, the probability is about $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \approx .37$
- In out-of-bag evaluation, the prediction of an item is done by using approximately a fraction .37 of all the trees. For those trees the item can be considered as a test set member.

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Random forest

Uns alei metal: privati in Mr. Il classificatore base en l'alber la decisione.

Application of bagging to a set of (random) decision trees: classification performed by voting.

- 1. For b = 1 to B:
 - 1.1 Bootstrap sample from training set
 - 1.2 Grow a decision tree T_b on such data by performing the following operations for each node:
 - 1.2.1 select *m* variables at random
 - 1.2.2 pick the best variable among them
 - 1.2.3 split the node into two children
- 2. output the collection of trees T_1, \dots, T_B

Overall prediction is performed as majority (for classification) or average (for regression) among trees predictions.

Si introduce un altro levello de rundom obratione

modo con en si rendons diversigh alber.

Boosting

Costmiuns sempre un insieme de classification, un in modes sequentiale! preditore K+1 e' costants vedents quanto bene si comporta el K.

- Boosting is a procedure to combine the output of many weak classifiers to produce a powerful committee.
- A weak classifier is one whose error rate is only slightly better than random guessing.
- Boosting produces a sequence of weak classifiers $y_{nj}(x)$ for nj = 1, ..., m whose predictions are then combined through a weighted majority to produce the final prediction

$$y(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \alpha_{j} y_{j}(\mathbf{x})\right)$$

$$\operatorname{cons. of even.} \operatorname{chistical} \operatorname{specials}$$

$$\operatorname{bonus.} \operatorname{chistical} \operatorname{specials}$$

$$1, -1.$$

 \odot Each $\alpha_j > 0$ is computed by the boosting algorithm and reflects how accurately y_m classified the data.

Pur succèder che contestantmente venga desintr un pers per i classificationi, questr e' misua di affida. bilità La preditione fimile e' compositione pesuta delle m preditioni.

Boosting

anotteplata dell'elements un menta (presente par

Adaboost (adaptive boosting)

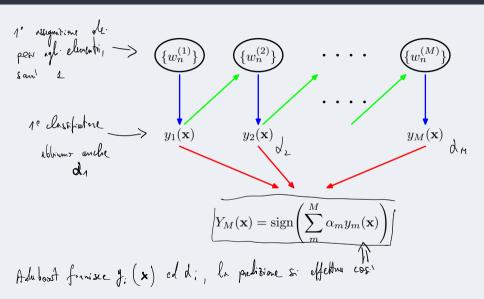
- Models are trained in sequence: each model is trained using a weighted form of the dataset
- Element weights depend on the performances of the previous models (misclassified points receive larger weights)
- Predictions are performed through a weighted majority voting scheme on all models

Peso associto ad un elemento e' pie alto se modelli precedenti l'humo clusoi fecto mele.

Il peso di quelli che il classificatore conente chi si fici mile cu nente => neioni diti set
con pesi diversi e costimiano un muoro classificatore.

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Boosting



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14 / 36

compensare dove il primo sbaglia e la predizione è data sommando le due. Si vedono poi 1° e 2° e se ne mette un 3° che cerca di compensare dove questi due sbagliano

Una serie di somme successive modificano il comportamento precedente per migliorare quello successivo.

una serie di somme fino al valore che è quello che fa si che la predizione vada meglio.

Concettualmente: costruisco un classificatore, vedo dove sbaglia e ne costruisco un altro che cerca di

La predizione è una somma, si chiamano infatti modelli additivi.

È cosa accade con i metodi di discesa del gradiente, dove modifichiamo i parametri del modello effettuando

quelli di prima si comportano male

Costruire "a mano" una seguenza di classificatori che via via cerchino di correggere le situazioni in cui

Binary classification, dataset (\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{t}) of size n, with $t_i \in \{-1, 1\}$. The algorithm maintains a set of weights $w(\mathbf{x}) = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ associated to the dataset elements.

- ① Initialize weights as $w_i^{(0)} = \frac{1}{n}$ for i = 1, ..., n
- \odot For j = 1, ..., m:
 - Train a weak learner $y_j(\mathbf{x})$ on \mathbf{X} in such a way to minimize the weighted misclassification wrt to $w^{(j)}(\mathbf{x})$.
 - Let

vo nemo che force
$$e^{(j)} = \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{B}^{(j)}} w_i^{(j)}}{\sum_i w_i^{(j)}} = \underset{\text{pero de tolerand}}{\text{pero de tolerand}} \cdot \text{chargical} \cdot \text{nulle}$$

where $\mathscr{E}^{(j)}$ is the set of dataset elements misclassified by $y_i(\mathbf{x})$.

