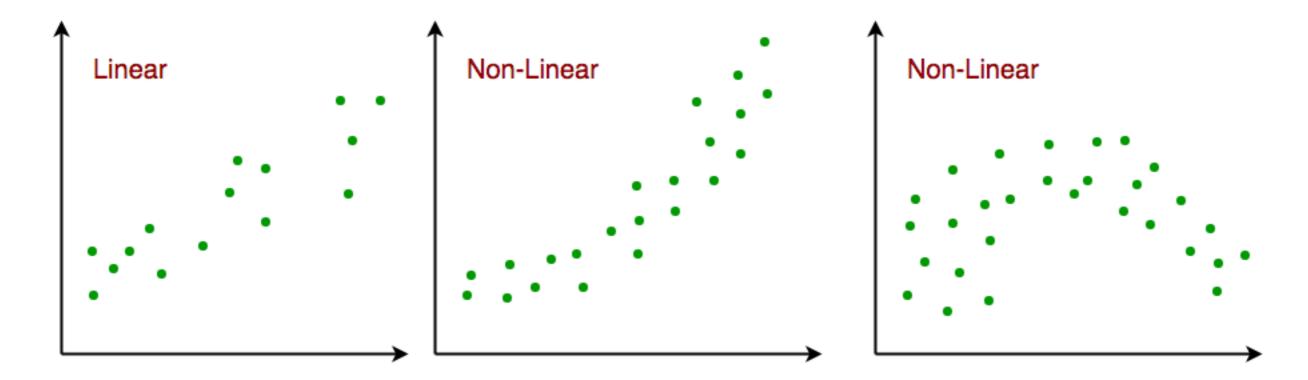
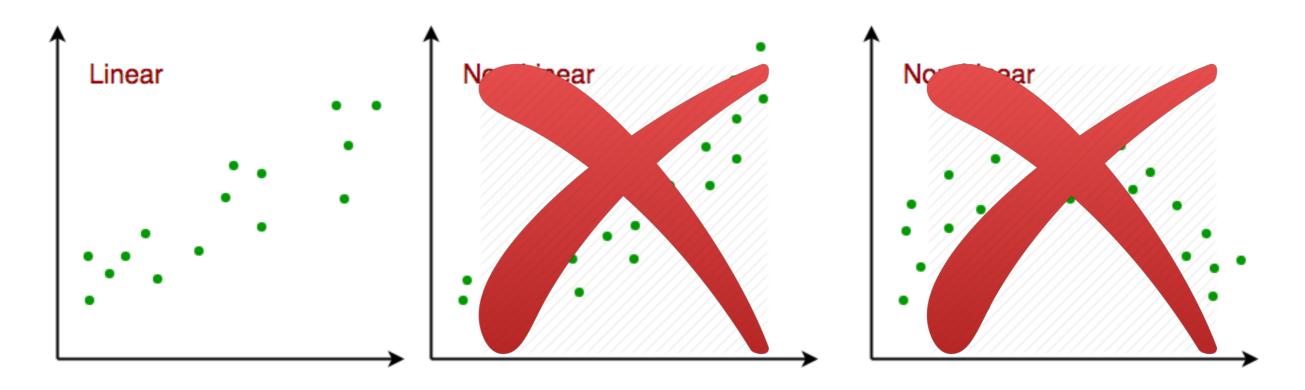
## Repaso Regresión

(lineal y logística)



https://cdncontribute.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/python-linear-regression-4.png



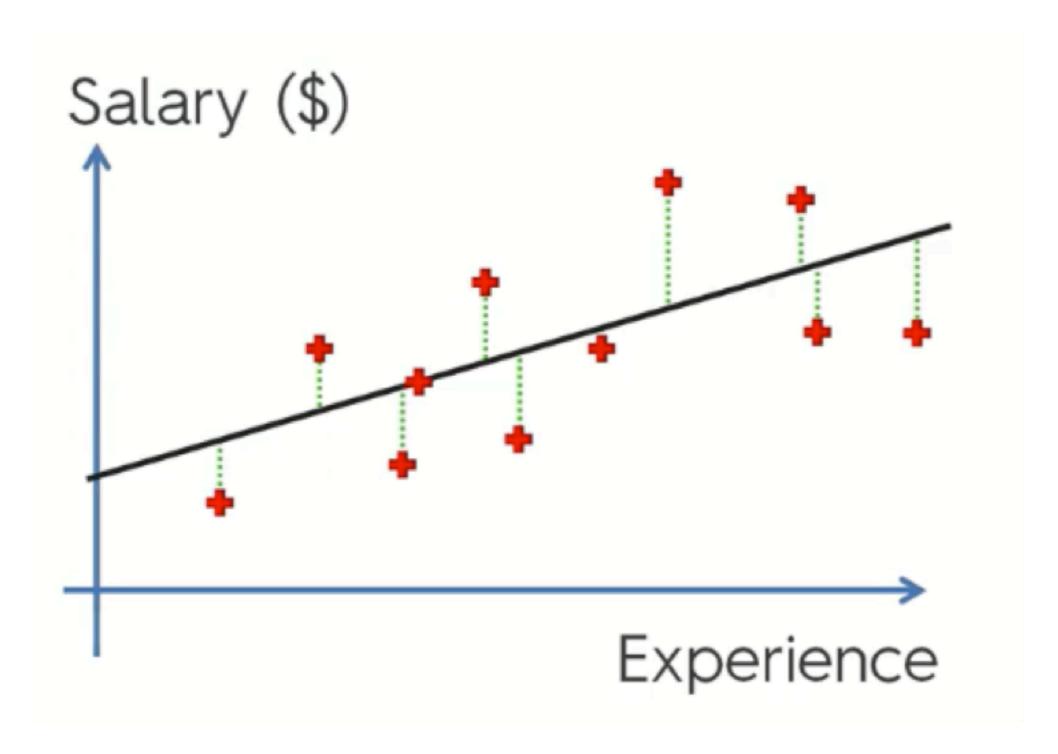
https://cdncontribute.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/python-linear-regression-4.png

