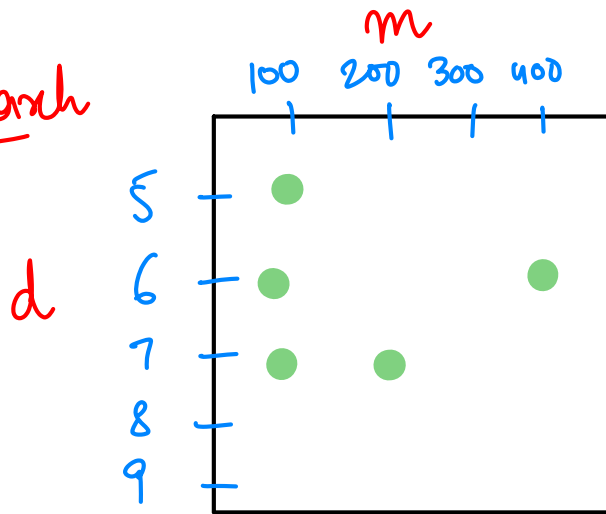


HYPERPARAMETER TUNING & BOOSTING

Hyperparameter Tuning

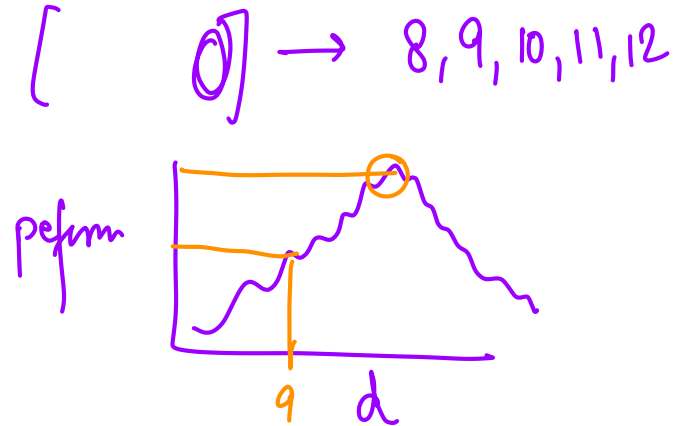
- ① Grid Search
- ② Randomised Search.

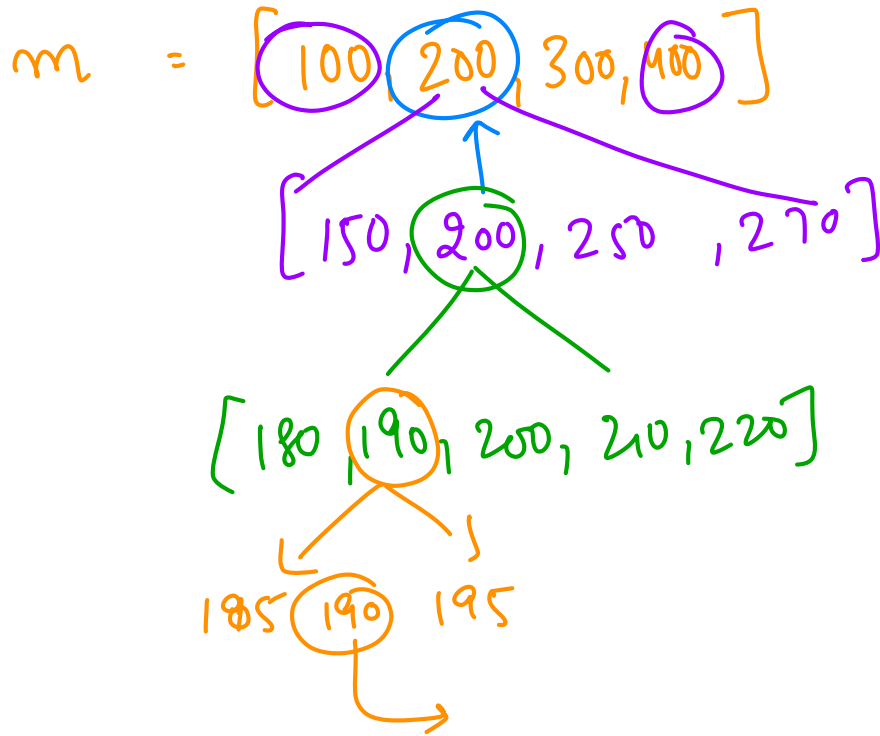
① Grid Search



RF \rightarrow $d = \text{depth}$
 $m = \# \text{ of decision trees}$
 $[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]$
 $[100, 200, 300, 400]$