- \rightarrow If $e^{(j)} > \frac{1}{2}$, consider the reverse learner, which returns opposite predictions for all elements.
- $e^{(j)}$ can be interpreted as the probability that a random item from the training set is misclassified, assuming that item \mathbf{x}_i can be sampled with probability $\frac{\mathbf{w}_i^{(j)}}{\mathbf{x}_i^{(j)}}$

a talnete male the comine

Somme delle prob. degli element charfisti

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- napports of pubability.
- © Compute the learner confidence as log odds of a random item being well classified $(1 e^{(j)})$ vs being misclassified $e^{(j)}$

$$\alpha_j = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - e^{(j)}}{e^{(j)}} > 0$$

 \odot For each \mathbf{x}_i , update the corresponding weight as follows

$$w_i^{(j+1)} = w_i^{(j)} e^{-\alpha_j t_i y_j(\mathbf{x}_i)}$$

se ci attaca. Espante
quindi el negotion se ci
prante, positivo altain.

which results into

$$w_i^{(j+1)} = \begin{cases} w_i^{(j)} e^{\alpha_j} > w_i^{(j)} & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{E}^{(j)} \\ w_i^{(j)} e^{-\alpha_j} < w_i^{(j)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 \odot Normalize the set of $w_i^{(j+1)}$ by dividing each of them by $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(j+1)}$, in order to get a distribution

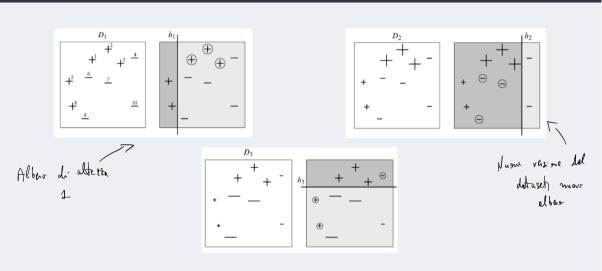
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The overall prediction is

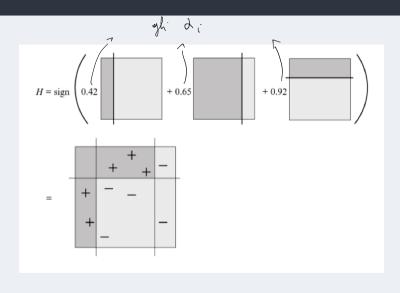
$$y(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \alpha_j y_j(\mathbf{x})\right)$$

since $y_j(\mathbf{x}) \in \{-1, 1\}$, this corresponds to a voting procedure, where each learner vote (class prediction) is weighted by the learner confidence.

a.a. 2021-2022 17/



a.a. 2021-2022 18/36



a.a. 2021-2022 19/36

Why does it work?

- It minimizes a loss function related to classification error
- ⊚ Suppose we have a classifier $y(\mathbf{x}) = \operatorname{sgn} f(\mathbf{x})$
- We know that 0/1 loss

$$l(y(\mathbf{x}), t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } tf(\mathbf{x}) > 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

has drawbacks (non convex, gradient 0 almost everywhere). We need a surrogate loss.

Exponential loss

 $l(y(\mathbf{x}),t) = e^{-tf(\mathbf{x})}$ considering first.



a. 2021-2022 20.

Additive models

Additive models are defined as the additive composition of simpler "base" predictors

la preditione non e'altir che
$$y(\mathbf{x}) = \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m} c_{j} \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}) \right|$$
 Somma pesuta delle predition: $y(\mathbf{x}) = \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m} c_{j} \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}) \right|$ modello.

where c_j 's are weights and $\overline{y}_j(\mathbf{x}) = \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) \in \mathbb{R}$ is a simple functions of the input \mathbf{x} parameterized by \mathbf{w}

⊚ in this case, the predictors are binary classifiers; that is, $\overline{y}_i(\mathbf{x}) = \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) \in \{-1, 1\}$

a.a. 2021-2022 21/3

Fitting additive models

As usual, an additive model is fit by minimizing a loss function averaged over the training data:

$$\min_{c_j, \mathbf{w}_j} \sum_{i=1}^n L(t_i, \sum_{k=1}^m c_k \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}_k))$$
 Predictive the effective is modelle

 \odot For many loss functions L and/or predictors \overline{y} this is too hard

parametros del modello.
Minimoso rispeto a questi

Assumians che i modelli siuno fatti tutti allo stesso modo, ji ugule per tutti (contiano i crefficienti).

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Forward stagewise additive modeling

More simply, one can greedily add one predictor at a time in the following fashion.

