集成贷习 (ensemble learning)

多个弱夺习器,组合产生最终的结果,具有较好的泛化能力考虑二分类,以 $\epsilon$ {-1,13,基分类器的错误单  $\epsilon$ .  $P(hi(x)+g(x))=\epsilon$  投票法:  $Sign(\frac{\Gamma}{G}hi(x))=H(x)$ 

$$P(H(x) \neq g(x)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor T/2 \rfloor} {T \choose k} (1-\epsilon)^k s^{T-k} \leq \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}T(1-2\epsilon)^2\right\}$$

$$Hoeffding \qquad 05TA$$

$$\exists T \geq 2 + (D + 1)$$

$$\exists S < \frac{1}{2}$$

提升方法(Boosting)

1. 提升方法与Adaboost算法

Adaboost 提高前一段被错误分类的权值,降低正确分类的样本的权值

$$輸入: \{(\chi_i, y_i)\}, y_i \in \{-1, 1\}, G(\chi) = Sign(\Sigma_m d_m G_m(\chi))$$

- (1) 初始的权值分布: Di=(Wii, Wia, ..., Win) Wii= 1
- (2)对m=1,2,···,M
  - (a) 使用有权值分布 Dm的训练器,得到 Gm(x) (取值 {-1,13)
  - (b)计算 $G_m(x)$ 在训练集上的分类误差率 $e_m = \sum_i W_{mi} I\{G_m(x_i) \neq y_i\}$
  - (C)  $dm = \frac{1}{2} log \left\{ \frac{1-em}{em} \right\}$
  - (d)更新权值分布:

$$W_{m+1,i} = \frac{W_{m,i} \exp(-d_m y_i G_m(x_i))}{E_m}$$

其中, Zm= Zi Wm, exp(-dmyi Gm(xi))

注:(1) Cm越小, dm越大 (越准越大)

(2) Wmi Yi=Gm(Yi) 正确分类: exp(-qm) 错误分类: exp(qm)

#### 2. Adaboost的解漠

(1)前向分步算法

可加模型 
$$f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \beta_m b(x; r_m)$$
  
給定损失函数  $\min_{\{(\beta_m, r_m) \mid s m \leq M\}} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \beta_m b(x, r_m)$ 

# 前向分步算法

- (1) 初始化 fo(x)=0
- (2) 对 m=1,2,···, M

根小化  

$$(\beta_m, \Gamma_m) = \underset{i=1}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \beta b(x_i, \Gamma))$$
  
 $f_m(x) = f_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m b(x, \Gamma_m)$ 

定理: Adaboost 是前向分步算法的特例, 损失函数→指数损失函数 L(y, f(x))=exp(-yf(x))

证明: 假没经过 n-1 轮迭代 已经得到 fm-1(a) fm+(a)= \(\frac{m-1}{i=1}\) \(ai \) Gi(a)

$$(\alpha_{m}, G_{m}(x)) = \underset{\alpha, G}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i} \exp(-y_{i}(f_{m-i}(x_{i}) + \alpha G(x_{i})))$$

$$= \underset{\alpha, G}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i} \overline{W_{m}_{i}} \exp(-\alpha G(x_{i}))$$

先求Gm(x),对于任意 x > 0, Gm(x)应满足

误分类越少越好

这是因为 \(\sum\_i\) exp(-yi-a. G(\(Xi\)) = \(\sum\_i\) w<sub>mi</sub> exp(-a) + \(\sum\_i\) w<sub>mi</sub> exp(d)

yi=G(\(Xi\)) yi\(\frac{1}{2}\) gi\(\frac{1}{2}\) yi\(\frac{1}{2}\) gi\(\frac{1}{2}\) gi\(\frac{1}2\) gi\(\frac{1}{2}\) gi\(\frac{1}2\) gi\(\fr

再末 dm,

$$-\sum \overline{Wmi} \exp(-\alpha) + \sum \overline{Wmi} \exp(\alpha) = 0$$

$$y_i = G_m(x_i)$$

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$$\frac{\sum w_{mi} I(y_{i} = G_{m}(x_{i}))}{\sum w_{mi} I(y_{i} \neq G_{m}(x_{i}))} = \frac{1 - e_{m}}{e_{m}} = e^{2\alpha}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}_{1}$$
  $dm = \pm \log \frac{1-e_{m}}{e_{m}}$ 

其中 
$$e_m = \frac{\sum_i \overline{w_{mi}} \underline{I(y_i + G_m(x_i))}}{\sum_i \overline{w_{mi}}} = \sum_i w_{mi} \underline{I(y_i + G_m(x_i))}$$

Wm+i = Wmi exp {-yi am Gm(n) 与 Adaboost 更新等价

### 3. Adaboost 的训练误差分析

定理: Adaboost 的训练误差界

$$\forall \Sigma_i \subseteq I(G(x_i) \neq y_i) \leq \forall \Sigma_i \exp(-y_i f(x_i)) = \prod_{m=1}^{M} Z_m$$

$$\sum_{n} = \sum_{i} W_{mi} \exp(-\alpha_{m} y_{i} G_{m}(x_{i}))$$
,  $W_{mi} = \exp(-y_{i} f_{m-i}(x_{i})) / \sum_{i} \exp(-y_{i} f_{m-i}(x_{i}))$ 

