



Ensemble Learning: Adaptive Boosting (AdaBoost)

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Boosting: AdaBoost

- AdaBoosting: Idea

- ✓ Strong model vs. Weak model

- A weak model, performing only slightly better than random guessing, could be **boosted** in to arbitrarily accurate strong model

- ✓ New classifiers should focus on **difficult cases**

- Examine the learning set
- Get some **rule of thumb**
- **Reweight** the examples of the training set, concentrate on **hard** cases for the previous rule
- Derive the next rule of thumb
- ...
- Build a single, accurate predictor by **combining** the rules of thumb

Boosting: AdaBoost

- AdaBoosting: Idea

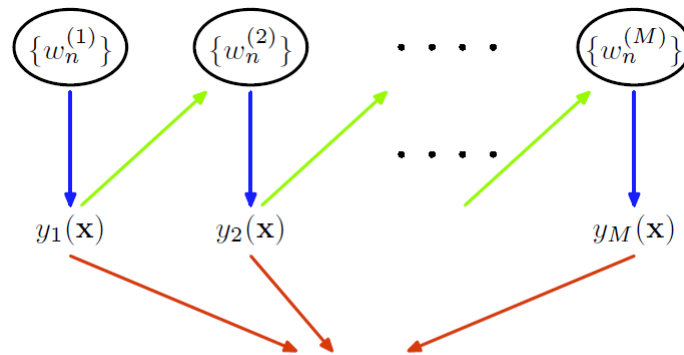
- ✓ Strong model vs. Weak model

- A weak model, performing only slightly better than random guessing, could be **boosted** in to arbitrarily accurate strong model

- ✓ Train models sequentially, with a new model training at each round

- ✓ At the end of each round, misclassified examples are identified and have their emphasis increased in a new training set which is then fed back into the next round

- ✓ Large errors made by earlier models can be compensated by the subsequent models



$$Y_M(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_m y_m(\mathbf{x}) \right)$$

Boosting: AdaBoost

- AdaBoosting: Algorithm

Algorithm 2 Adaboost

Input: Required ensemble size T

Input: Training set $S = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$, where $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$

Define a uniform distribution $D_1(i)$ over elements of S .

for $t = 1$ to T **do**

 Train a model h_t using distribution D_t .

 Calculate $\epsilon_t = P_{D_t}(h_t(x) \neq y)$

 If $\epsilon_t \geq 0.5$ break

 Set $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right)$

 Update $D_{t+1}(i) = \frac{D_t(i) \exp(-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i))}{Z_t}$

 where Z_t is a normalization factor so that D_{t+1} is a valid distribution.