- \odot Set $y_0(\mathbf{x}) = 0$
- \odot For $k = 1, \dots, m$:
 - Compute

$$(\hat{c}_k, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k) = \underset{c_k, \mathbf{w}_k}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n L(t_i, y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}_i) + c_k \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}_k))$$

• Set
$$y_k(\mathbf{x}) = y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \hat{c}_k \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}; \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k)$$
 _ -> gall- λ . Aima + muon contributs.

That is, fitting is performed not modifying previously added terms (greedy paradigm)

Tacus senpre il miglior passo como inspetto a chor son accinato.

Minimite il Mislor

Empires della loss

Sulla pretione che simble

ohi precedoti o quella

del most pretione

con primotici

We e crefficiale

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Adaboost as additive model

Abbiume définito: l'mordèle uddition con una centre loss L, sin Bola passit Le l'exponention loss

Adaboost can be interpreted as fitting an additive model with exponential loss

that is, minimizing

with respect to $\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_m$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$

$$L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = e^{-t(f(\mathbf{x}))} \longrightarrow \text{pred to one effectively, } k \text{ is less on } a;$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{-t_i \sum_{k=1}^{m} \alpha_k \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}_k)}$$

$$\longrightarrow \bigcirc \mathbb{R}$$

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Adaboost as additive model

Applying forward stagewise additive modeling, at each step k we compute

$$(\hat{\alpha}_k, \hat{\mathbf{w}}_k) = \underset{\alpha_k, \mathbf{w}_k}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-t_i y(\mathbf{x}_i)}$$

$$= \underset{\alpha_k, \mathbf{w}_k}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-t_i (y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \alpha_k \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}_k))}$$

$$= \underset{\alpha_k, \mathbf{w}_k}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(k)} e^{-\alpha_k t_i \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}_k)}$$

where $w_i^{(k)} = e^{-t_i y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t_i \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} \alpha_r \overline{y}_r(\mathbf{x}_i)}$ is a constant wrt α_k and \mathbf{w}_k

The approach can be extended to the case of different loss functions

a.a. 2021-2022 25 / 36

Find the next learner and related weight

We may decompose the weighted loss function as follows

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(k)} e^{-\alpha_k t_i \overline{y}_k(\mathbf{x}_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(k)} e^{-\alpha_k t_i \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}_k)} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{E}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)} e^{\alpha_k} + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \notin \mathcal{E}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)} e^{-\alpha_k}$$

where $\mathscr{E}^{(k)}$ is the set of elements misclassified by \overline{y}_k

By adding and subtracting $\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathscr{E}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)} e^{-\alpha_k}$ we obtain the weighted loss function

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{E}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)}(e^{\alpha_k} - e^{-\alpha_k}) + e^{-\alpha_k} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i} w_i^{(k)}$$

to be minimized wrt $\mathbf{w}^{(k)}$ and α_k

a.a. 2021-2022 26/3

Find the next learner

To derive the best learner coefficients $\mathbf{w}^{(k)}$, we observe that they affect, through $\mathscr{E}^{(k)}$, only the first term

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathscr{C}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)}(e^{\alpha_k} - e^{-\alpha_k}) \qquad \qquad \text{costant} \qquad \text{se considerium} \qquad \text{she denoted}$$

has to be considered, since the other one is constant.

Since α_k is considered as a constant here, we have to minimize the sum of the current weights of misclassified items

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathscr{E}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)}$$

 $\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathscr{E}^{(k)}} w_i^{(k)}$ wrt $\mathbf{w}^{(k)}$, which is what is done in Adaboost

Cenchiano il classificatore che minimiti questa samma, quella dei pesi degli elementi nel classificati

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Find the next learner weight

To derive the best learner weight α_k , we need to take into account the whole loss function.

By setting to 0 the derivative of the loss function wrt α_k , we get

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - e^{(k)}}{e^{(k)}}$$

which again corresponds to what is done in Adaboost

Updating the element weights

Abbiens trents il migliora distificatore de apprinque cel relation pers. Come cambien i pesi:

By introducing the new learner \overline{y}_k with weight α_k , the overall predictor turn out to be

$$y_k(\mathbf{x}) = y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha_k \overline{y}_k(\mathbf{x}) = y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha_k \overline{y}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}_k)$$

Since by definition $w_i^{(k)} = e^{-t_i y_{k-1}(\mathbf{x}_i)}$ we have for the new weights $w_i^{(k+1)}$

again, as in Adaboost

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Gradient boosting

General idea:

- \odot Fit an additive model $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \alpha_j y_j(\mathbf{x})$ in a forward stage-wise manner.
- At each stage, introduce a weak learner to compensate the shortcomings of existing ones.
- Shortcomings are identified by high-weight data points.

a.a. 2021-2022 30/36

Gradient boosting

Nel coso specifico della regressione viene netrante: aggingo un regressar che la mel traing est le stesse fature ma il trugat sure il residuo (l'enne) del re, la pedito ne sura la somma.