It $\Rightarrow m = 200$
 $d = 9$





for i in range(1, 1000):

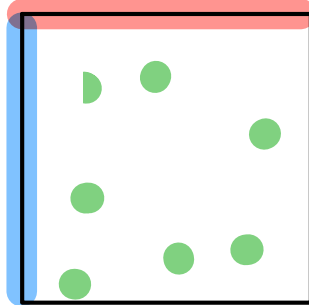
|

A [.] 5
B 5
C 5
D 5
E 5

- ① Time Consuming
- ② Computation Challenges.

② Randomised Search →

$d \Rightarrow [1 \dots 100]$
 $m \Rightarrow [1 \dots 1000]$



→ Best ??

① Randomised → ③ ←
→ $d \rightarrow 5, 10, 15$
→ $m \rightarrow 47, 92, 250$

② → $d = [5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15]$
→ $m = [47, \dots, 250]$

① Large no. of Hyperparameters to check.

② Limited Computational Resources.

```
Best params: {'bootstrap': True, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 10, 'max_features': 8, 'n_estimators': 200}
Best score: 0.9004329004329005
```

Best params: {'bootstrap': False, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 10, 'max_features': 8, 'n_estimators': 100}
Best score: 0.9020562770562771

Best params: {'bootstrap': False, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 11, 'max_features': 5, 'n_estimators': 200}
Best score: 0.9080086580086579

Best params: {'bootstrap': False, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 11, 'max_features': 3, 'n_estimators': 180}
Best score: 0.9123376623376623

Best params: {'bootstrap': False, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 12, 'max_features': 1, 'n_estimators': 200}
Best score: 0.9188311688311689

Best params: {'bootstrap': False, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 12, 'max_features': 2, 'n_estimators': 210}
Best score: 0.91504329004329

Best params: {'bootstrap': False, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 13, 'max_features': 1, 'n_estimators': 190}
Best score: 0.9193722943722943

BAGGING Aggregated
Base Learner → Low Bias & High Variance

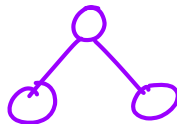
Reduced Variance → Aggregation + Randomisation,