end for

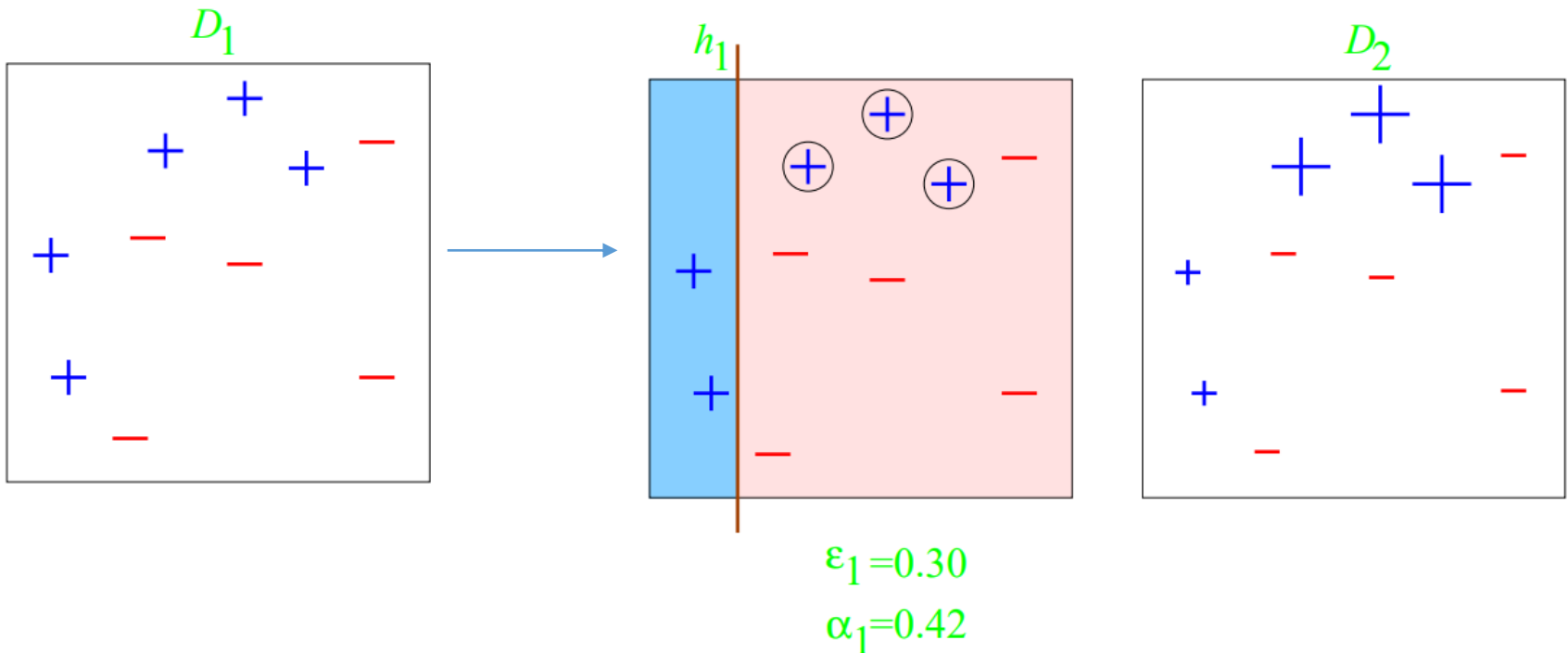
For a new testing point (x', y') ,

$H(x') = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x') \right)$

Boosting: AdaBoost

- Illustrative example I

✓ Round I



- 3 misclassifications out of 10: $\epsilon_i = 0.30$

- Model confidence: $\alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon_i}{\epsilon_i} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - 0.3}{0.3} = 0.42$

Boosting: AdaBoost

- AdaBoost Example

- ✓ The selection probability of x_i for the next training dataset

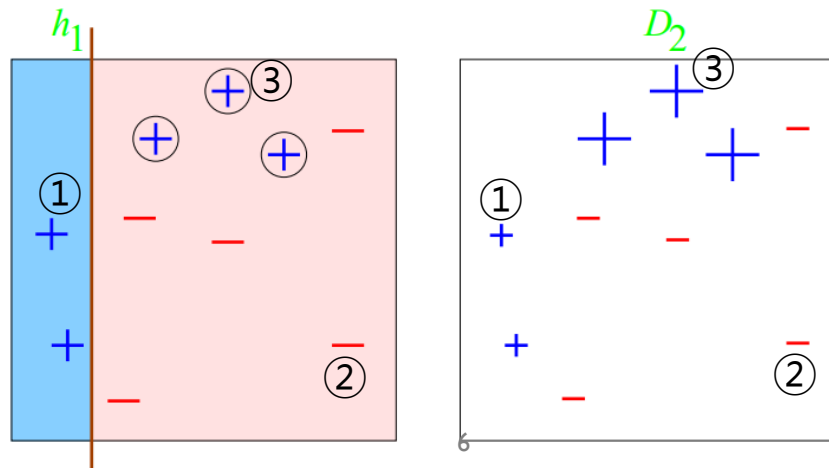
$$D_{t+1}(i) = \frac{D_t(i) \exp(-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i))}{Z_t}$$

- ✓ Case 1: $y_i = 1, h_t(x_i) = 1 \rightarrow y_i h_t(x_i) = 1 \rightarrow -\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i) < 0 \rightarrow$ decrease p

- ✓ Case 2: $y_i = -1, h_t(x_i) = -1 \rightarrow y_i h_t(x_i) = 1 \rightarrow -\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i) < 0 \rightarrow$ decrease p

