

1. Boosting is a highly effective tool for building predictive models. If you have p parameters in each model and B many models, then your effective number of parameters is $p * B$. Since this can quickly lead to situations where $p * B \geq n$, yet even in these situations increasing B can lead to better hold out test set fits. How is it that Boosting can effectively manage the bias-variance tradeoff?
2. Provide a conceptual explanation for why random forests can overcome the problem of high importance variables in predicting y . How exactly does reducing the influence of a few powerful variables increase the robustness of your model fit?