#### Regresión lineal con una variable.

$$y = mx + n$$

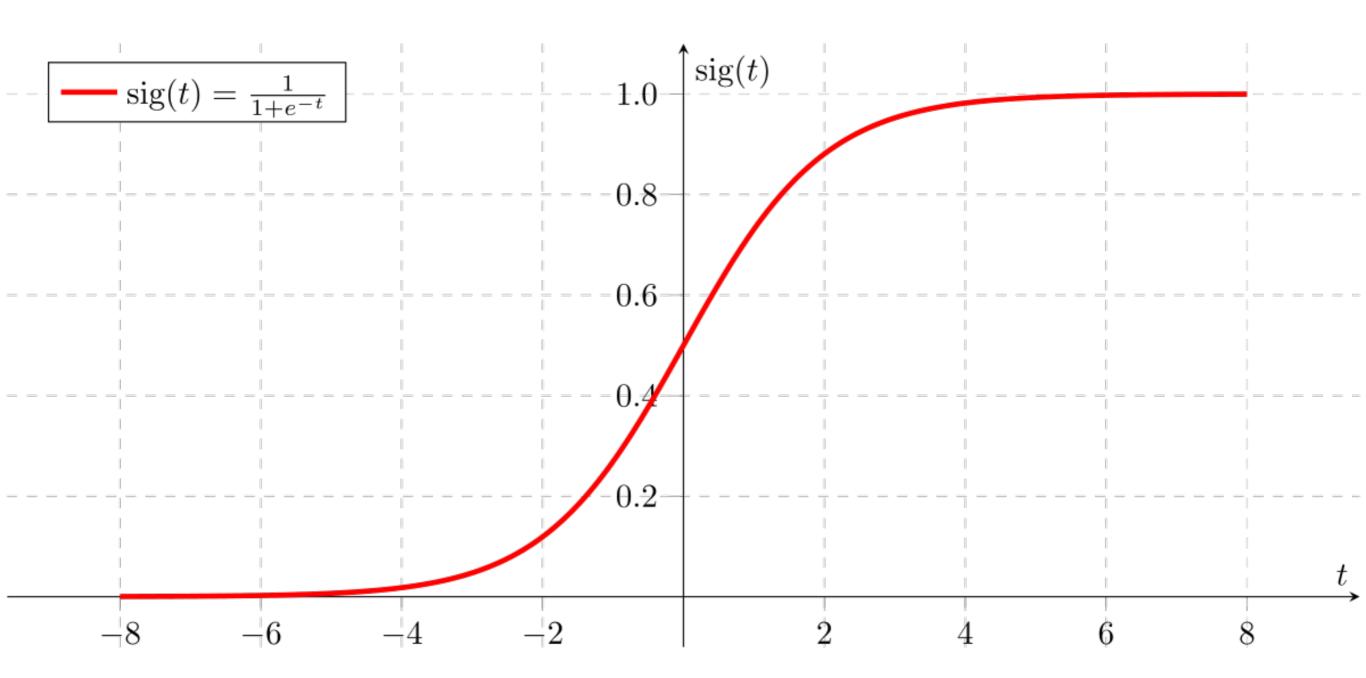
Regresión lineal múltiple.

$$y = n + \sum_{x_i \in x} m_i x_i$$



https://sds-platform-private.s3-us-east-2.amazonaws.com/uploads/ 37\_blog\_image\_1.png

