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人工智能之机器学习

自适应提升算法 (AdaBoost)

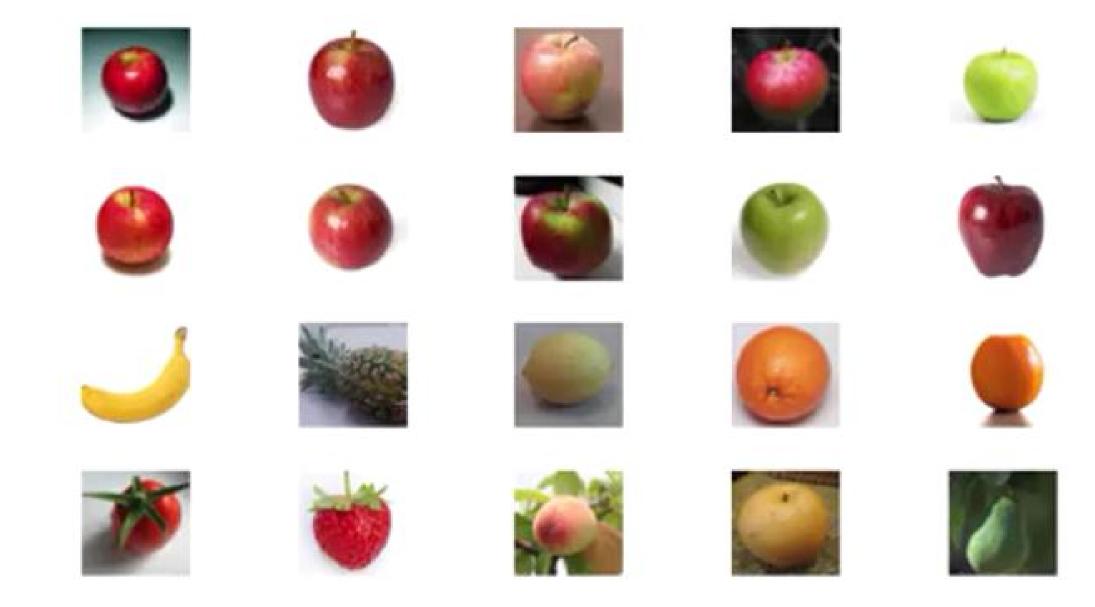
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上海育创网络科技有限公司

