AdaBoost-KNN Project Report

Author: 章翰宇 ID: 3220104133

本次作业的 notebook 代码以及报告等相关内容均已经上传至我的仓库

Introduction

Method

Reference

我参考了两篇文献以及 CSDN 论坛

- 一篇是改进的 AdaBoost 集成学习方法研究[D].暨南大学,2021.DOI:10.27167/d.cnki.gjinu.2020.001350.
- 一篇是 Zhu, H. Zou, S. Rosset, T. Hastie, "Multi-class AdaBoost", 2009.

CSDN 内容: https://blog.csdn.net/weixin 43298886/article/details/110927084

experiment environment

我使用 Anaconda 中的环境, 使用 jupyternotebook 进行编辑, 使用了 torch 库, 其版本为 2.2.1

```
[23]: print("PyTorch 版本:", torch.__version__)

PyTorch 版本: 2.2.1
```

Figure 1: 检查版本

CODES AND RESULTS

代码如下:

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import math
class KNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, k):
       super(KNN, self).__init__()
       self.k = k
   def forward(self, x_train, y_train, x_test,w_train):
       dists = torch.cdist(x_test, x_train) # 计算测试样本与训练样本之间的距离, 输出是: 第一行是 test 中
的第一个和 train 中的每一个分别的欧氏距离,第二行是 test 中第二个和 train 中每一个的欧氏距离
       _, indices = torch.topk(dists, self.k, largest=False) # 选择最近的 K 个样本的索引,存在
indices 申
       knn_labels = y_train[indices] # 获取最近的 K 个样本的标签
       # print(y_train[indices])
       vote\_pool=torch.zeros(x\_test.size()[0],x\_train.size()[0]) # 新建一个投票地,列数本来应该是类
```

```
的个数,但因为未知类的个数,不妨就取 train 几个样本,就有几个列,因为样本数一定大于类的个数,因此,类别数不能乱写,
比如一共就 4 个样本, 不能有样本是第 9 类的
       #print("vote init", vote pool)
       #print("hey",indices.size()[0])
       for j in range(0, indices.size()[0]):
          # print("this is j",j)
          for i in indices[j]: #对于每一个 X test 都有各自的投票池, 这是给第 j 个池子投票
              #print("this",i) #i的含义就是哪几个是 k 个最近点
              vote_pool[j][y_train[i]] += w_train[i] # y_train[i]表示 i 所在类的那个指标, 往这个类的
投票箱子里投权重那么多票
       #print("vote number", vote pool)
       #下面开始每一行各归某一行统票
       max indices = torch.argmax(vote pool, dim=1) #torch.argmax 对于 dim=1 这个维度考察, 找到票数最
多的, 存入 1 行多列的 max indices 中
       #print("max indices", max indices)
       #这个 max indices 代表胜出的类,第一个分量就是 X test 中的第一个点应该归到的类,第二个分量就是 X test
中第二个点应该归到的类
       return max indices
def adjust_weight(pred_labels,y_test,w_train,w_test,N): # 传入参数 N, 即分类的总个数, 相当于上图中的 N
   #方法是,根据上面得到的 pred labels 和我的 y test 一个分量一个分量对比过去,如果第 i 个分量不同,就代表第 i 个
数据是归类错误的
   error_index=torch.nonzero(pred_labels-y_test)
  # print("error index",error index)
   # 先计算分类错误率, error (就是上图中的 r error)
   numerator=0 #分子先设置为 0
   for i in error index:
     #print("index=",i.item())
     #print("w_test[i.item()]",w_test[i.item()])
     numerator += w_test[i.item()]
     # print("numerator is", numerator)
   error = numerator/sum(w_test).item() #分母是 test 集中的权重之和, 分子是 tets 集里分错的权重之和
   print("error",error)
   #下面计算alpha
   if error >0 and error < 1 :</pre>
     alpha = math.log((1-error)/error)+math.log(N-1) #这里的几段是为了防止分母为 0 的报错, error 得
在 0,1 中间
   #print("alpha",alpha)
   elif error==1:
       alpha=0
   else:
                #此时error=0 证明训练很好了,给它安排较大的权重 比如 10
       alpha = 1000
   #下面更新测试的样本权重,仅仅对于分错的遍历就行了,因为分对的那些权重是不变的(见上面的公式)
   for i in error index:
     w_test[i.item()]=w_test[i.item()]*math.exp(alpha)
   #print("new wieght",w_test)
```

