

# Forest Guided smoothing

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1. Introduction
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- Randomforest 출력값, Spatially adaptive bandwidth matrix를 사용하여 local smoother 를 정의.
- Smoother는 forest의 유연성을 가지면서 ,선형 Smoother이므로 해석하기가 쉬워진다.
- bias correction, confidence interval 등도 이용가능.

# 1. Introduction

Randomforest는 비모수 회귀 분석으로써 정확한 방법이지만 해석이 어렵다는 단점이 있다. 따라서, Standard error, confidence interval 등을 구하는데 어려움이 있다.

이 논문에서는 spatially adaptive local linear smoother를 구성하여 forest 의 값을 근사시킨다.

## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers

$$(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n) \sim P$$

where  $Y_i \in \mathcal{R}$  and  $X_i \in \mathcal{R}^d$ ,  $\mu(x) = E(Y|X = x)$ , 그리고  $d < n$   
가정할 때,

$$\hat{\mu}_{RF}(x) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B \hat{\mu}_j(x)$$

## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers

$\hat{\mu}_{RF}(x)$ 를 다른 임무에도 사용되는 다루기 쉬운 forest에 대한 근사치로 추정

$$\hat{\mu}_{RF}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i(x) Y_i$$

where  $w_i(x) \geq 0$  ,  $\sum_i w_i(x) = 1$

## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers

데이터를  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ 를 분할하고 각각의 사이즈가  $n$ 이라고 가정.  
 $D_1$  에서 bandwidth matrix 구성

$$H_x = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_i w_i(x) (X_i - x)(X_i - x)^T \right)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

$K$ 는 spherically symmetric kernel 이고 아래와 같이 정의한다.

$$K(x; H_x) = |H_x|^{-1} K(H_x^{-1}x).$$

## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers

여기서 bandwidth matrices의 하나의 parameter family를 정의한다.

$$\Xi = \{hH_x : h > 0, x \in R^d\}$$

그리고 forest guided loce linear smoother (FGS) 정의한다. local linear smoother는 아래식을 최소화하는  $\hat{\mu}_h(x) = \hat{\beta}_0(x)$ 를 찾는다.

$$\sum_i (Y_i - \beta_0(x) - \beta(x)^T(X_i - x))^2 K(X_i - x; hH_x).$$



## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers

$$\hat{\mu}_h(x) = e_1^T (X_x^T W_x X_x)^{-1} X_x^T W_x Y = \sum_i \ell_i(x; hH_x) Y_i$$

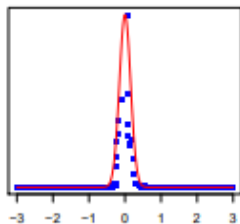
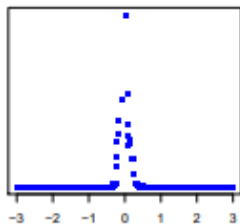
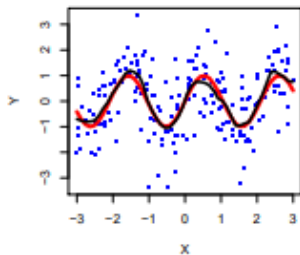
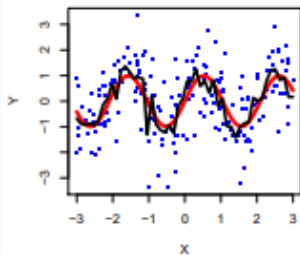
where

$$X_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (X_1 - x)^T \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & (X_n - x)^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$W_x$  는  $W_x(i, i) = K(X_i - x; hH_x)$ ,  $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$  인 대각행렬

$$\ell_i(x; hH_x) = e_1^T (X_x^T W_x X_x)^{-1} X_x^T W_x \quad (2)$$

## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers



## 2. Forest-Guided Smoothers

$\sigma^2(x) = \text{Var}(Y|X = x)$  를 추정해서 standard error를 구할 수 있다.

$\sigma^2$ 을 추정하는 방법으로는 forest 로부터 잔차  $r_i = Y_i - \hat{\mu}_R F(X_i)$  를 구한 후,  $r_i^2$ 을 반응변수,  $X_i$ 를 설명변수로 한 Random forest 모델로  $r_i^2$ 을 추정하는 방법을 사용한다.

위에서 추정한  $\hat{\sigma}^2(x)$ 는 분산을 과소추정하는 경향이 있으므로  $\hat{\sigma}(x)$  대신  $c\hat{\sigma}(x)$  를 사용한다.

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

$$H_x \equiv H_{n,x}, \mu_2(K)I = \int uu^T K(u)du, \text{ and } R(K) = \int K^2(u)du.$$

#### Assumptions

(A1)  $K$  is compactly supported and bounded. All odd moments of  $K$  vanish.

