## 统计学习第五章

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## 第五章 Trees and Forest

- ・课程目标
  - CART
  - MARS
  - Boosting
  - Random Forests
  - Chap 9, 10, 15

#### **CART**

- · Classification and Regression Tree
- piecewise-constant regression
- partion of the feature space

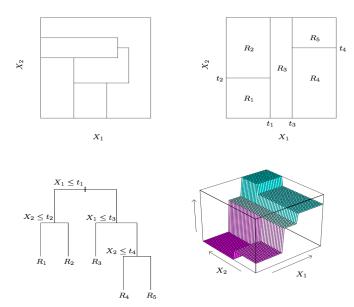


图: piece-wise constant function

- Input Data:  $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, ..., N$  with  $x_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, ..., x_{ip}) \in \mathbb{R}^p$
- ・ 把数据分成 M 个区域,记为  $R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_m$
- Model:  $f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} c_m I(x \in R_m)$
- ・如果  $R_1, R_2, ..., R_m$  是已知的, 利用最小二乘  $\min \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i f(x_i))^2$  可以得到

$$\hat{c}_m = ave(y_i|x_i \in R_m).$$

- · 怎样得到区域的划分?
- · greedy method
  - 对于每一变量,可以从某个value处,将空间一分为二  $R_1(j,s) = \{X | X_i \le s\}$  and  $R_2(j,s) = \{X | X_i > s\}$ .
  - 对于任意的 (j,s) 我们都可以得到一个Loss

$$\min_{c_1} \sum_{x_i \in R_1(j,s)} (y_i - c_1)^2 + \min_{c_2} \sum_{x_i \in R_2(j,s)} (y_i - c_1)^2$$

- 寻找 最好的(j, s),就得到了feature space 的一个划分。
- 然后再将每一个的划分出来的区域,进行同样的划分
- · 什么时候算法停止?

- · 通常的做法是,让 Regression tree 一直长下去, 直至一些叶子结点含有的数据很少(比如5个点), 形成  $T_0$
- · 然后考虑剪枝
- ・ 定义一些量:

$$N_m = \#\{x_i : x_{\in}R_m\}, \hat{c}_m = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{x_i \in R_m} y_i$$

$$Q_m(T) = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{x_i \in R_m} (y_i - \hat{c}_m)^2$$

$$C_{\alpha}(T) = \sum_{m=1}^{T} N_m Q_m(T) + \alpha |T|.$$

· find the best sub-tree

$$T_{\alpha} = \arg\min_{T \subset T_0} C_{\alpha}(T)$$

· choose  $\alpha$  by cross-validation and report

$$T_{\hat{lpha}}$$

#### **Classification Trees**

- · Regression tree 使用最小二乘来定义loss
- · Classification 不能使用最小二乘,需要定义一些新的Loss
- · 在节点 m (区域 m), 令

$$\hat{p}_{mk} = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{x_i \in R_m} I(y_i = k).$$

•  $\Leftrightarrow k(m) = \arg \max_k \hat{p}_{mk}$ 

#### **Classification Trees**

- · 常用的Loss function
  - Misclassification error:

$$\frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{x_i \in R_m} I(y_i \neq k(m)) = 1 - \hat{p}_{mk(m)}$$

- Gini index:  $\sum_{k \neq k'} \hat{p}_{mk} \hat{p}_{mk'} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \hat{p}_{mk} (1 \hat{p}_{mk})$
- Cross-entroty or deviance:  $-\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{p}_{mk} \log(\hat{p}_{mk})$

# MARS: Multivariace Adaptive Regression Splines

- ・一种非线性建模
- · 很适合高维数据
- ・ 分片常数(CART) → 分片线性

・ MARS uses expansions in piecewise linear basis functions of the form  $(x-t)_+$  和  $(t-x)_+$ 

$$(x-t)_{+} = \begin{cases} x-t & \text{if } x > t, \\ 0 & \text{if } x \le t \end{cases} \text{ and } (t-x)_{+} = \begin{cases} t-x & \text{if } x < t, \\ 0 & \text{if } x \ge t \end{cases}$$

MARS basis

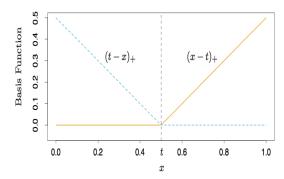


图: Basis for MARS

#### · Example:

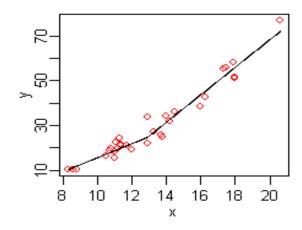


图: Basis for MARS

$$\hat{y} = 25 + 6.1(x - 13)_{+} - 3.1(13 - x)_{+}.$$

· the model has the form

$$f(x) = \beta_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \beta_m h_m(x),$$

where  $h_m(x)$  is a function in C defined below.

$$C = \{(X_j - t)_+, (t - X_j)_+\}_{j=1,2,\dots,n; t \in \{x_{k,j}, k=1,2,\dots,n\}}.$$

· could add higher-order term.