- ✓ Case 3: $y_i = 1, h_t(x_i) = -1 \rightarrow y_i h_t(x_i) = -1 \rightarrow -\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i) > 0 \rightarrow$ increase p

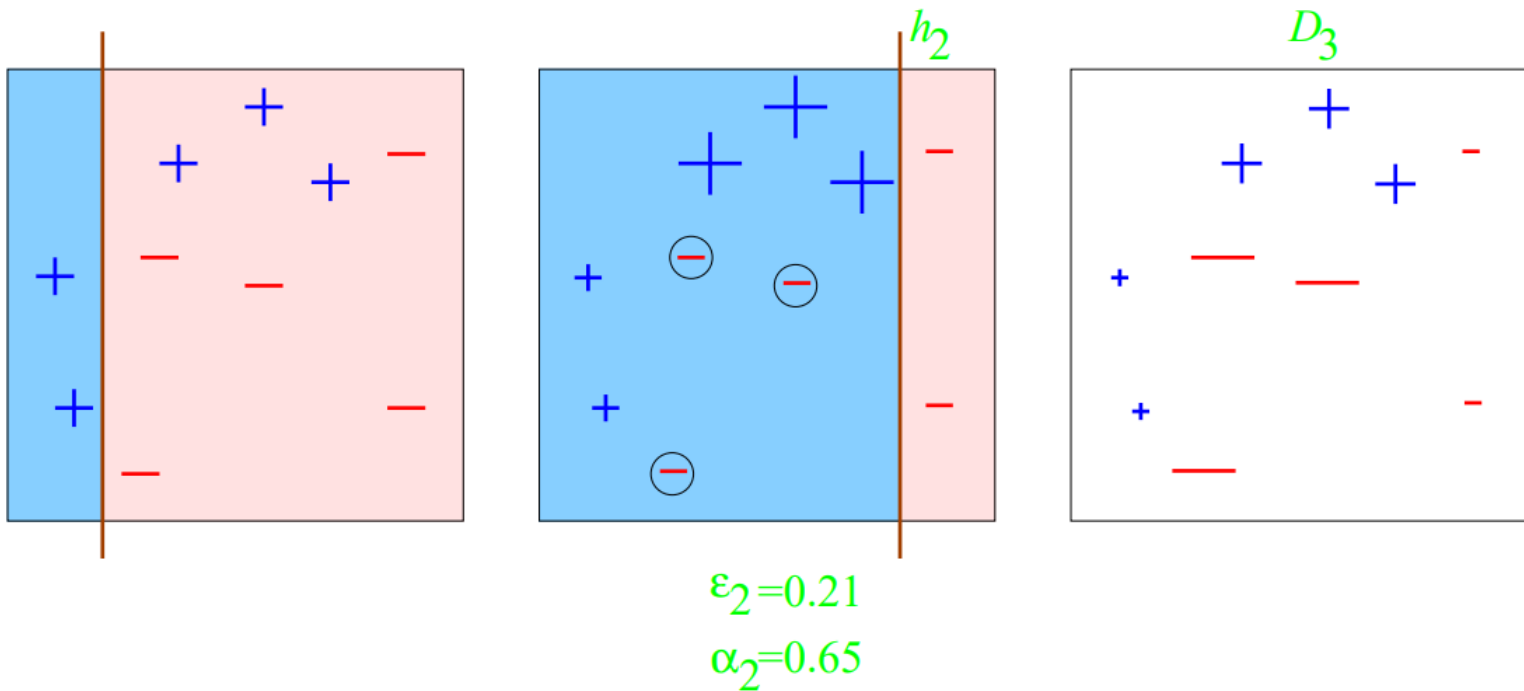
- ✓ α_t is the confidence of the current model that controls the magnitude of change



