课后练习4

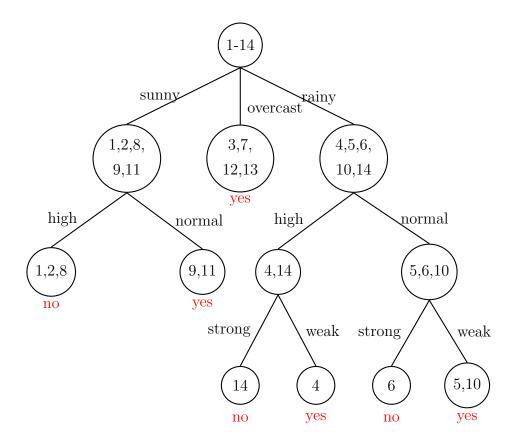
1 问题一

1.1

设四个属性分别为O, T, H, W,则我们可以分别计算它们对应的information gain.

$$\begin{split} H(D) &= -(\frac{9}{14}\log\frac{9}{14} + \frac{5}{14}\log\frac{5}{14}) \approx 0.94029 \\ g(D,O) &= H(D) - H(D|O) \\ &= H(D) - (\frac{5}{14}[-(\frac{3}{5}\log\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\log\frac{2}{5})] + \frac{4}{14}[-(\frac{4}{4}\log\frac{4}{4})] + \frac{5}{14}[-(\frac{3}{5}\log\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\log\frac{2}{5})]) \\ &= 0.24675 \\ g(D,T) &= H(D) - H(D|T) \\ &= H(D) - (\frac{4}{14}[-(\frac{2}{4}\log\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}\log\frac{2}{4})] + \frac{6}{14}[-(\frac{4}{6}\log\frac{4}{6} + \frac{2}{6}\log\frac{2}{6})] + \frac{4}{14}[-(\frac{1}{4}\log\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\log\frac{3}{4})]) \\ &= 0.029227 \\ g(D,H) &= H(D) - H(D|H) \\ &= H(D) - (\frac{7}{14}[-(\frac{3}{7}\log\frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{7}\log\frac{4}{7})] + \frac{7}{14}[-(\frac{1}{7}\log\frac{1}{7} + \frac{6}{7}\log\frac{6}{7})]) \\ &= 0.15184 \\ g(D,W) &= H(D) - H(D|W) \\ &= H(D) - (\frac{8}{14}[-(\frac{2}{8}\log\frac{2}{8} + \frac{6}{8}\log\frac{6}{8})] + \frac{6}{14}[-(\frac{3}{6}\log\frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6}\log\frac{3}{6})]) \\ &= 0.04813 \end{split}$$

根据计算得到的information gain, 我们可以相应建树:



1.2

根据得到的树模型可知,此时到达了{9,11}节点,应该进行户外活动

2 问题二

2.1

使用Bootstrapping方法,从N个样本中每次选一个,有放回地选择N'=pN次,那么一个样本未被选中的概率即为

$$P = (1 - \frac{1}{N})^{N'}$$
$$= (1 - \frac{1}{N})^{pN}$$

当N趋于无穷时,

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{N})^{pN}$$

$$= \left(\lim_{N \to \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{N})^N\right)^p$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^p$$

$$= e^{-p}$$

因此总共有 $N \cdot e^{(-p)}$ 个样本不会被采样到

2.2

一个样本被分类错误,当且仅当有至少两个决策树的分类是错误的.因此被错误分类的总概率为

$$E(G) = E(g_1)E(g_2)E(g_3) + E(g_1)E(g_2)(1 - E(g_3)) + E(g_1)(1 - E(g_2))E(g_3) + (1 - E(g_1))E(g_2)E(g_3)$$

$$= 0.15 \times 0.25 \times 0.3 + 0.15 \times 0.25 \times 0.7 + 0.15 \times 0.75 \times 0.3 + 0.85 \times 0.25 \times 0.3$$

$$= 0.135$$

3 问题三

3.1

已知平方损失函数为

$$L(h) = \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D} (y_i - g^{(T)}(x_i))^2$$