#### Función logística (sigmoide)



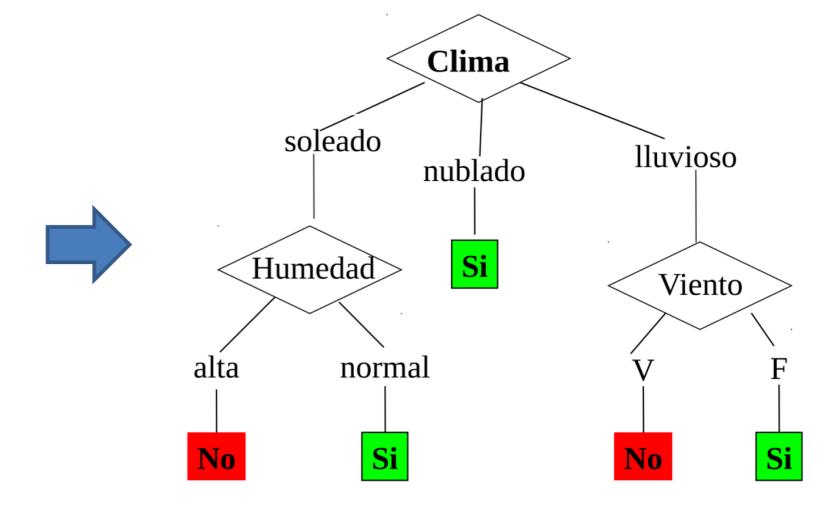
https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1600/1\*RqXFpiNGwdiKBWyLJc\_E7g.png

## Repaso Árboles de decisión

(clasificación y regresión)

Clima	Temperatura	Humedad	Viento	Jugar?
soleado	alta	alta	F	No
soleado	alta	alta	V	No
nublado	alta	alta	F	Si
Iluvioso	Agradable	alta	F	Si
Iluvioso	frio	normal	F	Si
Iluvioso	frio	normal	V	No
nublado	frio	normal	V	Si
soleado	Agradable	alta	F	No
soleado	frio	normal	F	Si
Iluvioso	Agradable	normal	F	Si
soleado	Agradable	normal	V	Si
nublado	Agradable	alta	V	Si
nublado	alta	normal	F	Si
Iluvioso	Agradable	alta	V	No

Clima	Temperatura	Humedad	Viento	Jugar?
soleado	alta	alta	F	No
soleado	alta	alta	V	No
nublado	alta	alta	F	Si
lluvioso	Agradable	alta	F	Si
lluvioso	frio	normal	F	Si
Iluvioso	frio	normal	V	No
nublado	frio	normal	V	Si
soleado	Agradable	alta	F	No
soleado	frio	normal	F	Si
Iluvioso	Agradable	normal	F	Si
soleado	Agradable	normal	V	Si
nublado	Agradable	alta	V	Si
nublado	alta	normal	F	Si
Iluvioso	Agradable	alta	V	No