(A2)  $\sigma^2(x)$  is continuous at  $x$  and  $f$  is continuously differentiable. Also, the second order derivatives of  $\mu$  are continuous.

Further,  $f(x) > 0$  and  $\sigma^2(x) > 0$

(A3)  $H_{n,x}$  is symmetric and positive definite. As  $n \rightarrow \infty$  we have  $n^{-1}|H_{n,x}| \rightarrow 0$  and  $H_{n,x}(i, j) \rightarrow 0$  for every  $i, j$ .

(A4) There exists  $c_\lambda$  such that

$$\frac{\lambda_{\max}(H_{n,x})}{\lambda_{\min}(H_{n,x})} \leq c_\lambda$$

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

앞의 (A1)-(A4) 조건 하에서 bias와 variance를 아래와 같이 구한다.

$$B(x, H_x) = \frac{1}{2}\mu_2(K)\text{tr}(H_x^2 \text{Hess}(x)) + o_p(\text{tr}(H_x^2)) \quad (3)$$

$$V(x, H_x) = \frac{\sigma^2(x)R(X)}{n|H_x|f(x)}(1 + o_p(1)). \quad (4)$$

bias에 bandwidth matrix를  $hH_x$ 를 사용하면 아래의 식을 만족한다.

$$B(x, hH_x) = h^2 c_n(x) + o_p(h^2 \text{tr}(H_x^2)).$$

for some  $c_n(x)$

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

(A4) There exist a sequence  $\phi_n \rightarrow 0$  and positive definite symmetric matrix  $C_x$  such that  $H_{n,x} \sim \phi_n C_x$  where  $\phi_n \asymp (1/n)^a$  for some  $0 < a < 1$

(A4) 가정을 통해  $B(x, hH_x) = h^2 c(x)/n^2 + o_p(h^2)$  으로 표현가능하다. 여기서 bias correction을 위해서는 더 강한 smoothness condition이 필요하다.

#### Assumptions

(A5) For some  $t$ , the  $t^{th}$  order derivatives of  $\mu$  are continuous and there exist function  $c_1(t), \dots, c_t(x)$  such that, for any  $h > 0$ ,

$$B(x, hH_x) = \sum_{j=2}^t \frac{c_j(x) h^j}{n^{aj}} + o_p\left(\frac{1}{n^{at}}\right)$$

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

Bias를 추정하기위해 아래와 같이 정의를 한다.  $b$ 개의 bandwidth 선택  $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_b$ .

$$\hat{m} = (\mu_{h_1}(x), \dots, \mu_{h_b}(x)).$$

$$\kappa_n = (\mu(x), \kappa_{2,n}(x), \dots, \kappa_{t,n}(x))^T \text{ where } \kappa_{j,n}(x) = c_j(x)/n^{a_j}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h_1^2 & h_1^3 & \cdots & h_1^t \\ 1 & h_2^2 & h_2^3 & \cdots & h_2^t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & h_b^2 & h_b^3 & \cdots & h_b^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\kappa}_n = \operatorname{argmin}_c \|\hat{m} - Hc\|^2 = (H^T H)^{-1} H^T \hat{m}.$$

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

$\hat{m} = LY$  where

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \ell_1(x; , h_1 H_x) & \ell_1(x; , h_1 H_x) & \cdots & \ell_n(x; , h_1 H_x) \\ \ell_1(x; , h_2 H_x) & \ell_2(x; , h_2 H_x) & \cdots & \ell_n(x; , h_2 H_x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \ell_1(x; , h_b H_x) & \ell_2(x; , h_b H_x) & \cdots & \ell_n(x; , h_b H_x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\kappa}_n = (H^T H)^{-1} H^T LY.$$

$$\hat{B}(x, h) = \sum_{j=2}^t \hat{\kappa}_{j,n}(x) h^j = g^T (H^T H)^{-1} H^T LY$$

where  $g = (0, h^2, \dots, h^t)^T$ .



### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

$\hat{\kappa}_n$  의 첫번째 요소는  $\mu$  의 de-biased estimator 가 된다.

$$\mu^\dagger(x) = e_1^T (H^T H)^{-1} H^T L Y = \sum_i \tilde{\ell}_i(x)$$

where  $\tilde{\ell}(x) = e_1^T (H^T H)^{-1} H^T L$ .

$\mu^\dagger(x)$  variance 와 esimated variance 는 아래와 같이 구한다.

$$\begin{aligned} Var[\mu^\dagger(x)] &= \sum_i \tilde{\ell}_i^2(x) \sigma^2(X_i) \\ s^2(x) &= \sum_i \tilde{\ell}_i^2(x) \hat{\sigma}^2(X_i) \end{aligned}$$

여기서 CLT에 적용하기 위해서 bandwidth를 더 구체적으로 줄 필요가 있다. bandwidth를  $h_j = \alpha_j n^{-\gamma}$ , for  $j=1,2,\dots,b$ , with  $0 < \alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_b$  로 정하고,  $n$ 에 의존하지 않는다고 가정한다.