设第t步得到的 $g^{(t)}(x_i)$ 与 y_i 的残差为 $r_i^{(t)}$:

$$r_i^{(t)} = y_i - g^{(t)}(x_i)$$

求偏导得到

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_t} = \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D} 2(y_i - g^{(T-1)}(x_i) - \alpha_t f_t(x_i))(-f_t(x_i)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D} (y_i - g^{(T-1)}(x_i) - \alpha_t f_t(x_i)) f_t(x_i) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D} f_t(x_i)(y_i - g^{(T-1)}(x_i)) = \alpha_t \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D} f_t^2(x_i) \quad (f_t^2(x_i) = 1)$$

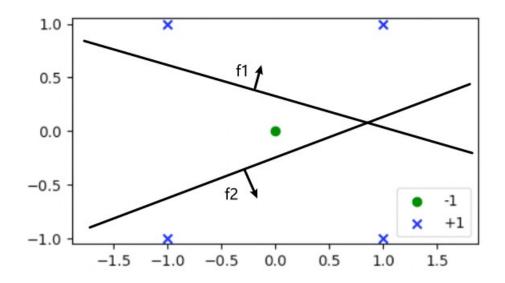
$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_t = \frac{\sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D} f_t(x_i) r_i^{T-1}}{|D|}$$

3.2

T最小为2,如图所示,对于 f_1 ,有两个点被分错,于是

$$e_1 = 0.4$$

 $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2}\log(1.5) = 0.2027$



可以更新参数得到

$$\bar{w}_{1}^{(2)} = \bar{w}_{2}^{(2)} = 0.2449$$

$$\bar{w}_{3}^{(2)} = \bar{w}_{4}^{(2)} = \bar{w}_{5}^{(2)} = 0.1633$$

$$w_{1}^{(2)} = w_{2}^{(2)} = 0.245$$

$$w_{3}^{(2)} = w_{4}^{(2)} = w_{5}^{(2)} = 0.167$$

对于 f_2 ,同样有两个点被分错

$$e_2 = 0.334$$

 $\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2}\log(0.666/0.334) = 0.151$

可以发现此时 f_1 和 f_2 就可以将数据集正确分类,因此 $T_{min}=2$

3.3

可以从以下几个角度来缓解Adaboost过拟合:

- 1. 增大数据集
- 2. 降低弱分类器 f_t 的复杂度
- 3. 增加正则化项,使用L1或L2正则化

4 问题四

4.1

协方差矩阵为

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & k(x_1, x_2) & k(x_1, x_3) \\ k(x_2, x_1) & k(x_2, x_2) & k(x_2, x_3) \\ k(x_3, x_1) & k(x_3, x_2) & k(x_3, x_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.61 & 0.14 \\ 0.61 & 1 & 0.61 \\ 0.14 & 0.61 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.2

$$\mu(x^*) = k^T(x^*)K^{-1}y$$

$$= \left(k(x_1, x_4) \quad k(x_2, x_4) \quad k(x_3, x_4)\right)K^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 0.6\\ 1.5\\ 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2.23$$

$$\sigma^2(x^*) = k(x^*, x^*) - k^T(x^*)K^{-1}k(x^*)$$

$$= 1 - k^T(x^*)K^{-1}k(x^*)$$

$$= 0.52$$

4.3

$$\mu(x^*) = k^T(x^*)(K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1}y$$

$$= \left(k(x_1, x_4) \quad k(x_2, x_4) \quad k(x_3, x_4)\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 & 0.61 & 0.14 \\ 0.61 & 1.5 & 0.61 \\ 0.14 & 0.61 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1.28$$

$$\sigma^2(x^*) = k(x^*, x^*) - k^T(x^*)(K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1}k(x^*)$$

$$= 1 - k^T(x^*)(K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1}k(x^*)$$

$$= 0.74$$