· greedy step-wise regression

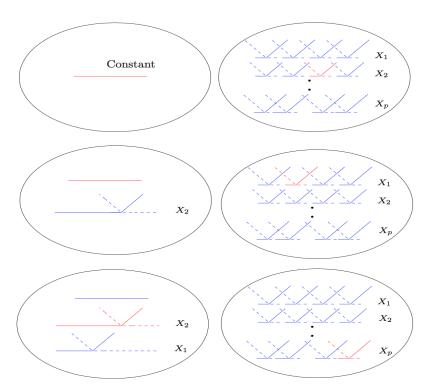


图: Basis for MARS

## **Boosting**

- · Boosting 最初是用来做分类问题的
- · 它将一些弱分类器组合起来, 形成一个能力很强的分类器
- Adaboost
- Logitboost

## **Boosting**

- · 考虑二分类问题
- ・ 观测的类别用二值变量  $Y \in \{-1, +1\}$
- · 给定预测变量 X, 分类器 G(x) 取值 -1 or +1
- · 在训练样本上, 分类器的错误率定义为

$$err := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i \neq G(x_i))$$

· 弱分类器是指那些错误率仅仅比随机猜测好一点的分类 器,即

# Boosting [Discrete adaboost (Freund and Schapire 1996)]

- 1. 对所有的观测给予同样的权重
- 2. 重复下面的过程M次:
  - 1. 使用加权的数据训练一个弱分类器
  - 2. 计算训练误差  $err = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i} I(y_{i} \neq G(x_{i}))}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i}}$
  - 3. 计算组合系数  $\alpha_m = \log \frac{1 err_m}{err_m}$
  - 4. 更新权重  $w_i = w_i \exp[\alpha_m I(y_i \neq G_m(x_i))]$ .
- 3. 组合弱分类器,得到更好的分类器

$$G(x) = sign\left(\sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m G_m(x)\right).$$

## 一个例子: Decision stump

· Decision stump

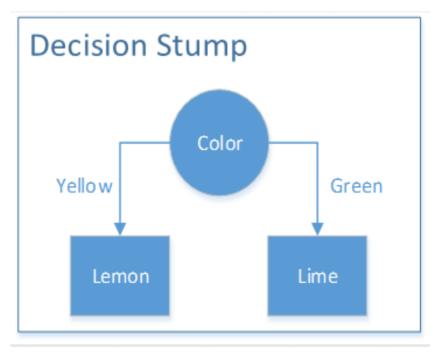


图: decision stump

## **Decision stump**

- · 数据结构
  - $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ , n 个观测, k个变量
  - $Y \in \{-1, +1\}^n$  lables
  - D weights
- Stumps (f, x, s)
  - f: 哪一个变量
  - x: 在哪个地方截断
  - s: +1 or -1
- $\cdot \leq (n-1) \times k \text{ stumps}$

## **Decision stump**

- · 使用 boosting,关键在于如何从加权的data (X, Y, D)训练 week classifier
- · 目标函数:maximize information gain or minimize classification error:

$$\min_{j,s} \sum_{k} D_k(\hat{y}_k(x_j,s) - y_k)^2.$$

- adaboosting is a newton method to solve an additive logistic regression
- ・ 首先看一个Loss function

$$J(F) = E\left(e^{-yF(x)}\right)$$

引理  $E(e^{-yF(x)})$  的解是:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{P(Y = 1|x)}{P(Y = -1|x)}.$$

## 引理的证明

证明

$$E(e^{-yF(x)}) = P(y = 1|x)e^{-F(x)} + P(Y = -1|x)e^{F(x)}$$
$$\frac{\partial E(e^{-yF(x)})}{\partial F(x)} = -P(y = 1|x)e^{-F(x)} + P(Y = -1|x)e^{F(x)}$$

· 注:

$$P(Y = 1|x) = \frac{e^{F(x)}}{e^{-F(x)} + e^{F(x)}}$$

**定理** Adaboosting 算法本质上是求解  $E(e^{-yF(x)})$  的newton法。

**证明**: 记当前的 F(x) 的估计为 F(x), 现寻求下一步的估计

$$J(F + cf) = E[e^{-y(F(x) + cf(x))}] \approx E[e^{-yF(x)} \left(1 - ycf(x) + \frac{c^2}{2}f^2(x)\right)]$$

上式的≈ 用的是Taylor 展开。

$$\hat{f}(x) = \arg\min_{f} E\left[e^{-yF(x)}\left(1 - ycf(x) + \frac{c^2}{2}f^2(x)\right)|x\right]$$

定义 
$$E_w(g(x,y)|x) := \frac{E(w(x,y)g(x,y)|x)}{E(w(x,y)|x)}$$
.