Boosting: AdaBoost

- Illustrative example I

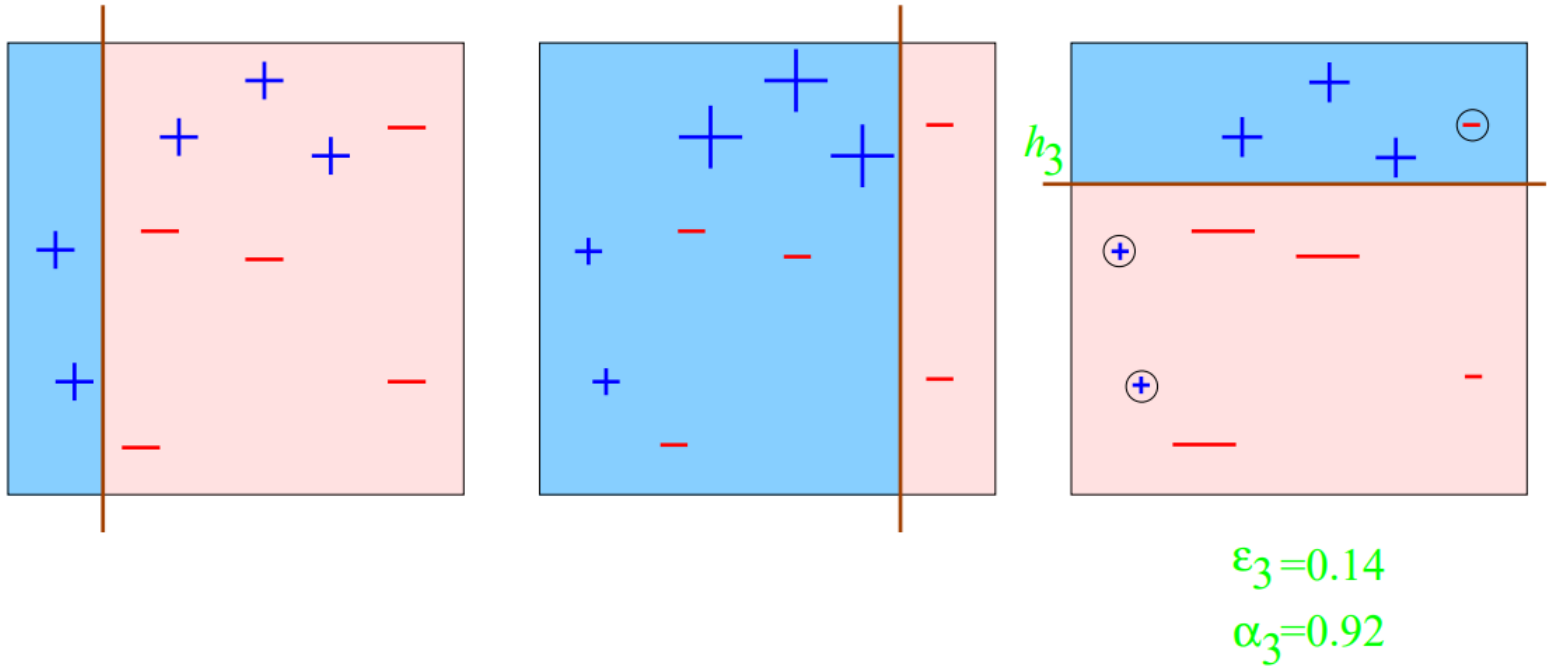
✓ Round 2



Boosting: AdaBoost

- Illustrative example I