# ¿Cómo elijo la variable para el "corte"?

# Árboles para clasificación

#### Entropía

$$H(S) = -\sum_{clases} p_i log_2(p_i)$$

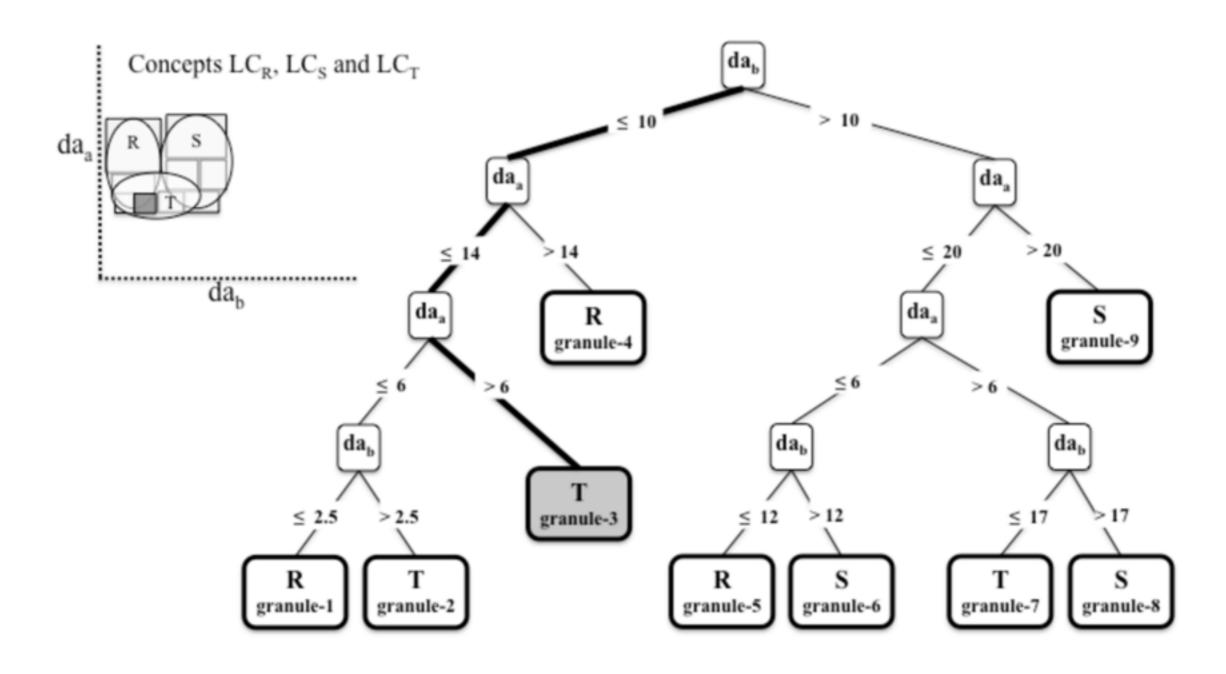
#### Ganancia de información

$$IG = H(S) - \sum \frac{|S_v|}{|S|} H(s_v)$$

 $GainRatio(S, A) \equiv \frac{Gain(S, A)}{SplitInformation(S, A)}$ 

 $SplitInformation(S, A) \equiv -\sum_{i=1}^{c} \frac{|S_i|}{|S|} \log_2 \frac{|S_i|}{|S|}$ 

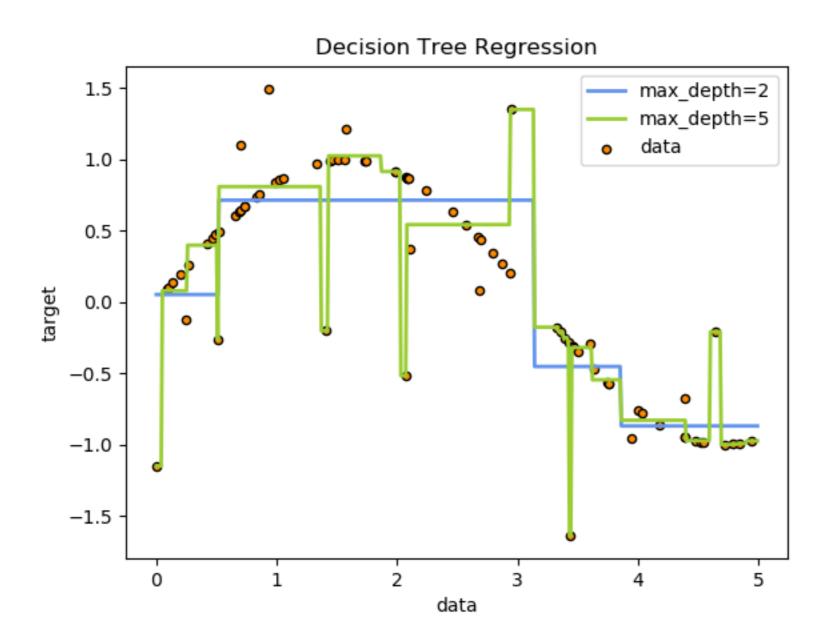
#### Variables numéricas



https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bart\_Gajderowicz/publication/248703533/figure/fig8/AS:644673399975938@1530713524260/Decision-tree-classification-with-2-numeric-data-attributes-for-sub-classes-of-LC-A.png