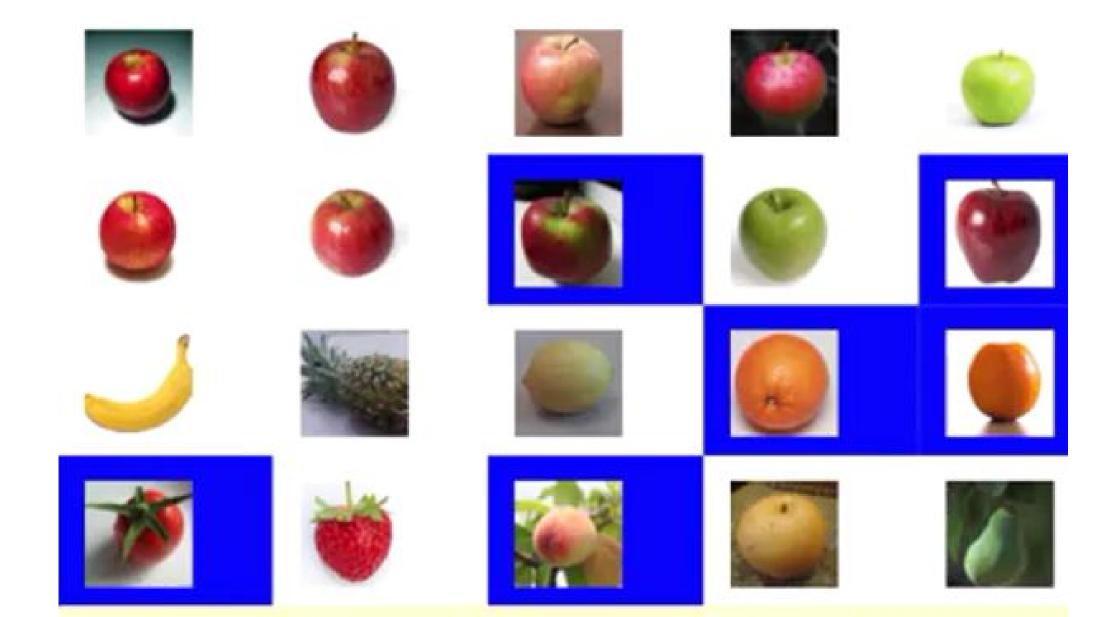




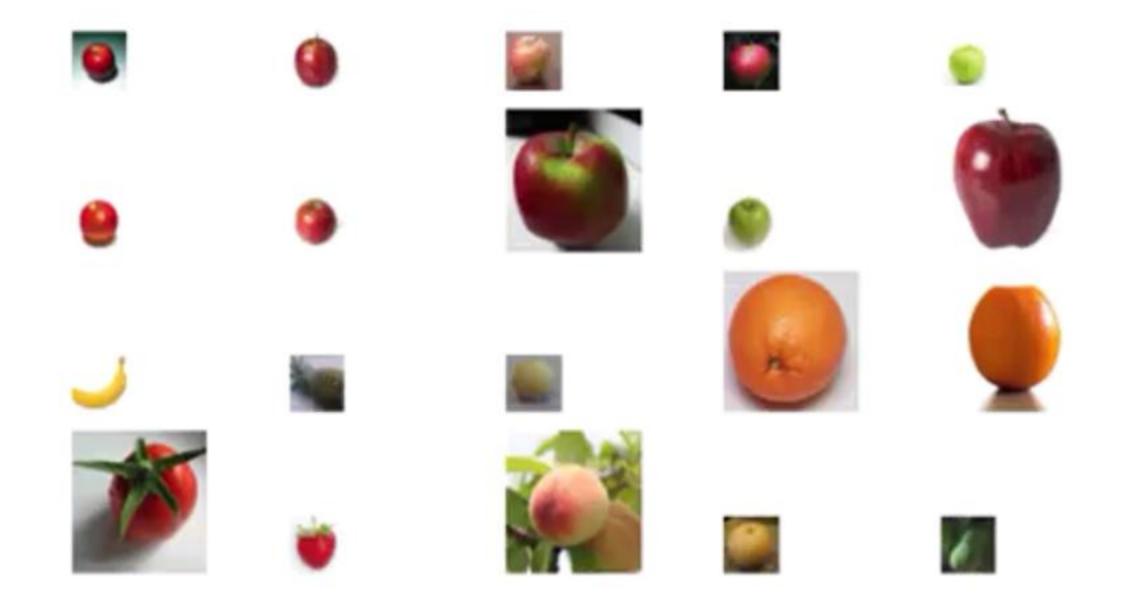




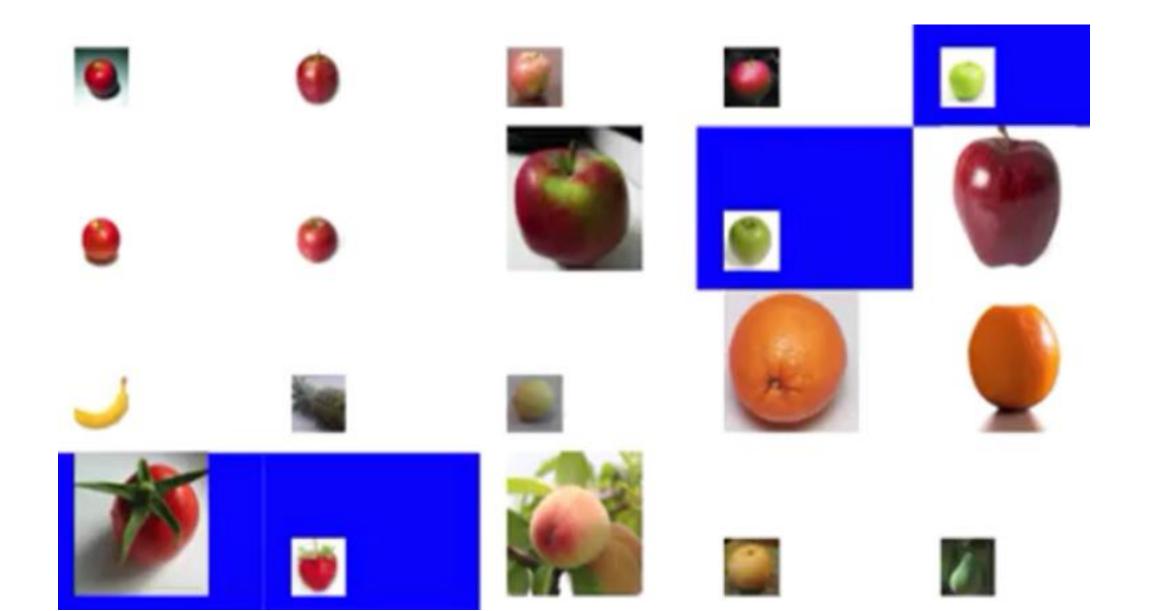








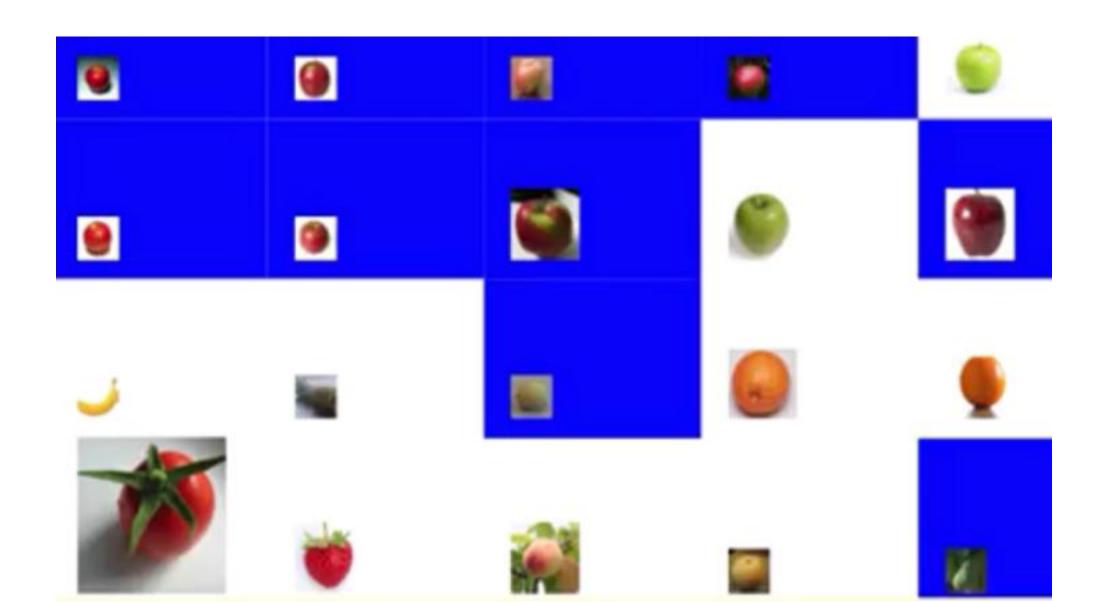




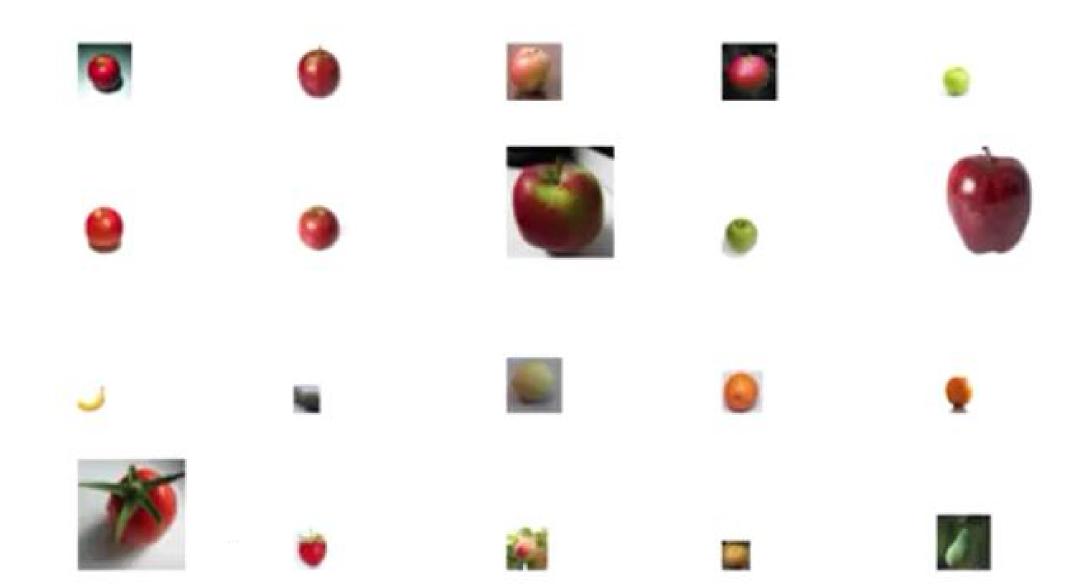


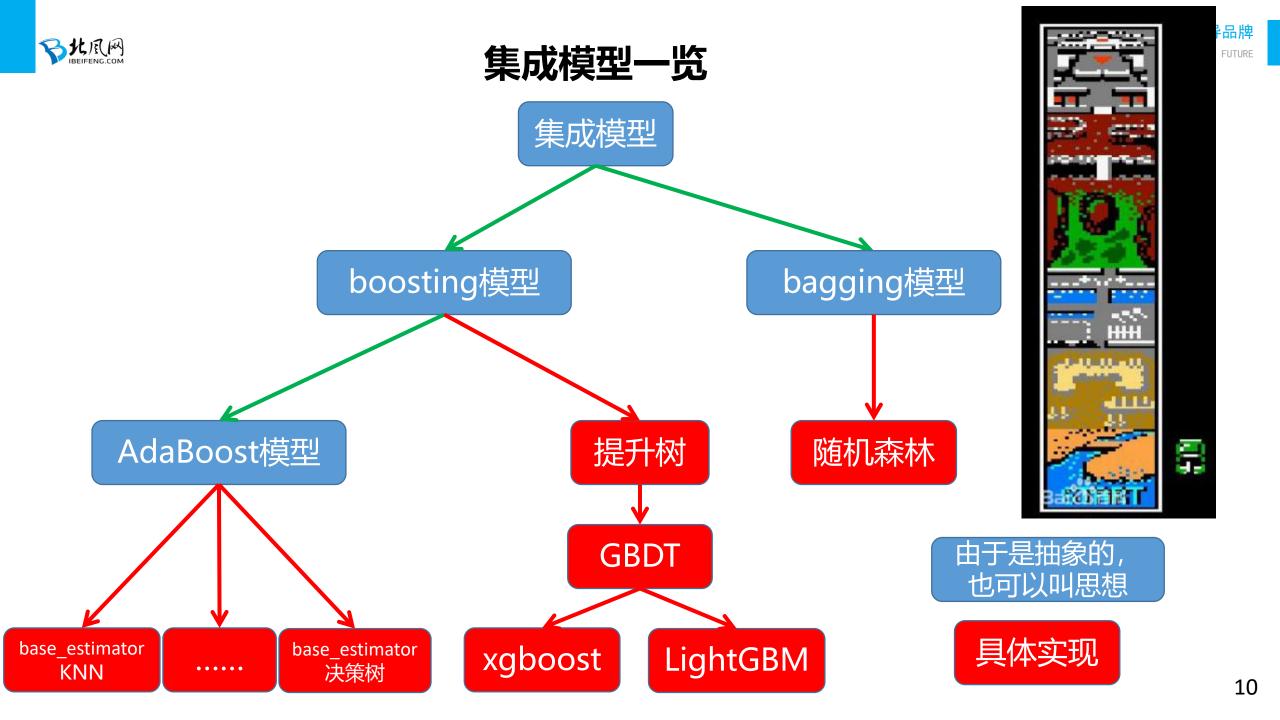






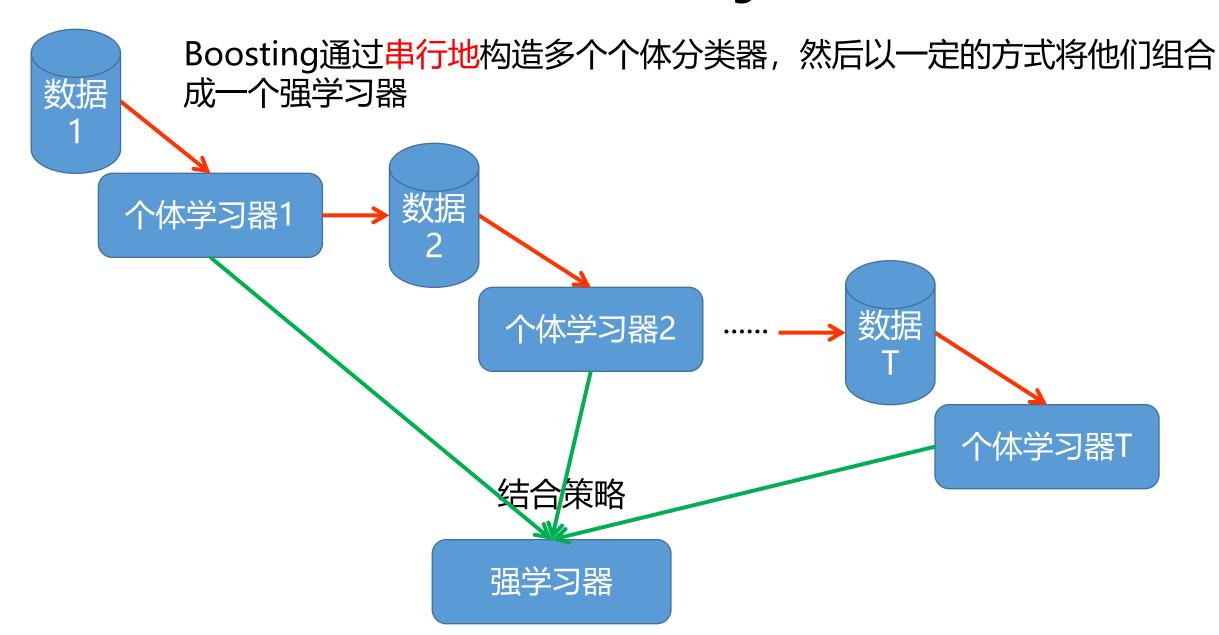








集成学习——Boosting思想



Boosting Methods