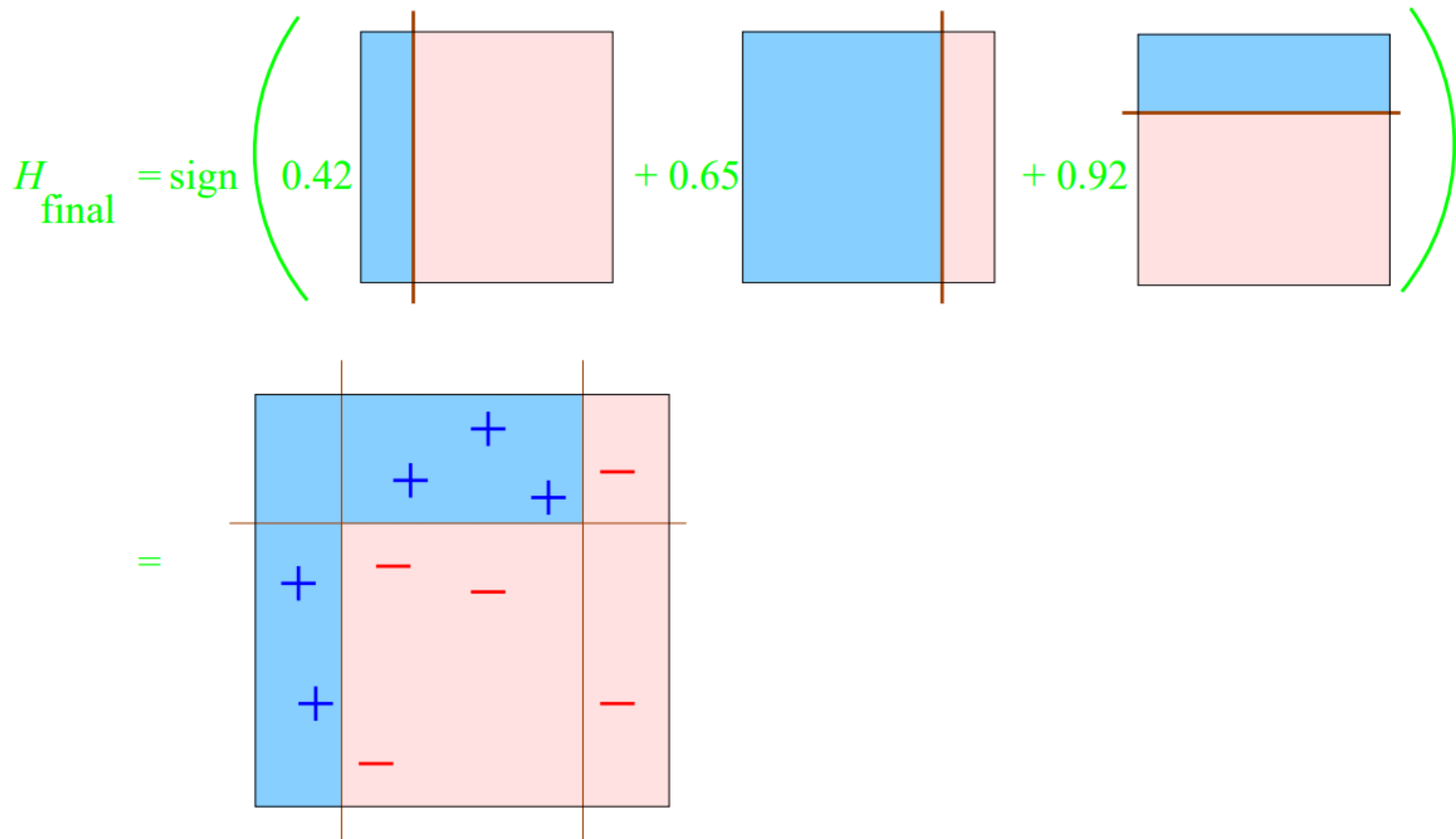
✓ Round 3



Boosting: AdaBoost

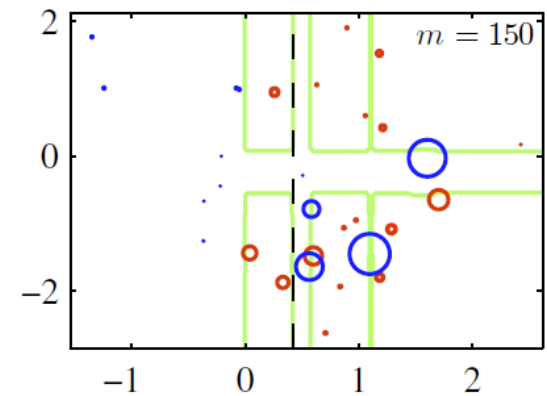
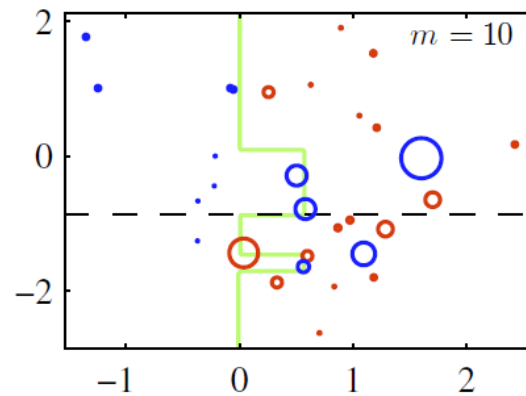
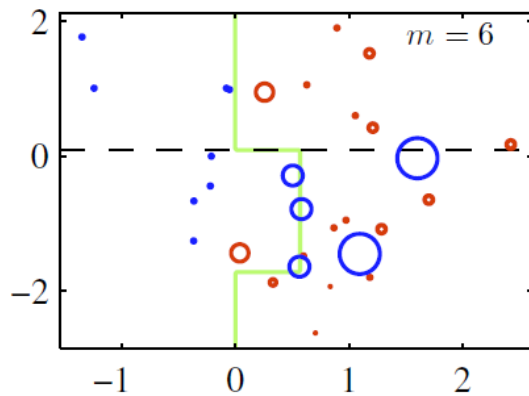