解读:可以在每一轮找Gm(x)使 Zm最小,从而使训练误差下降最快

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum I(G(x_i) \neq y) \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{G(x_i) \neq y_i} exp(-y_i f(x_i))$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{N} \sum \exp(-y_i f(x_i))$$

(2) Adaboost

$$\frac{W_{mi} \cdot \exp(-\alpha_{m} y_{i} G_{m}(x_{i}))}{Z_{m}} = W_{m+1,i}$$

$$W_{mi} \exp(-\alpha_{m} y_{i} G_{m}(x_{i})) = W_{m+1,i} Z_{m}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \exp(-y_{i} f(x_{i})) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} \exp(-y_{i} \sum_{m} \alpha_{m} G_{m}(x_{i}))$$

$$= \sum_{i} W_{1i} \exp(-y_{i} \alpha_{i} G_{1}(x_{i})) \prod_{m=2}^{M} \exp(-y_{i} \alpha_{m} G_{m}(x_{i}))$$

$$= \sum_{i} Z_{1} W_{2i} \prod_{m=2}^{M} \exp(-y_{i} \alpha_{m} G_{m}(x_{i}))$$

$$= Z_{1} \sum_{i} W_{2i} \prod_{m=2}^{M} \exp(-y_{i} \alpha_{m} G_{m}(x_{i}))$$

$$= \prod_{m=1}^{M} Z_{m}$$

## · 定理(=分类的 Adaboost 上界)

$$\prod_{m=1}^{M} z_{m} = \prod_{m=1}^{M} \left\{ 2 \sqrt{e_{m}(1-e_{m})} \right\} = \prod_{m=1}^{M} \sqrt{1-4\gamma_{m}^{2}} \leq exp(-2\sum_{m=1}^{M} \gamma_{m}^{2}) ,$$

其中rm= -em, em= Zi Wmi I(yi+Gm(xi))

解读:假设 m>r, exp(-2至 m²) < exp(-2Mr²)

proof:

$$Z_m = \sum_i W_{mi} \exp(-d_m y_i G_m(x_i))$$

$$= \sum_{y_i=G(x_i)} W_{m_i} \exp(-\alpha_m) + \sum_{y_i \neq G(x_i)} W_{m_i} \exp(\alpha_m)$$

= 
$$2\sqrt{1-e_m}e_m = \sqrt{1-4r_m^2} \leq e_{XP}(-2r_m)$$
 比较  $\sqrt{1-2x^2} = e_{XP}(-x)$ 

提升树 (Boosting Tree)

· 以决策树为基的提升方法称为提升树,提升树可以表示成决策树的加法模型  $f_M(x) = \sum_{m=1}^M T(x_i, \theta_m)$ 

#### 1.提升树算法:

第m步模型为: fm(x)= Σm-,T(x,θm)+T(x,θm)

通过经验风险最小化求解参数 Om

$$\theta = \operatorname{argmin} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + T(x_i, \theta_m))$$

回归问题:平方误差L(y,fm-(x)+T(x;0m))=(y-fm-(x)-T(x;0m))<sup>2</sup>
相当于对m-1步的模型残差拟合

2 梯度提升 (Freidman)

对一般的损失函数,利用损失函数负梯度  $-\left\{\frac{\partial L(y_i,f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)}\right\}_{f(x_i)} = f_{m_i}(x_i)$  输出回归树

- (1)初始化  $f_0(x) = \operatorname{argmin} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i; c)$
- (2)对m=1,2,···,M,

(a) 
$$\Re i = 1, 2, ..., N$$
,  $r_{mi} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)}\right]_{f(x_i) = f_{m-1}(x_i)}$ 

(c) 
$$x \neq j=1,2,..., T$$
,  $C_{mj} = argmin \sum_{xi \in R_{mj}} L(y_i, f_{m-i}(x_i)+c)$ 

(3)  $\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{J} C_{mj} I(x \in R_{mj})$ 

# Bagging 算法 (Breiman, 1996)

- · 希望: 个体学习器相对独立
- ·解决方法:重新采样数据(Bootstrap Sampling)
- ·步骤:①对数据进行T次Bootstrap重采样,每次采样几个训练样本②分类问题→投票法,回归问题→求平均
- · 没化误差: "包外估计"(out-of-bag estimate) 对于每棵树, 在"包内"训练在"包外"预测, 泛化误差使用包外"误差率

## 随机森林 (Random Forest, Breiman 2001)

·对特征也随机选择,每次选L个特征.

# 评估变量重要性

- ·方法1(用训练数据):对每一棵树, 变量重要性可用在该变量分裂前后的评价指标(e.g. 基本指标)对所有树取平均
- ·方法2(用包外数据):评价Xj的重要性,对包外数据的第Xj列进行干扰(随机变换顺序),计算预测率的降低。对所有树取平均