- Boosting is one of the most powerful learning ideas introduced in the last twenty years. It was originally designed for classification problems, but as will be seen in this chapter, it can profitably be extended to regression as well. The motivation for boosting was a procedure (程序) that combines the outputs of many "weak" classifiers to produce a powerful "committee (委员会)." From this perspective (视角) boosting bears (具有) a resemblance (相似性) to bagging and other committee-based approaches. However we shall see that the connection is at best (顶多) superficial (浅显的) and that boosting is fundamentally different.
- We begin by describing the most popular boosting algorithm due to Freund and Schapire called "AdaBoost.M1."



AdaBoost (1995) 思想

■介绍

◆AdaBoost,是 "Adaptive Boosting" (自适应增强)的缩写,是一种机器学习方法,由Yoav Freund和Robert Schapire于1995年提出。

■思想

◆前面的模型对训练集预测后,在每个样本上都会产生一个不同损失,AdaBoost会为每个样本更新权重,损失越大,<mark>样本权重</mark>越大,下一个学习器会更加"关注"这些权重大的样本;得到m个模型后,AdaBoost会根据每个模型的表现,给每个模型设置一个系数,带权叠加得到最终集成模型



AdaBoost的两个问题

- ■两个问题
 - ◆如何得到若干个个体学习器?
 - ◆如何将个体学习器进行结合?