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Properties of Smoothers

#### Assumptions

Theorem 1 Assume that, conditional on  $D_1$ , assumptions (A1)-(A5) hold and:

- (i)  $\sup_x |\hat{\sigma}^2(x) - \sigma^2(x)| \xrightarrow{p} 0$ ,
- (ii)  $-a < \gamma < \frac{1-ad}{d}$

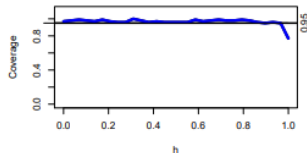
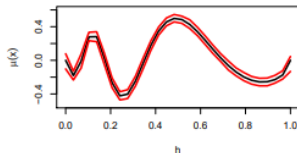
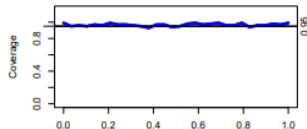
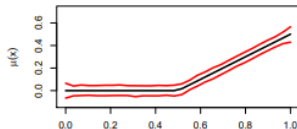
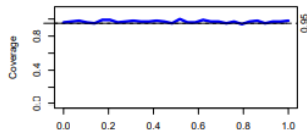
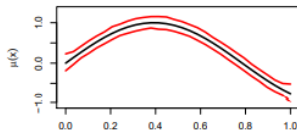
Further, if  $t < d/2$  we require  $a < 1/(d - 2t)$ . Also assume that  $Y$  is bounded and that  $b > t + 1$ . Then

$$\frac{\mu^\dagger(x) - \mu(x)}{s(x)} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

$$P(\mu(x) \in C_n(x)) \rightarrow 1 - \alpha$$

where  $C_n(x) = \mu^\dagger(x) \pm z_{\alpha/2}s(x)$

### 3. Confidence Intervals - Examples of Confidence Intervals



## 4. Exploring the Forest - Summarizing the Spatial Adaptivity of the Kernels

Wasserstein barycenter 개념을 도입한다.

먼저 두 분포 사이의 Wasserstein distance는 아래와 같이 구한다.

$$W_2^2(P_1, P_2) = \inf_J E_J[\|X - Y\|^2]$$

$J$ 는  $X \sim P_1$ 와  $Y \sim P_2$ 의 Joint distribution

특이 케이스로  $P_1 = N(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$  and  $P_2 = N(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$  일 때,

$$W_2^2(P_1, P_2) = \|\mu_1 - \mu_2\|^2 + \text{tr}(\Sigma_1) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_2) - 2\text{tr}\left\{(\Sigma_1^{1/2}\Sigma_2\Sigma_1^{1/2})^{1/2}\right\}$$

## 4. Exploring the Forest - Summarizing the Spatial Adaptivity of the Kernels

$Q_x$ 의 Wasserstein barycenter는 아래의 식을 최소화(minimize)하는 distribution  $\bar{Q}$ 이다.

$$\int W^2(Q_x, \bar{Q}) dP_X(x)$$

예를 들어,  $N(\mu_1, 1)$  and  $N(\mu_2, 1)$  의 barycenter 는  $N((\mu_1 + \mu_2)/2, 1)$  이다. barycenter는 기존의 분포의 모양을 보존하는 분포가 나온다.

## 4. Exploring the Forest - Summarizing the Spatial Adaptivity of the Kernels

이제  $K(0, H_{x_i})$  들의 barycenter를 찾는 것이 우리의 목적이다.  
barycenter 는  $K(0, \bar{H})$  로 나오고,  $\bar{H}$  는 고유한 양정치 행렬  
(unique positive definite matrix)

$$\bar{H} = \int (\bar{H}^{1/2} H_x \bar{H}^{1/2})^{1/2} dP_X(x) \quad (5)$$

$\bar{H}$ 를 구하면, Frechet variance 도 아래와 같이 구할 수 있다.

$$V = \int W^2(\bar{H}, H_x) dP_X(x) \quad (6)$$

## 4. Exploring the Forest - Comparing the Forest and the Smoother

Smoother를 쓰면서 얼마나 많은 Prediction accuracy의 손실을 보는지의 측도

$$\Gamma = E[(Y - \hat{\mu}(X))^2 - (Y - \hat{\mu}_{RF}(X))^2]$$

실제 데이터에서 계산은?