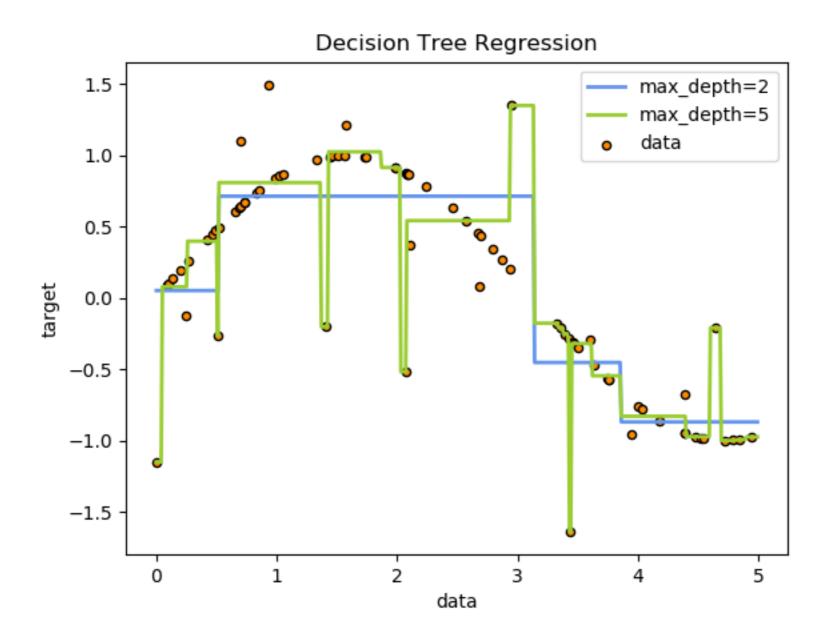
# Árboles para regresión

#### Regresión



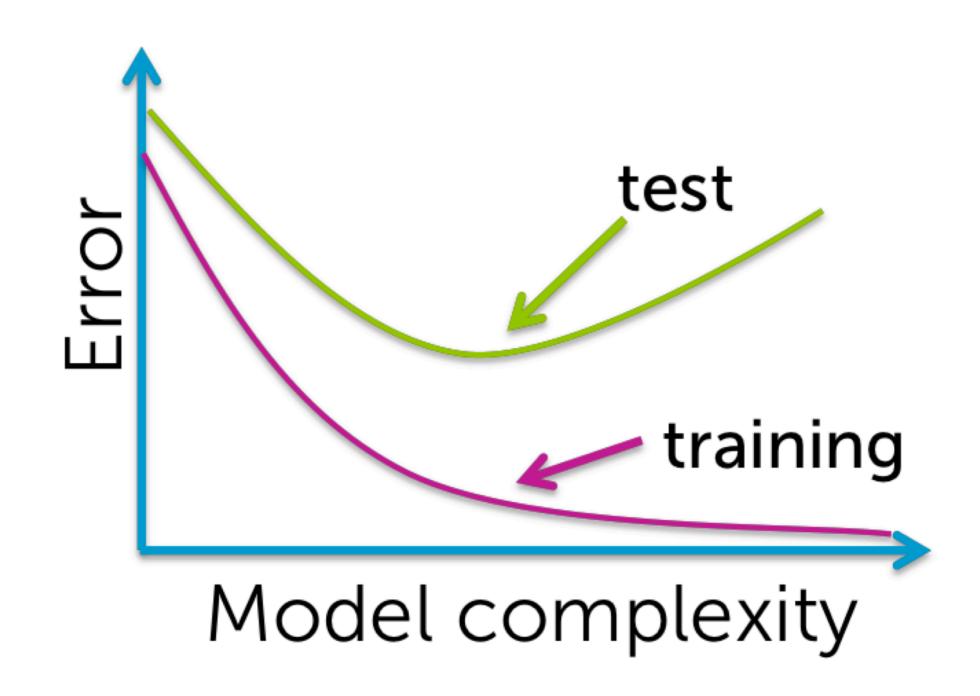
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/\_images/sphx\_glr\_plot\_tree\_regression\_0011.png

#### Elegir variable split



https://scikit-learn.org/stable/\_images/sphx\_glr\_plot\_tree\_regression\_0011.png

## Overfitting en Árboles



(ahora después de entrenar)

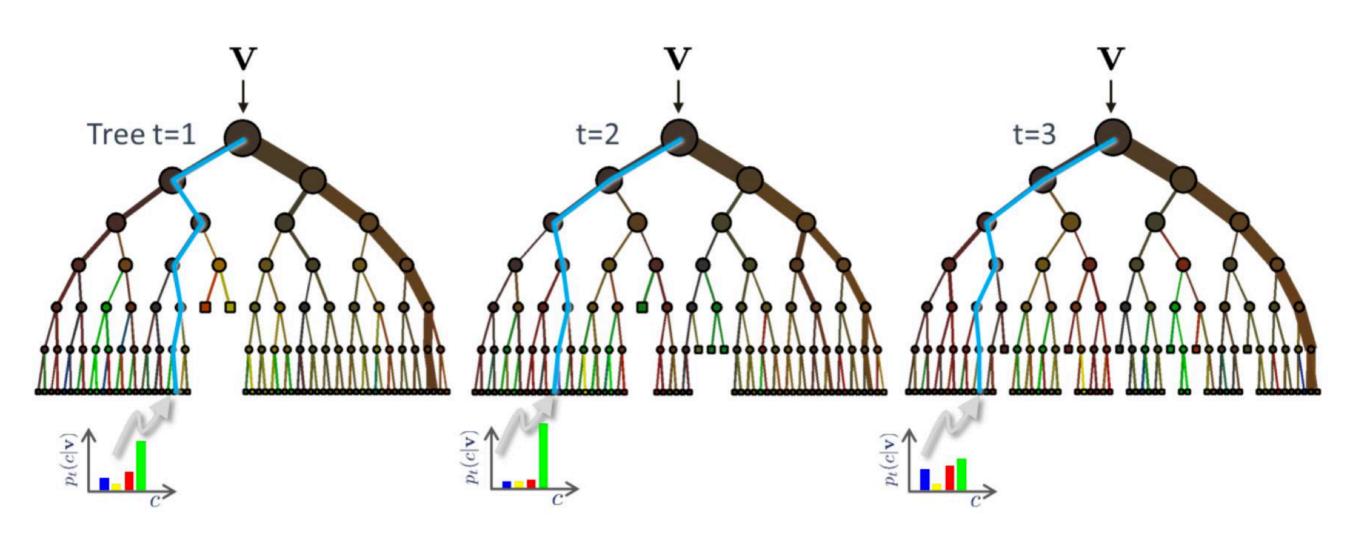
$$\dfrac{\operatorname{err}(\operatorname{prune}(T,t),S)-\operatorname{err}(T,S)}{|\operatorname{leaves}(T)|-|\operatorname{leaves}(\operatorname{prune}(T,t))|}$$

### Ensambles

"The reason that model averaging works is that different models will usually not make all the same errors on the test set."