定义  $w(x,y) = e^{-yF(x)}$ .

$$\hat{f} = \arg\min_{f} E\left[e^{-yF(x)}\left(1 - ycf(x) + \frac{c^2}{2}f^2(x)\right)|x\right]$$

$$= \arg\min_{f} E_w\left[\left(1 - ycf(x) + \frac{c^2}{2}f^2(x)\right)|x\right]$$

$$= \arg\min_{f} E_w\left[\left(y - cf\right)^2|x\right]$$

$$= \arg\min_{f} E_w\left[\left(y - f\right)^2|x\right]$$

上式表明, f 可以通过一个加权最小二乘得到。权重  $w(x,y) = e^{-yF(x)}$ 

现计算步长 c. 注意

$$\hat{c} = \arg\min_{c} E[e^{-y(F(x)+cf(x))}]$$

$$= \arg\min_{c} E_{w}[e^{-cyf(x))}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1-e}{e},$$

其中  $e = E_w[1_{y \neq f(x)}]$ .

上述步骤给出了如何更新 F(x):

$$F(x) = F(x) + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - e}{e} \hat{f}(x).$$

在下一步Newton迭代步,权重更新为

$$w(x, y) = e^{-y[F(x) + \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1 - e}{e}\hat{f}(x)]}$$

$$= e^{-yF(x)} \cdot e^{-\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1 - e}{e}\right]y\hat{f}(x)}$$

$$= e^{-yF(x)} \cdot e^{-\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1 - e}{e}\right](2I_{y\neq \hat{f}(x)} - 1)}$$

$$\propto w(x, y) \cdot e^{\left[\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1 - e}{e}\right]I_{y\neq \hat{f}(x)}}$$

#### Real AdaBoost

- ・ AdaBoost 每次循环,定一个 classfier  $\hat{f}(x) \in \{-1, +1\}$
- · 如果规定,每次循环, f(x) 可以是一般实数,则得到 Real Adaboost 算法

#### Real AdaBoost

$$J(F(x) + f(x)) = E(e^{-y(F(x) + f(x))}) = E(e^{-yF(x)}e^{-yf(x)})$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = \arg\min_{f(x)} E(e^{-yF(x)}e^{-yf(x)}|x)$$

$$= \arg\min_{f(x)} e^{-f(x)}E(e^{-yF(x)}I_{y=1}|x) + e^{f(x)}E(e^{-yF(x)|x}I_{y=-1}|x)$$

$$= \arg\min_{f(x)} e^{-f(x)}E_w(I_{y=1}|x) + e^{f(x)}E_w(I_{y=-1}|x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{E_w(I_{y=-1}|x)}{E_w(I_{y=-1}|x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{P_w(Y=1|x)}{P_w(y=-1|x)}$$

## Real AdaBoost Algorithm

- 1. 初始化  $w_i = 1/N, i = 1, 2, ..., N$
- 2. Repeat for m = 1, 2, ..., M:

(2.1) 估计 
$$p_m(x) = \hat{P}_w(y = 1|x)$$

(2.2) 计算 
$$f_m(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{p_m(x)}{1 - p_m(x)}$$

- (2.3) 更新weights:  $w_i = w_i * e^{-y_i f_m(x_i)}, i = 1, 2, ..., N$
- 3. 输出 Classifier:  $sign(\sum_{m=1}^{M} f_m(x))$ .

#### **Different Loss functions**

 Losses could be viewed as approximations to Misclassification error:

Losses as Approximations to Misclassification Error

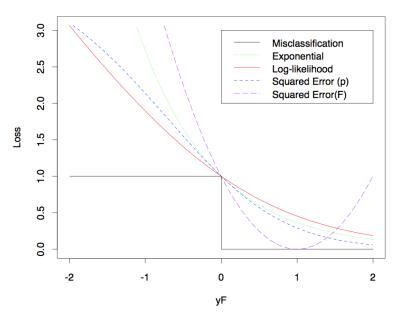


图: Different Loss functions

## **Log-likelihood Loss functions**

$$P(Y = 1|x) = p(x) := \frac{e^{F(x)}}{e^{F(x)} + e^{-F(x)}}.$$

$$P(Y = -1|x) = p(x) := \frac{e^{-F(x)}}{e^{F(x)} + e^{-F(x)}}.$$

$$P(Y = y|x) = \frac{e^{yF(x)}}{e^{yF(x)} + e^{-yF(x)}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2yF(x)}}.$$

$$E(\ell(y, x)) := E(\log(P(Y = y|x))) = -E\log(1 + e^{-2yF(x)}).$$

## Logit boosting

• If we use expected loglikelihood as the Loss function instead of E(-yF(x)), Newton algorithm gives Logit boosting.