AdaBoost分类

■输入: 训练集为

$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}, \quad y \in \{-1, +1\}$$

- ■训练弱学习器M个。输出: 最终的强学习器G(x)
- ■1) 初始化样本集权重为

$$D_1 = (w_{11}, w_{12}, \dots, w_{1N})$$
 $w_{1i} = \frac{1}{N}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

- 2) 对于m=1,2,...,M:
 - ◆a)使用具有权值分布Dm的训练数据来训练模型,得到弱学习器Gm(x)←

抽象

◆ b) 计算Gm(x)的分类误差率

$$e_m = \sum_{i=1}^N w_{mi} I(G_m(x) \neq y_i)$$

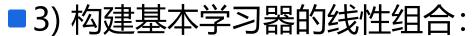


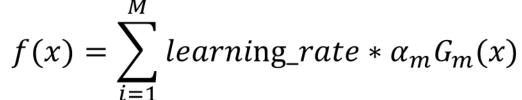
AdaBoost分类

◆c) 计算弱学习器的系数

$$\alpha_m = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - e_m}{e_m}$$

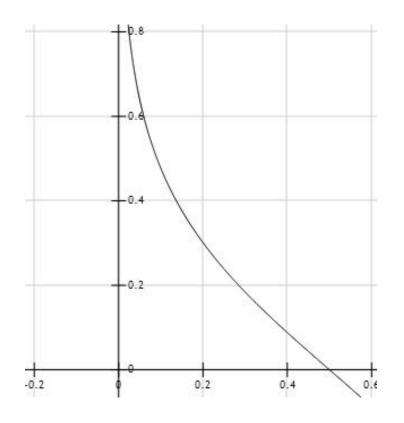
- ◆d) 更新训练集中样本的权重
 - ▶ 分类正确的,?? 权重;分类错误的?? 权重





■4) 最终学习器为:

$$G(x) = sign(f(x))$$





AdaBoost分类*

Algorithm 10.1 AdaBoost.M1.

- 1. Initialize the observation weights $w_i = 1/N, i = 1, 2, ..., N$.
- 2. For m=1 to M:
 - (a) Fit a classifier $G_m(x)$ to the training data using weights w_i .
 - (b) Compute

$$err_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i I(y_i \neq G_m(x_i))}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i}.$$

- (c) Compute $\alpha_m = \log((1 \text{err}_m)/\text{err}_m)$.
- (d) Set $w_i \leftarrow w_i \cdot \exp[\alpha_m \cdot I(y_i \neq G_m(x_i))], i = 1, 2, \dots, N$.
- 3. Output $G(x) = \operatorname{sign} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m G_m(x) \right]$.



编程4——基于Boosting的分类

例 8.1 给定如表 8.1 所示训练数据. 假设弱分类器由 x < v或 x > v产生, 其阈值 v 使该分类器在训练数据集上分类误差率最低. 试用 AdaBoost 算法学习一个强分类器.



表 8.1 训练数据表

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
y	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1





AdaBoost回归*

■输入: 训练集为

$$T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}, y \in R$$

- ■训练弱学习器M个。输出: 最终的强学习器G(x)
- ■1) 初始化训练集权重为

$$D_1 = (w_{11}, w_{12}, \dots, w_{1N}), \qquad w_{1i} = \frac{1}{N}, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

- 2) 对于m=1,2,...,M:
 - ◆ a) 使用具有权值分布Dm的训练数据来训练模型,得到弱学习器Gm(x)
 - ◆b) 计算fm(x)的回归误差率

$$e_m = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{mi} \frac{(y_i - G_m)^2}{E_m^2}$$
 $E_m = max | y_i - G_m |, i = 1, 2, ..., N$



AdaBoost回归*

◆c) 计算α_m (用于计算弱学习器的系数)