Page 256, Deep Learning, 2016.

#### Modelos no correlacionados



### Variar datos "train"

"... a natural way to reduce the variance and hence increase the prediction accuracy of a statistical learning method is to take many training sets from the population, build a separate prediction model using each training set, and average the resulting predictions. [...] Of course, this is not practical because we generally do not have access to multiple training sets. Instead, we can bootstrap, by taking repeated samples from the (single) training data set."

Pages 216-317, <u>An Introduction to Statistical Learning with</u>
 <u>Applications in R</u>, 2013.

#### Pregunta:

Estime error que tendrá el modelo en el set de test usando datos de entrenamiento.

## Variar modelos

"Training the same under-constrained model on the same data with different initial conditions will result in different models given the difficulty of the problem, and the stochastic nature of the learning algorithm."

https://machinelearningmastery.com/ensemble-methods-for-deep-learning-neural-networks/

## Pregunta:

## Variar forma de combinar

"average these points in weight space, and use a network with these averaged weights, instead of forming an ensemble by averaging the outputs of networks in model space"

 Averaging Weights Leads to Wider Optima and Better Generalization, 2018. promedio,
suma ponderada,
modelo elige cual es el mejor para cada caso, (ej. datos lineales?)
boosting,
etc.

## Motivación ensambles de árboles

Gradient boosted machines and deep neural nets have dominated recent Kaggle competitions

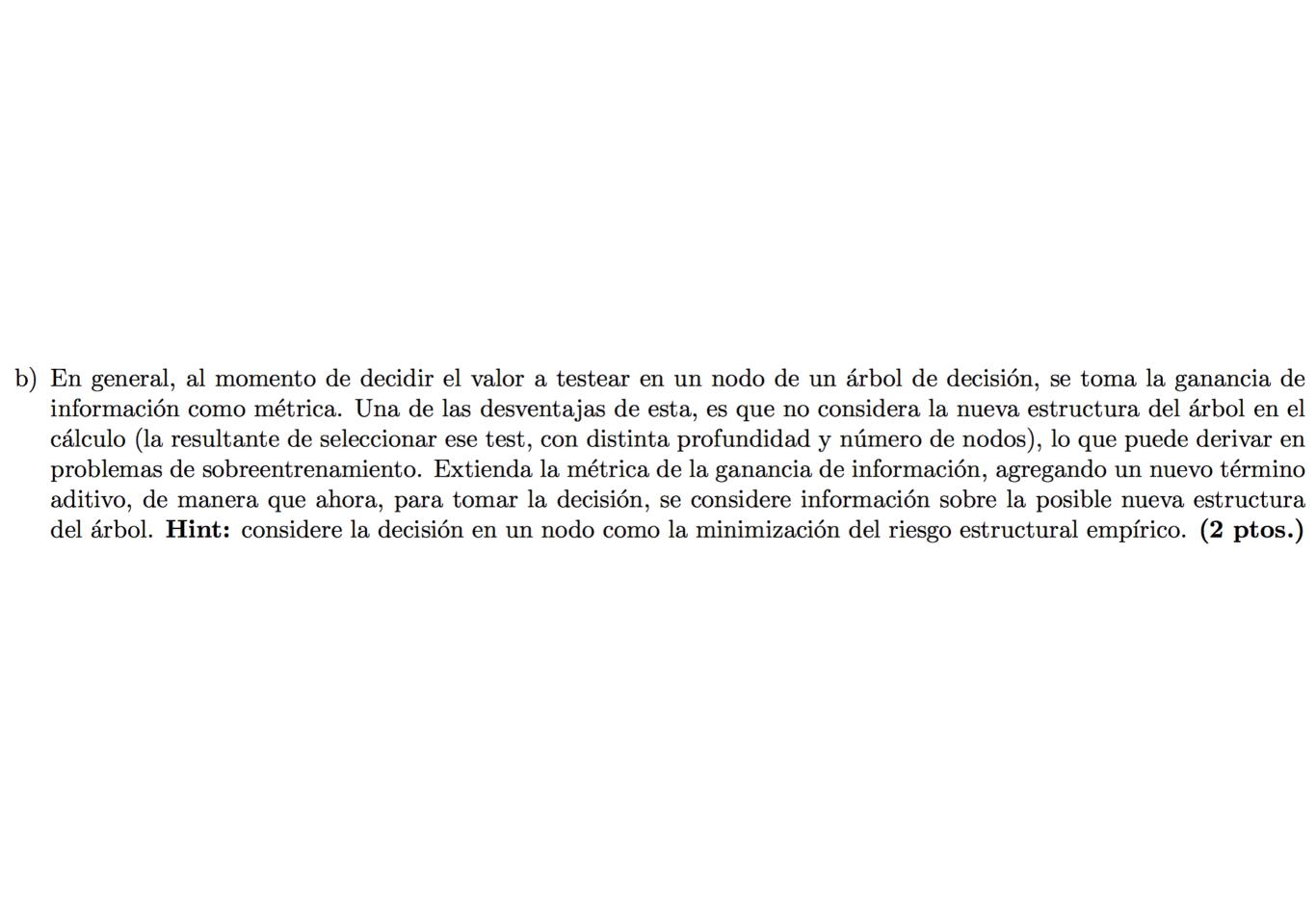
Competition	Туре	Winning ML Library/Algorithm
Liberty Mutual	Regression	XGBoost
Caterpillar Tubes	Regression	Keras + XGBoost + Reg. Forest
Diabetic Retinopathy	Image	SparseConvNet + RF
Avito	CTR	XGBoost
Taxi Trajectory 2	Geostats	Classic neural net
Grasp and Lift	EEG	Keras + XGBoost + other CNN
Otto Group	Classification	Stacked ensemble of 35 models
Facebook IV	Classification	skleam GBM