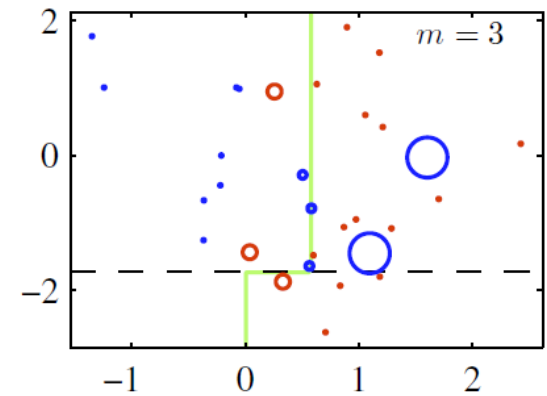
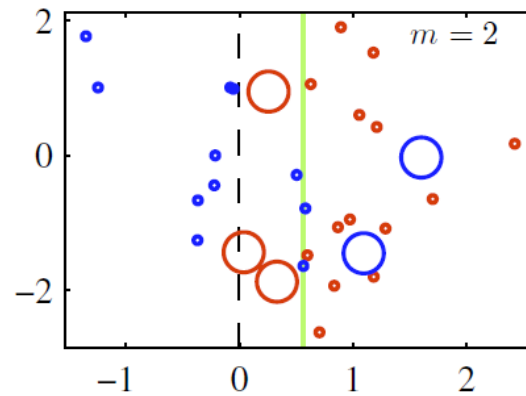
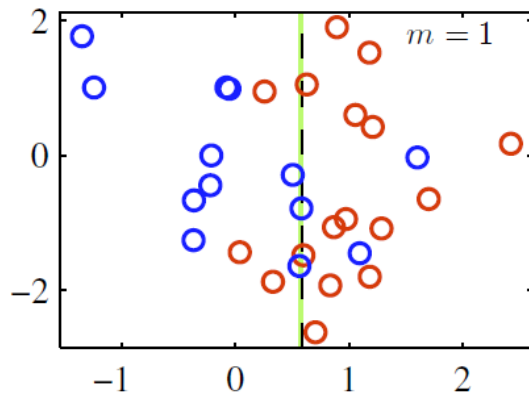
- Illustrative example I