- ⊚ You are given (\mathbf{x}_i, t_i) , i = 1, ..., n, and the task is to fit a model $y(\mathbf{x})$ to minimize square loss.
- ⊚ Assume a model $y^{(1)}(\mathbf{x})$ is available, with residuals $t_i y^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}_i) = t_i y_i^{(1)}$
- ⊚ A new dataset $(\mathbf{x}_i, t_i y_i^{(1)})$, i = 1, ..., n can be defined, and a model $\overline{y}^{(1)}(\mathbf{x})$ can be fit to minimize square loss wrt such dataset
- \odot Clearly, $y_2(\mathbf{x}) = y_1(\mathbf{x}) + \overline{y}_1(\mathbf{x})$ is a model which improves $y_1(\mathbf{x})$
- \odot The role of $\overline{y}_1(\mathbf{x})$ is to compensate the shortcoming of $y(\mathbf{x})$
- \odot If $y_2(\mathbf{x})$ is unsatisfactory, we may define new models $\overline{y}_2(\mathbf{x})$ and $y_3(\mathbf{x}) = y_2(\mathbf{x}) + \overline{y}_2(\mathbf{x})$

Posso under aunt finche la del résides de conegue. C'et l'effette cumulative de modelle additivi.

a.a. 2021-2022 31/3

Gradient boosting

How is this related to gradient descent?

- ⊚ Let us consider the squared loss function $L(t, y) = \frac{1}{2}(t y)^2$
- © We want to minimize the risk $R = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(t_i, y_i)$ by adjusting y_i, \dots, y_n
- \odot Consider y_i as parameters and take derivatives

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y_i} = y_i - t_i$$

So, we can consider residuals as negative gradients

$$t_i - y_i = -\frac{\partial R}{\partial y_i}$$

 \odot Model $\overline{y}(\mathbf{x})$ can then be derived by considering the dataset

I profer del turph metto il
$$(\mathbf{x}_i,t_i-y_i)=\left(\mathbf{x}_i,-\frac{\partial R}{\partial y_i}\right)$$
 qualitate del nischis nigetto al valore calculato.

Voglamo sempre minimis Fare il nischio!

- prince discess del gradiate assetto a singoli pereneti.
- qui, ho i modelli precedent che dunt pretioni. Vetomo come mottome la prediorne fatto dei

madelli per minima the il mischis

 $i=1,\ldots,n$

Concetto yearnly aggingo in a persotti" clase

Gradient boosting for regression

Modella restituisce un mbre, agginge un "petretto" che minimità la loss che dipende du y: 2 che posso cumbine.

The following algorithm results

$$\odot$$
 Set $y^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i$

- ⊚ For k = 1, ..., m:
 - · Compute negative gradients

$$-g_i^{(k)} = -\frac{\partial R}{\partial y_i}\Big|_{y_i = y^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}_i)} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} L(t_i, y_i)\Big|_{y_i = y^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}_i)} = t_i - y^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

- Fit a weak learner $\overline{y}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})$ to negative gradients, considering dataset $(\mathbf{x}_i, -g_i^{(k)}), i=1,\ldots,n$
- Derive the new classifier $y^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x}) = y^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}) + \overline{y}^{(k)}(\mathbf{x})$

a.a. 2021-2022 33

Gradient boosting for regression

- The benefit of formulating this algorithm using gradients is that it allows us to consider other loss functions and derive the corresponding algorithms in the same way.
- To example, square loss is easy to deal with mathematically, but not robust to outliers, i.e. pays too much attention to outliers.
- Different loss functions
 - Absolute loss

•
$$L(t, y) = |t - y|$$

• $-g = \operatorname{sgn}(t - y)$

• Huber loss

$$L(t, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t - y)^2 & |t - y| \le \delta \\ \delta(|t - y|) - \frac{\delta}{2} & |t - y| > \delta \end{cases}$$

$$-g = \begin{cases} y - t & |t - y| \le \delta \\ \delta \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(t - y) & |t - y| > \delta \end{cases}$$

Protice: ha mitti parametri al iperparametri definiti opurat model selectu e' laboriusa.

In putoca è un metodo di classificazione che funtione bene in priciola.

a.a. 2021-2022

Which weak learners?

- Regression trees (special case of decision trees)
- Decision stumps (trees with only one node)

a.a. 2021-2022 35/36