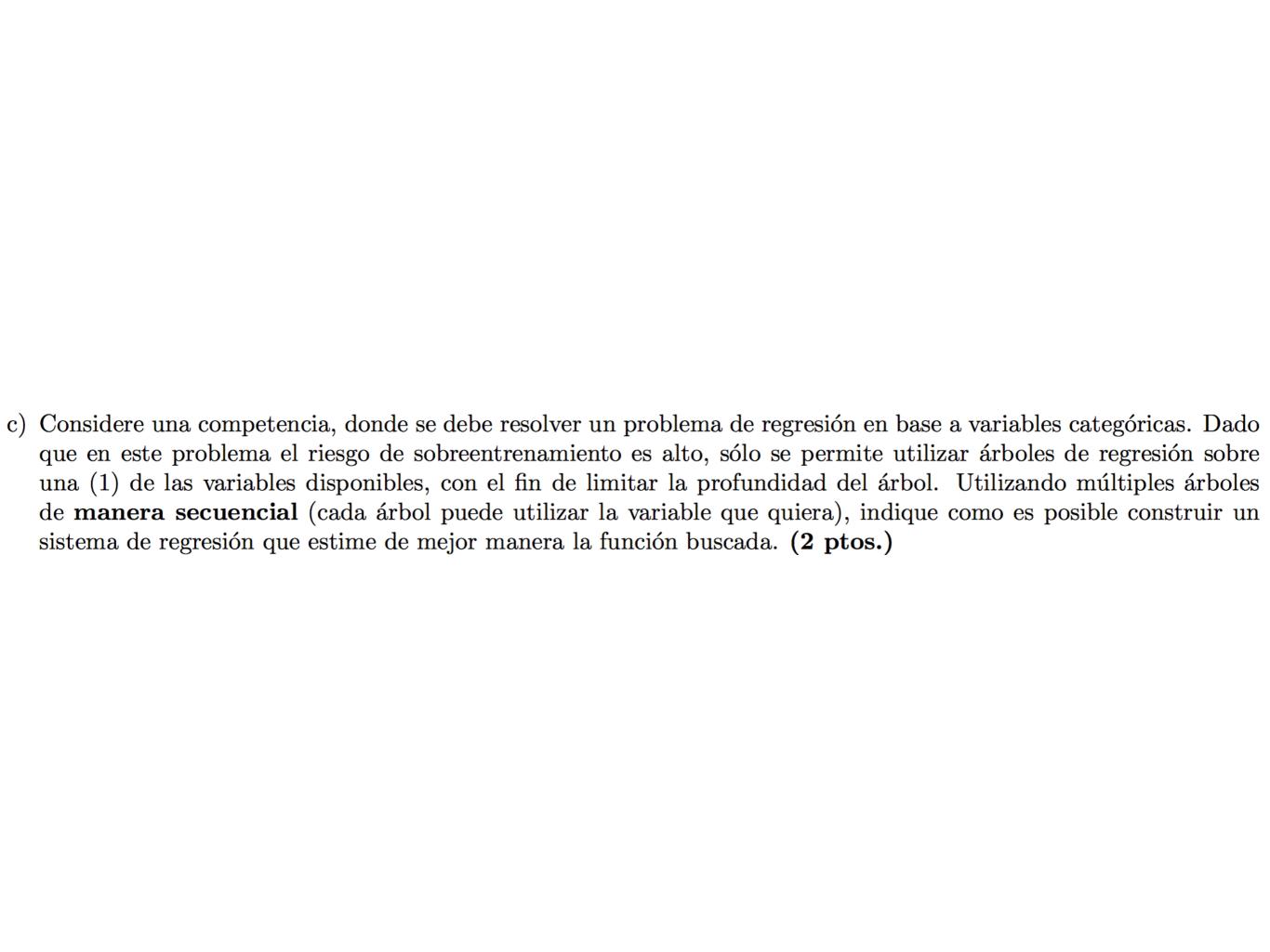
## Ejercicios

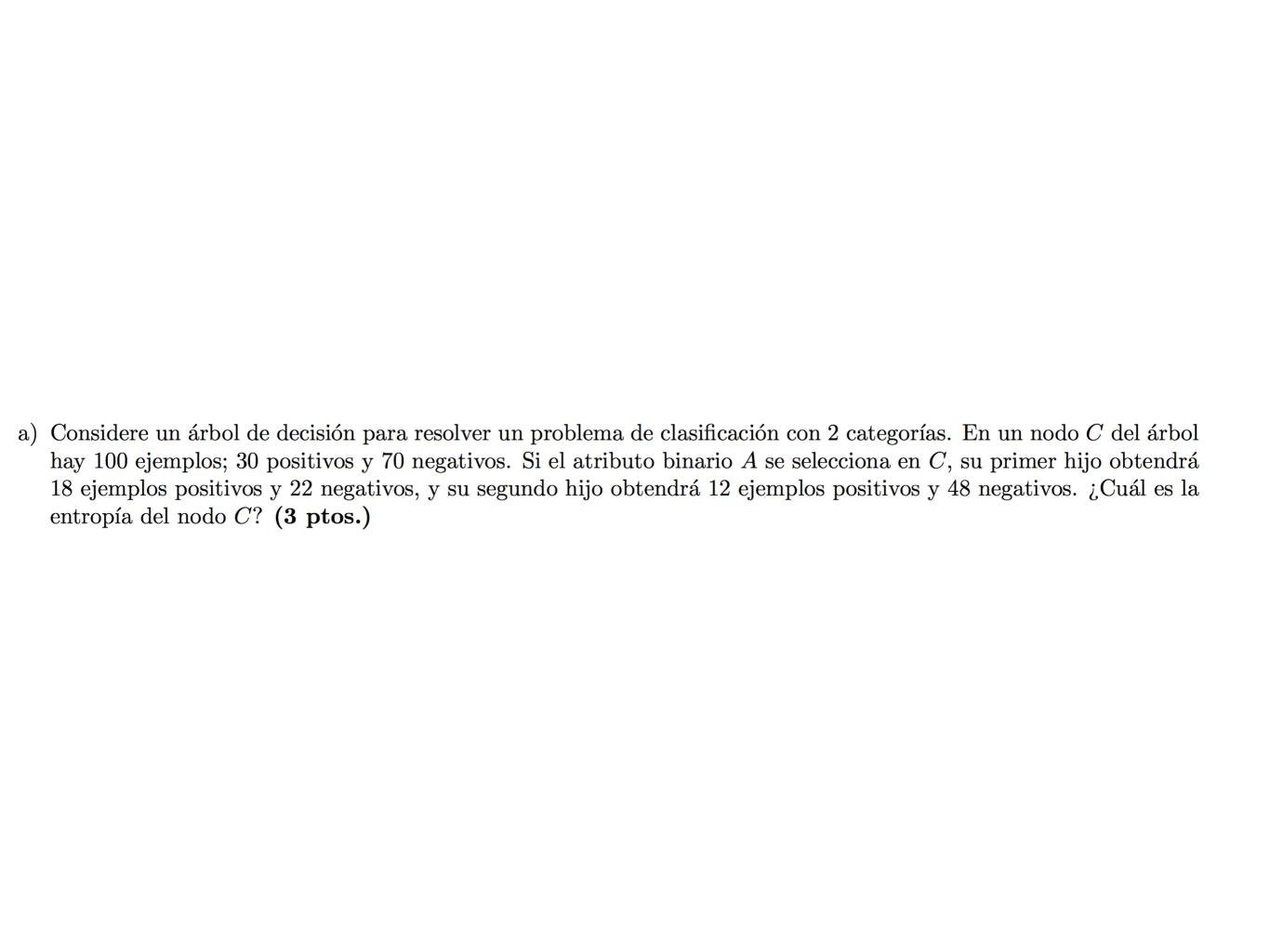
1.4.	Si un algoritmo alcanza un 100% de efectividad en el set de entrenamiento, entonces se garantiza que la hipótesis respectiva tendrá un alto grado de generalidad para clasificar nuevas instancias.

1.9. Si un modelo lineal y otro cuadrático modelan igualmente bien los datos, uno debería preferir	el cuadrático.

e) ¿En qué situaciones es preferible utilizar el radio de ganancia por sobre la ganancia d	e información?







<ul> <li>j. Explique por qué se considera a un árbol de decisión como una técnica de sube cación.</li> </ul>	spacios de clasifi-

I. Explique por qué es importante usar un set de validación al podar un árbol de decisión.

#### 2. (16 puntos) Árboles de decisión

Considere el siguiente set de entrenamiento:

A	В	C	Class
1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0

**a.** (4 pts) Encuentre un árbol de decisión de profundidad mínima que permita clasificar estos registros sin error.