考虑从当前F(x) 进一步优化目标函数:

$$E(\mathcal{E}(F(x) + f(x)))$$

Newton 法告诉我们

$$\hat{f}(x) = -H(x)^{-1}s(x),$$

其中 
$$s(x) = \frac{\partial E(\ell(F(x)+f(x)))}{\partial f(x)}|_{f(x)=0}$$

$$H(x) = \frac{\partial^2 E(\ell(F(x) + f(x)))}{\partial f(x)^2} \Big|_{f(x) = 0}$$

## Logit boosting

定义 
$$p(x) = \frac{e^{F(x)}}{e^{F(x)} + e^{-F(x)}}$$
  
定义  $y^* = (y+1)/2$ , 则
$$E(\ell(F(x))) = E(2y^*F(x) - \log(1 + e^{2F(x)}).$$

$$\frac{\partial E(\ell(F(x) + f(x)))}{\partial f(x)}|_{f(x=0)}$$

$$= \frac{-\partial E(2y^*(F(x) + f(x)) - \log(1 + e^{2F(x) + 2f(x)})}{\partial f(x)}|_{f(x)=0}$$

$$= 2E(y^* - p(x)|x)$$

$$H(x) = -4E(p(x)(1 - p(x))|x).$$

## Logit boosting

$$F(x) = F(x) - H(x)^{-1} s(x)$$

$$= F(x) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{E(y^* - p(x)|x)}{E(p(x)(1 - p(x))|x)}$$

$$= F(x) + \frac{1}{2} E_w \left( \frac{y^* - p(x)}{p(x)(1 - p(x))} |x \right) ,$$

其中 w(x) = p(x)(1 - p(x)).

注意:

$$E_w \left( \frac{y^* - p(x)}{p(x)(1 - p(x))} | x \right) = \arg \min_f E_w \left( f(x) - \frac{y^* - p(x)}{p(x)(1 - p(x))} \right)^2$$

## **Logit boosting Algorithm**

- 1. Start with wieghts  $w_i = 1/N$ , i = 1, 2, ..., N, F(x) = 0 and probability estimates  $p(x_i) = 1/2$ .
- 2. Reapeat for m = 1, 2, ..., M:
  - (2.1) 计算 working response and weights

$$z_i = \frac{y_i^* - p(x_i)}{p(x_i)(1 - p(x_i))} \ w_i = p(x_i)(1 - p(x_i))$$

(2.2) fit weighted least square

$$f_m = \arg\min_{f \in some\ class} \hat{E}_w \left( f(x) - \frac{y^* - p(x)}{p(x)(1 - p(x))} \right)^2$$

(2.3) 更新 
$$F(x) = F(x) + \frac{1}{2} f_m(x), p(x) = \frac{e^{F(x)}}{e^{-F(x)} + e^{F(x)}}.$$

3. Output  $sign(F(x)) = sign(\sum_{m=1}^{M} f_m(x))$ .

#### **Multi-class**

$$p_j(x) = \frac{e^{F_j(x)}}{\sum_{k=1}^{J} e^{F_k(x)}}$$

with  $\sum_{k=1}^{J} F_k(x) = 0$ .

$$F_j(x) = \log p_j(x) - \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \log p_k(x).$$

#### Random forests

随机森林首先通过 Bootstrap 样本构造一些决策树,然后将这些决策树的结果做一个平均,从而提高预测的精度。随机森林的具体过程如下。

Step 1: For b = 1 to B:

- (a)选取Bootstrap 样本
- (b)使用选取的样本,如下构造决策树: 随机选取m个变量,使用这m个变量构造回归树或者分类树。

#### Random forests

Step 2: 得到B颗决策树 $\{T_b(x), b = 1, 2, ..., B\}$ 。使用这B颗决策树,综合做最后的估计或预测:

对于回归:  $\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{b=1}^{B} T_b(x)$ 

对于分类:分别使用这B颗分类树做预测,最后使用投票的方式决定预测值。即  $\hat{Y}(x) = \arg\max_k \#\{b: T_b(x) = k\}$ .

## 作业

- · Due: Dec 14.
- -1. 产生一组simulated data

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{10} X_j^2 > 9.34 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

使用 stump + Adaboosting 对改组数据分类。Report 你的结果。

-2. 研究 spam email data。(参考书上 10.8)