데이터를 각각 사이즈가  $m \approx n/4$  인 그룹  $D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4$  로 분할한 후,  $D_1$ 에서  $\hat{\mu}_{RF}$ ,  $D_2$ 에서  $\hat{\mu}$  를 추정한다.

$$\hat{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in D_3} r_i - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in D_4} s_i$$

where  $r_i = (Y_i - \hat{\mu}_{RF}(X_i))^2$ ,  $s_i = (Y_i - \hat{\mu}(X_i))^2$

## 4. Exploring the Forest - Comparing the Forest and the Smoother

$$\sqrt{m}(\hat{\Gamma} - \Gamma) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \tau^2)$$

$\tau^2$  의 일치 추정량  $\hat{\tau} = m^{-1}(\sum_i (r_i - \bar{r})^2 + \sum_i (s_i - \bar{s})^2)$

$\Gamma$  의 confidence interval :

$$\hat{\Gamma} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \hat{\tau} / \sqrt{m}$$



## 4. Exploring the Forest - Multiresolution Local Variable Importance

local variable importance를 평가하는 가장 알려져 있는 방법은  $\mu$ 의 gradient를 추정하는 방법, 즉 local linear approximation을 사용하는 방법이다.

forest guided local linear smoother를 사용하여 gradient와 standard error를 추정할 수 있었다.

$$\beta_{h,j}(x) = \sum_i Y_i \ell_{ij}(x; hH_x)$$

where  $\ell_{ij}(x; hH_x)$ 는 벡터  $e_{j+1}^T (X_x^T W_x X_x)^{-1} X_x W_x$ 의  $i$ 번째 요소

## 4. Exploring the Forest - Multiresolution Local Variable Importance

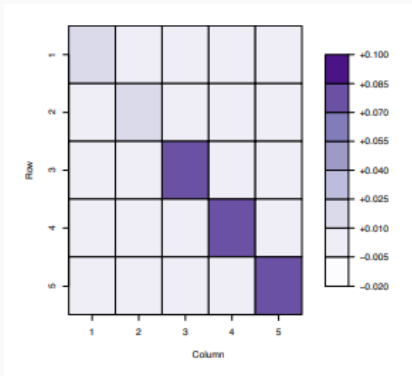
$\hat{\beta}_{h,j}$   $\hat{=}$  standard error

$$se_{h,j}(x) = \sqrt{\sum_i \hat{\sigma}^2(X_i) \ell_{ij}(x; hH_x)}$$

$1 - \alpha$  variability interval:

$$\hat{\beta}_{h,j}(x) \pm z_{\alpha/2} se_{j,h}(x)$$

## 5. Examples - Synthetic Exmple



(a) Barycenter of bandwidth matrix

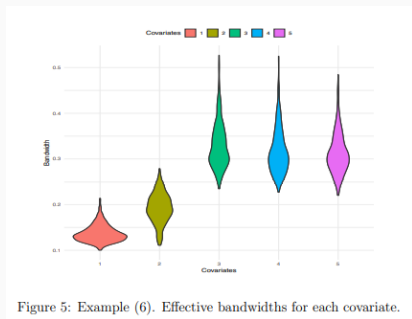


Figure 5: Example (6). Effective bandwidths for each covariate.

(b) Effective bandwidths

## 5. Examples - Synthetic Exmple

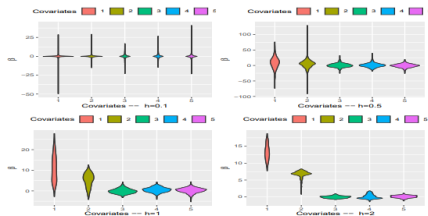


Figure 6:  $\{\hat{\beta}_j(X_1), \dots, \hat{\beta}_j(X_n)\}$  for each covariate at four resolutions,  $h = 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2$ .

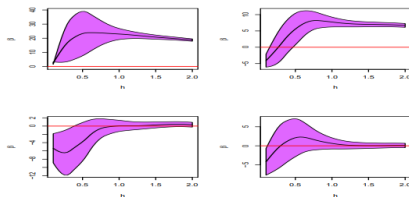
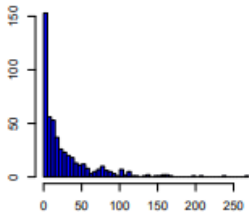
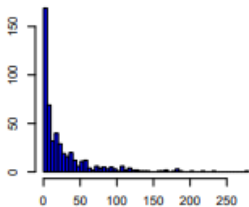


Figure 7: Variability intervals for  $\hat{\beta}_{1,h}(x), \dots, \hat{\beta}_{4,h}(x)$  at  $x = (1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$ .

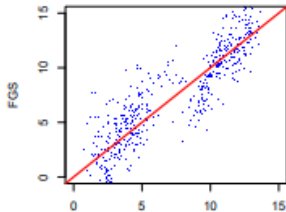
## 5. Examples - Synthetic Exmple



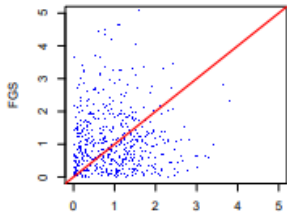
Squared Residuals From RF



Squared Residuals From FGS



Forest



Forest