人工智能之机器学习

晚自习

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课程要求

- •课上课下"九字"真言
 - 认真听, 善摘录, 勤思考
 - 多温故, 乐实践, 再发散
- 四不原则
 - 不懒散惰性,不迟到早退
 - 不请假旷课,不拖延作业
- 一点注意事项
 - 违反"四不原则",不推荐就业

课程内容

Adaboost

AdaBoost算法原理

• 使下列公式达到最小值的 α_m 和 G_m 就是AdaBoost算法的最终解

$$loss(\alpha_m, G_m(x)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{w}_{mi} e^{(-y_i \alpha_m G_m(x))}$$

其实就是误差率越小。
$$G_m^*(x) = \min_{G_m(x)} \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{w}_{mi} I(y_i \neq G_m(x_i))$$

$$\varepsilon_m = P(G_m(x) \neq y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{w}_{mi} I(y_i \neq G_m(x_i)) = \sum_{y_i \neq G_m(x_i)} \overline{w}_{mi}$$

• 对于α_m而言,通过求导然后令导数为零,可以得到公式(log对象可以以e为

底也可以以2为底):
$$\alpha_{m}^{*} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_{m}}{\varepsilon_{m}} \right)$$

扩展 AdaBoost算法子模型权重系数求解

$$loss(\alpha_{m}, G_{m}(x)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{(-y_{i}\alpha_{m}G_{m}(x))} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{w}_{mi} = 1 \qquad \varepsilon_{m} = \sum_{y_{i} \neq G_{m}(x_{i})} \overline{w}_{mi}$$

$$= \sum_{y=G(x)} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \sum_{y \neq G(x)} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{\alpha_{m}}$$

$$= \sum_{y=G(x)} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m} e^{\alpha_{m}}$$

$$= \sum_{y=G(x)} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m} e^{\alpha_{m}} + \sum_{y \neq G(x)} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{-\alpha_{m}} - \sum_{y \neq G(x)} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{-\alpha_{m}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{w}_{mi} e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m} e^{\alpha_{m}} - \varepsilon_{m} e^{-\alpha_{m}}$$

$$= e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m} e^{\alpha_{m}} - \varepsilon_{m} e^{-\alpha_{m}}$$

扩展_AdaBoost算法子模型权重系数求解

$$loss = e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m}e^{\alpha_{m}} - \varepsilon_{m}e^{-\alpha_{m}} \quad \frac{\partial loss}{\partial \alpha_{m}} = -e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m}e^{\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m}e^{-\alpha_{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial loss}{\partial \alpha_{m}} = 0 \Rightarrow -e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m}e^{\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m}e^{-\alpha_{m}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varepsilon_{m} - 1)e^{-\alpha_{m}} + \varepsilon_{m}e^{\alpha_{m}} = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{m}e^{\alpha_{m}} = (1 - \varepsilon_{m})e^{-\alpha_{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{\alpha_{m}}}{e^{-\alpha_{m}}} = \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_{m})}{\varepsilon_{m}} \Rightarrow e^{2\alpha_{m}} = \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_{m})}{\varepsilon_{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln e^{2\alpha_{m}} = \ln\left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_{m}}{\varepsilon_{m}}\right) \Rightarrow 2\alpha_{m} = \ln\left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_{m}}{\varepsilon_{m}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{m} = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_{m}}{\varepsilon_{m}}\right)$$

GBDT讲解

• 最优的算法模型实际上就是预测值F(x)等于实际值y。也就是在我们模型训练的过程中,我们是希望模型的预测值和实际值是完全相同的,而且模型训练的方向也是朝着这个方向训练。