BOOSTING

Base learner \rightarrow High bias & Low Variance

Underfit * mean model

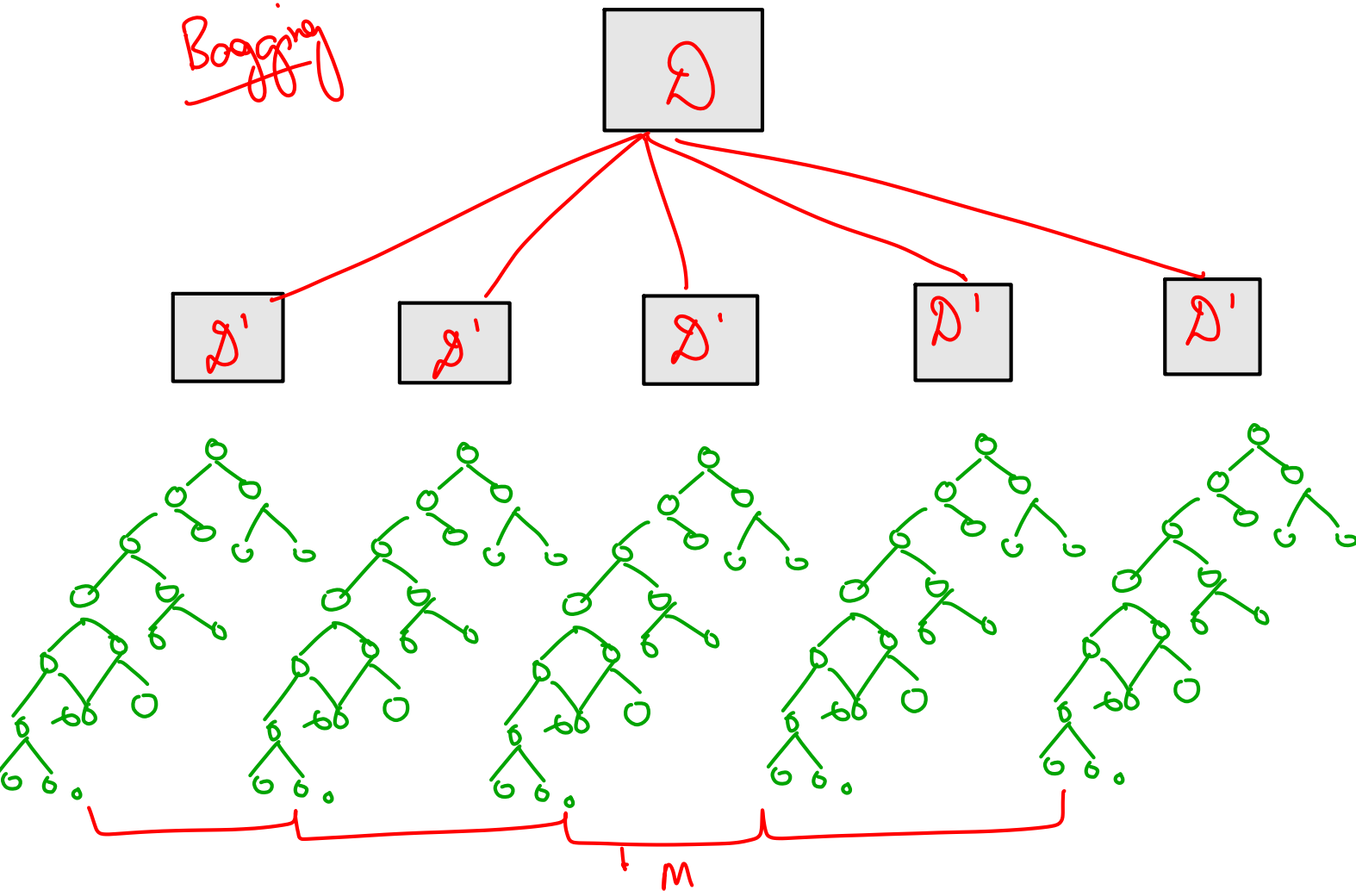
* Decision Stump



(M) \rightarrow Low bias + Low Variance \checkmark
??