✓ Final classifier



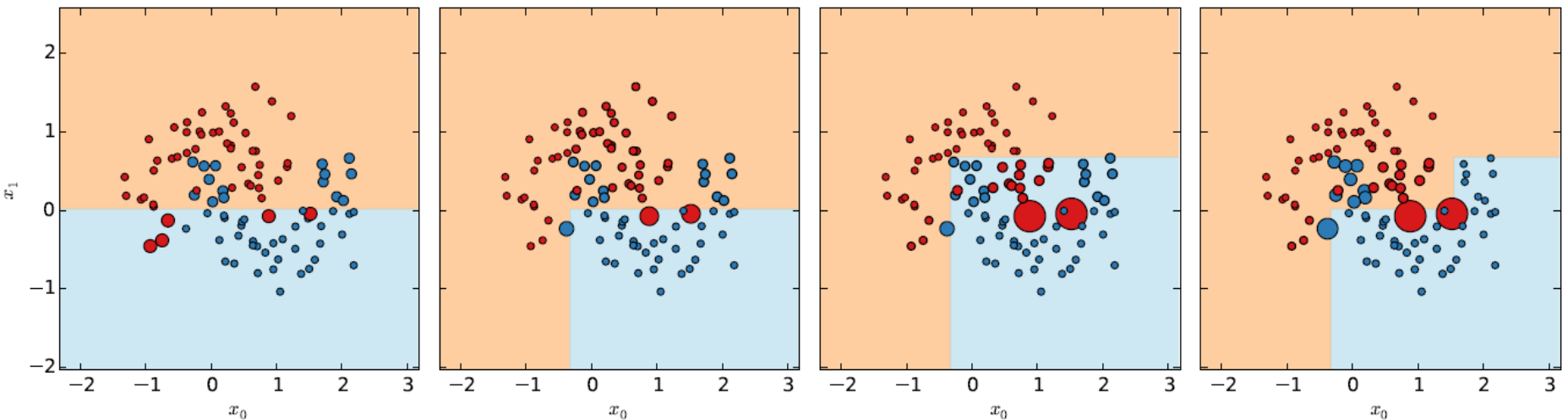
Boosting: AdaBoost

- Illustrative example 2



Boosting: AdaBoost

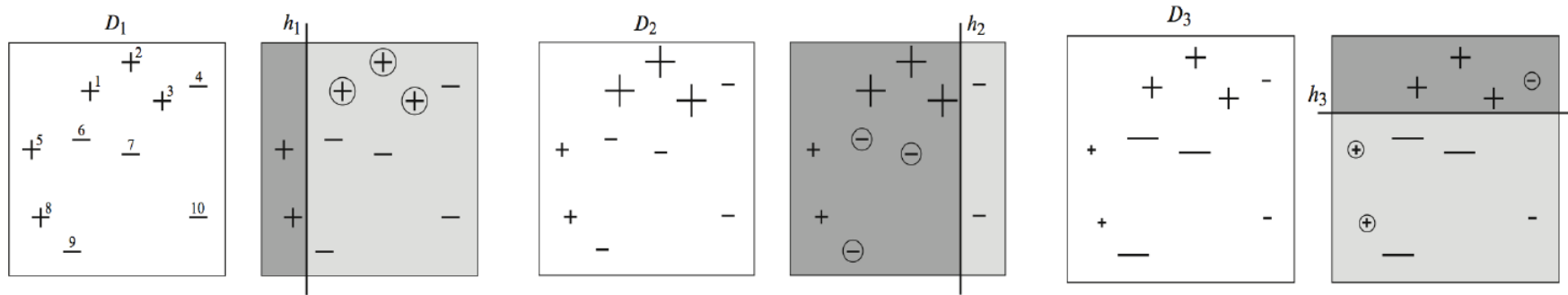
- Illustrative example 3



https://www.slideshare.net/DataRobot/gradient-boosted-regression-trees-in-scikitlearn?from_action=save