```
#下面归一化权重, 此时是将所有的样本一起归一化, 要包括 train 和 test 两者
   totalsum=sum(w train)+sum(w test)
   w_train=w_train/totalsum
   w_test=w_test/totalsum
   #print("new wieght",w_train,w_test)
   return w_train, w_test, alpha
# # 打刮
def generate test and train(x data,y data,w data):
   permuted_indices = torch.randperm(x_data.size(0)) #这里取其他的几个也是可以的, 反正列数都是一样的
   #print(permuted indices)
   # 使用这个排列对张量进行重新排列
   x data = x data[permuted indices]
   y_data = y_data[permuted_indices]
   w_data = w_data[permuted_indices]
   #打乱后把前3个分出去,代表test,剩下的代表train
   x_{train} = x_{data}[4:]
   y_{train} = y_{data}[4:]
   w_train = w_data[4:]
   x_{test} = x_{data}[:4]
   y_test = y_data[:4]
   w_test = w_data[:4]
   #print("随机打乱第0维度后的张量: \n", x data,y data,w data)
   #print(x_test,x_train)
   #print(y_test,y_train)
   return x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test,w_train,w_test # 输出一共 6 个变量
class ModelStructure:
   def __init__(self, tensor1, tensor2, tensor3,tensor4):
       self.tensor1 = tensor1
       self.tensor2 = tensor2
       self.tensor3 = tensor3
       self.tensor4 = tensor4
classifier_array = []
def Classify(classifier_array,x_data,y_data,knn):
   #构造一个大投票池
   big_vote_pool = torch.zeros(x_data.size()[0],3) #x_data().size()[0]行3列,3其实是分的类别数,每
一行代表考察的样本,那一行就是他的投票池
   for subclassifier in classifier_array:
     pred labels = knn(subclassifier.tensor1, subclassifier.tensor2, x data ,
subclassifier.tensor3)
     #这里,带预测的数据就是 X data 原本的样本集,而其他三个位置分别是 classifier array 中的某一个结构体中的几
个张量
```

```
#print("pred_labels",pred_labels,"alpha",subclassifier.tensor4)
            for row in range(0, x data.size()[0]): #对于每一个样本遍历, 此时是某一个固定的子分类器上台投票
                    big vote pool[row][pred labels[row]] += subclassifier.tensor4 # 投出大小为 alpha 的一票
        #print(big vote pool)
        final_decision = torch.argmax(big_vote_pool, dim=1)
        #print(final_decision)
        predict error index=torch.nonzero(final decision-y data)
        print(predict_error_index.size(0))
        print("error rate",predict error index.size(0)/final decision.size(0))
def main():
        #这是原始输入数据。请在此自拟
        x_{data} = torch.tensor([[1.0, -2.0], [-2.0, 3.0], [3.0, 4.0], [1.2, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [-3.2, 4.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, -0.5], [0.02, 
3.5], [1.0, 2.0], [4,12], [10, -2], [3,14], [2.7,6], [5,1], [-4,2], [6, -2], [-0.5,2], [2,8],
                                                   [3,0],[2,1],[-2,2],[-1.5,5],[2,4.7],[3.8,10],[0.5,3],[0.6,1.8],[2,3],
[0.2,1.5],[-0.5,1],[-0.8,0.8],[-1,2.1]]
        y_data = torch.tensor([0,2,1,0,2, 2,1,1,0,1, 1,0,2,0,2,1, 0,0,2,2,1, 1,2,1,1,1,1,1,2])
        初始权重, 可以自己设置
        knn = KNN(3) #knn 中 k 取几
        for cnt in range(0,5):
               x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test,w_train,w_test =
generate test and train(x data,y data,w data)
                pred_labels = knn(x_train, y_train, x_test,w_train)
               w_train, w_test,alpha = adjust_weight(pred_labels,y_test,w_train,w_test,3) #一失3类进行
测试
               #print("weight train",w train, "weight test",w test)
               #把这个子分类器存起来,存在一个 classifier[]内部,要的就是 X_train,y_train,w_train和 alpha,这几个
量表征了这个子分类器
               classifier_array.append(ModelStructure(x_train,y_train,w_train,alpha))
               #把数据集和训练集重新拼起来。以便下一轮打乱
               x_data = torch.cat((x_train, x_test), dim=0)
               y_data = torch.cat((y_train, y_test), dim=0)
               w_data = torch.cat((w_train, w_test), dim=0)
                # print(x_data,y_data,w_data )
        print("\n\n Here is my classifier\n")
        for item in classifier array:
                print("x train:", item.tensor1)
               print("y_train:", item.tensor2)
                print("w_train:", item.tensor3)
               print("alpha:", item.tensor4)
        #预测, 试试看效果
```

实验效果: 我采用了如下图所示的训练样本点(x_data 与 y_data),其中不同颜色代表不同的类别

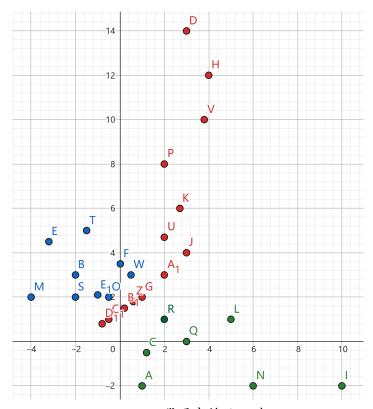


Figure 2: 代码中的 data 点

输出