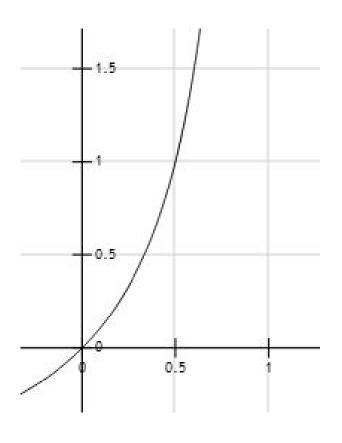
$$\alpha_m = \frac{e_m}{1 - e_m}$$

- ◆d) 更新训练集中样本的权重
 - ▶ 误差小的,降低权重,误差大的增加权重



◆先对弱学习器进行加权,取中位数,再组成最终模型

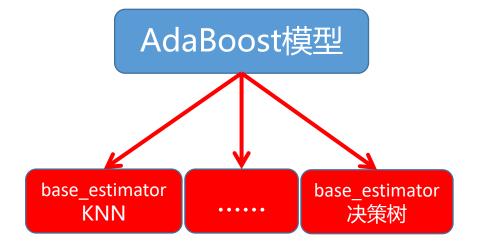
$$G(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} learning_rate * (ln \frac{1}{\alpha_m})g(x)$$
,其中 $g(x)$ 是所有 $\alpha_m G_m(x)$, $m = 1, 2, ..., M$ 的中位数





AdaBoost in sklearn

- class sklearn.ensemble.AdaBoostClassifier(base_estimator=None, n_estimators=50, learning_rate=1.0, algorithm=' SAMME.R', random_state=None)
- class sklearn.ensemble.AdaBoostRegressor(base_estimator=None, n estimators=50, learning rate=1.0, loss=' linear', random state=None)





AdaBoost思想的优缺点

■优点:

- ◆可以使用各种回归分类模型来构建弱学习器,非常灵活
- ◆ Sklearn中对AdaBoost的实现是从带权学习视角出发的,思想朴素,易于理解
- ◆用正则、学习率、步长和控制迭代次数可以一定程度防止发生过拟合

■缺点:

- ◆对异常样本敏感,异常样本在迭代中可能会获得较高的权重,影响最终预测准确性。
- ◆ 带权学习视角下AdaBoost做分类时无非是前向分步学习视角下的一个特例,不支持自定义损失 函数



AdaBoost小结

- AdaBoost属于boosting思想,他是1995年由Freund等人提出
- ■提升树
 - ◆ AdaBoost思想结合决策树的基学习器,就得到提升树模型。提升树做分类时,基学习器选 CART分类树;回归时选CART回归树
- ■两个视角
 - ◆ 带权学习视角、前向分布学习视角
- ■前向分步学习的说明
 - ◆ 在前向分步学习视角下,当提升树的损失函数是平方损失和指数损失时,优化是简单的,但 对一般损失函数而言优化难度大,即没有通用的求解方案
 - ◆因此2001年,Friedman提出了一个通用方案——梯度提升,起名为GBDT



编程——基于Boosting的回归

例 8.2 已知如表 8.2 所示的训练数据, x 的取值范围为区间[0.5,10.5], y 的取值范围为区间[5.0,10.0], 学习这个回归问题的提升树模型, 考虑只用树桩作为基函数.

表	2 2	310	练数据表
AX 0	0.4	MII	郑双功古花

x_i	_ 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y_i	5.56	5.70	5.91	6.40	6.80	7.05	8.90	8.70	9.00	9.05

并行地训练多颗回归树,对样本进行预测时,所有回归树同时预测,取均值作为输出



编程——基于Boosting的分类

例 8.1 给定如表 8.1 所示训练数据. 假设弱分类器由 x < v 或 x > v 产生, 其阈值 v 使该分类器在训练数据集上分类误差率最低. 试用 AdaBoost 算法学习一个强分类器.



表 8.1 训练数据表

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у	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1



编程——AdaBoost综合案例之森林植被类型预测

EDUCATION TO CREATE A BRIGHT FUTURE



■数据集:

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/covertype

■解释:

◆ 该数据集记录了美国科罗拉多州不同地块的森林植被类型。每个样本包含了描述每块土地的若干特征,包括海拔、坡度、到水源的距离、遮阳情况和土壤类型,并且随同给出了地块的已知森林植被类型。我们需要总共54 个特征中的其余各项来预测森林植被类型

Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	581012	Area:	Life
Attribute Characteristics:	Categorical, Integer	Number of Attributes:	54	Date Donated	1998-08-01
Associated Tasks:	Classification	Missing Values?	No	Number of Web Hits:	185453