Boosting: AdaBoost

- Illustrative example 4



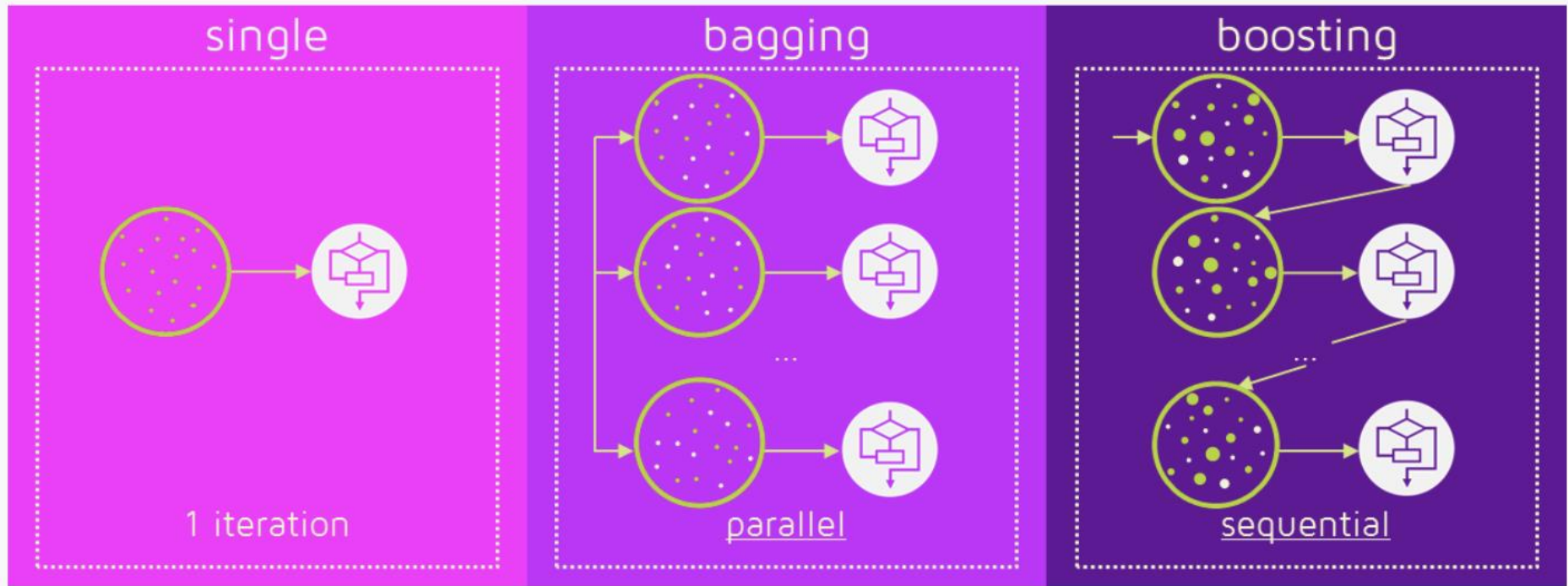
$$H(x') = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x')\right)$$

$H = \text{sign}\left(0.42 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{[Diagram of } h_1 \text{]} \\ \hline \end{array} + 0.65 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{[Diagram of } h_2 \text{]} \\ \hline \end{array} + 0.92 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{[Diagram of } h_3 \text{]} \\ \hline \end{array}\right)$

$= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{[Diagram of } H \text{]} \\ \hline \end{array}$

Boosting: AdaBoost

- Single model vs. Bagging vs. Boosting



<https://quantdare.com/what-is-the-difference-between-bagging-and-boosting/>

Boosting: AdaBoost

- AdaBoost in Action

AdaBoost in Action

Kai O. Arras

Social Robotics Lab, University of Freiburg

Nov 2009  Social Robotics Laboratory

Boosting: AdaBoost

- Bagging vs. Boosting
 - ✓ Selected instances in each training dataset

A sample of a single classifier on an imaginary set of data.	
(Original) Training Set	
Training-set-1:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

A sample of Bagging on the same data.	
(Resampled) Training Set	
Training-set-1:	2, 7, 8, 3, 7, 6, 3, 1
Training-set-2:	7, 8, 5, 6, 4, 2, 7, 1
Training-set-3:	3, 6, 2, 7, 5, 6, 2, 2
Training-set-4:	4, 5, 1, 4, 6, 4, 3, 8

A sample of Boosting on the same data.	
(Resampled) Training Set	
Training-set-1:	2, 7, 8, 3, 7, 6, 3, 1
Training-set-2:	1, 4, 5, 4, 1, 5, 6, 4
Training-set-3:	7, 1, 5, 8, 1, 8, 1, 4
Training-set-4:	1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 3, 1, 5

Boosting: AdaBoost

- Face detection with AdaBoost