编程——AdaBoost回归案例之共享单车租赁数量预测。

- This dataset contains the hourly and daily count of rental bikes between years 2011 and 2012 in Capital bikeshare system with the corresponding weather and seasonal information.
 - ◆数据下载 http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Bike+Sharing+Dataset

Data Set Characteristics:	Univariate	Number of Instances:	17389	Area:	Social
Attribute Characteristics:	Integer, Real	Number of Attributes:	16	Date Donated	2013-12-20
Associated Tasks:	Regression	Missing Values?	N/A	Number of Web Hits:	232895



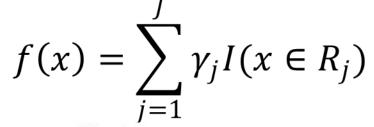


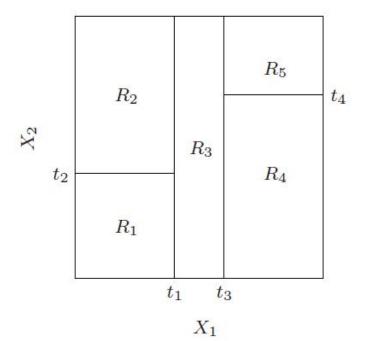
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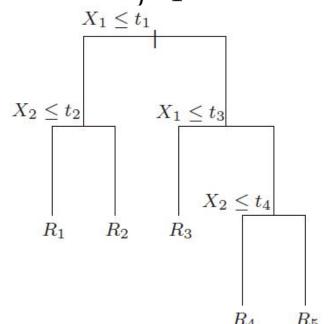


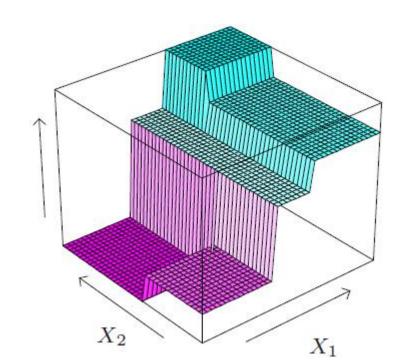
决策树参数(回归树为例)

■ Suppose first that we have a partition into J regions R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_J , and we model the response as a constant γ_i in each region :











决策树参数 (回归树为例)

Regression and classification trees are discussed in detail in Section 9.2. They partition the space of all joint predictor variable values into disjoint regions R_j , j = 1, 2, ..., J, as represented by the terminal nodes of the tree. A constant γ_j is assigned to each such region and the predictive rule is

$$x \in R_j \Rightarrow f(x) = \gamma_j$$

Thus a tree can be formally expressed as

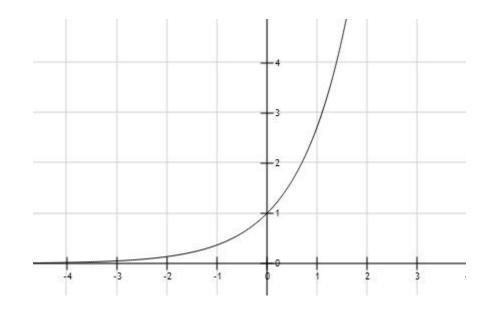
$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} \gamma_j I(x \in R_j)$$



AdaBoost的前向分步学习视角

$$min \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, f(x))$$

- ■考虑下, $L = exp(-y_i f(x))$
- ■如果 y_i 是+1, 那f(x)越大越好
- ■如果 y_i 是 -1, 那f(x)越小越好
- ■最终模型: G(x) = sign(f(x))





AdaBoost的前向分步学习视角*

Algorithm 10.2 Forward Stagewise Additive Modeling.

- 1. Initialize $f_0(x) = 0$.
- 2. For m=1 to M:
 - (a) Compute

$$(\beta_m, \gamma_m) = \arg\min_{\beta, \gamma} \sum_{i=1}^N L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \beta b(x_i; \gamma)).$$

(b) Set
$$f_m(x) = f_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m b(x; \gamma_m)$$
.