Additive Combining

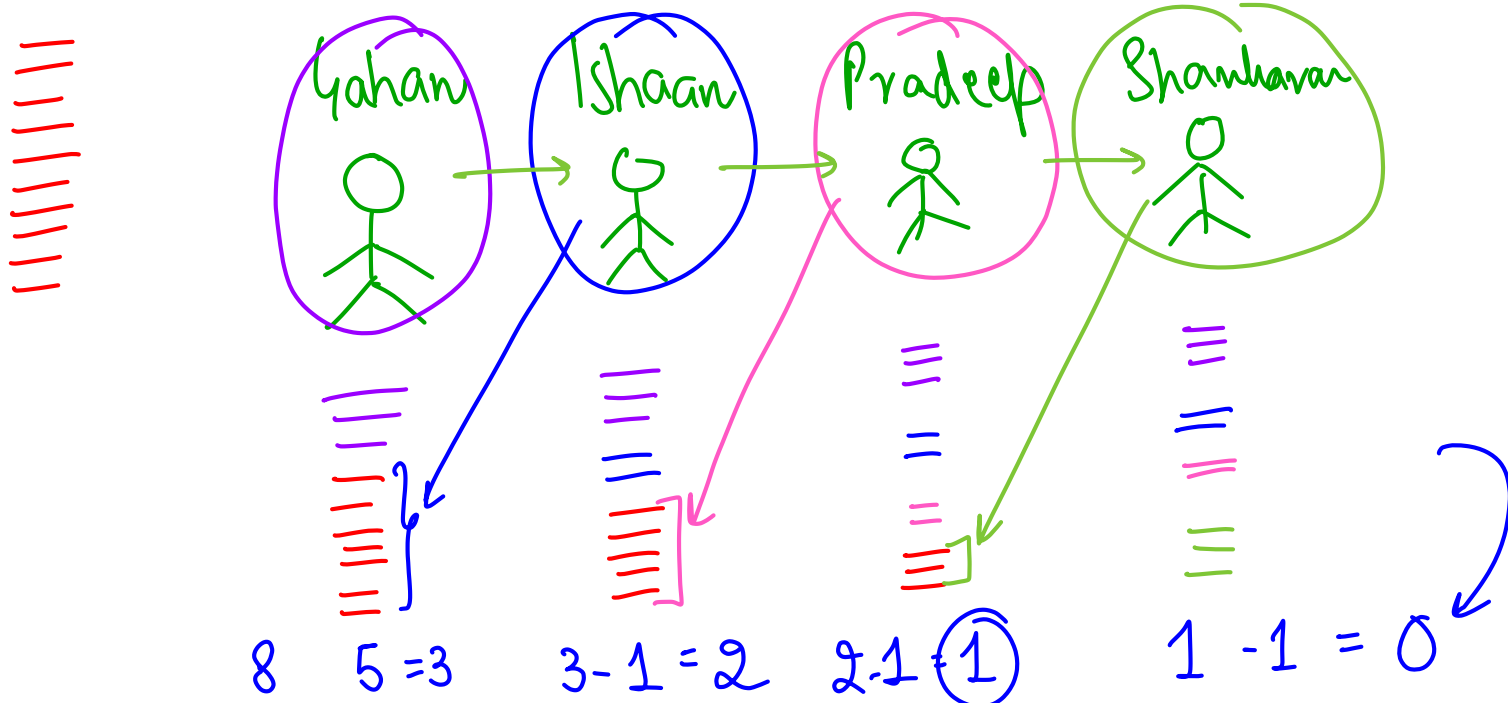
Bagging

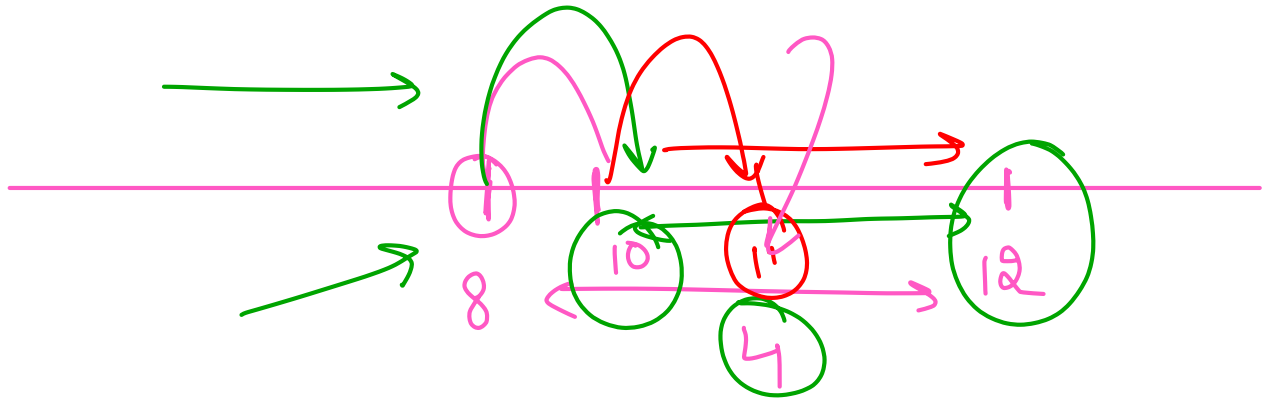
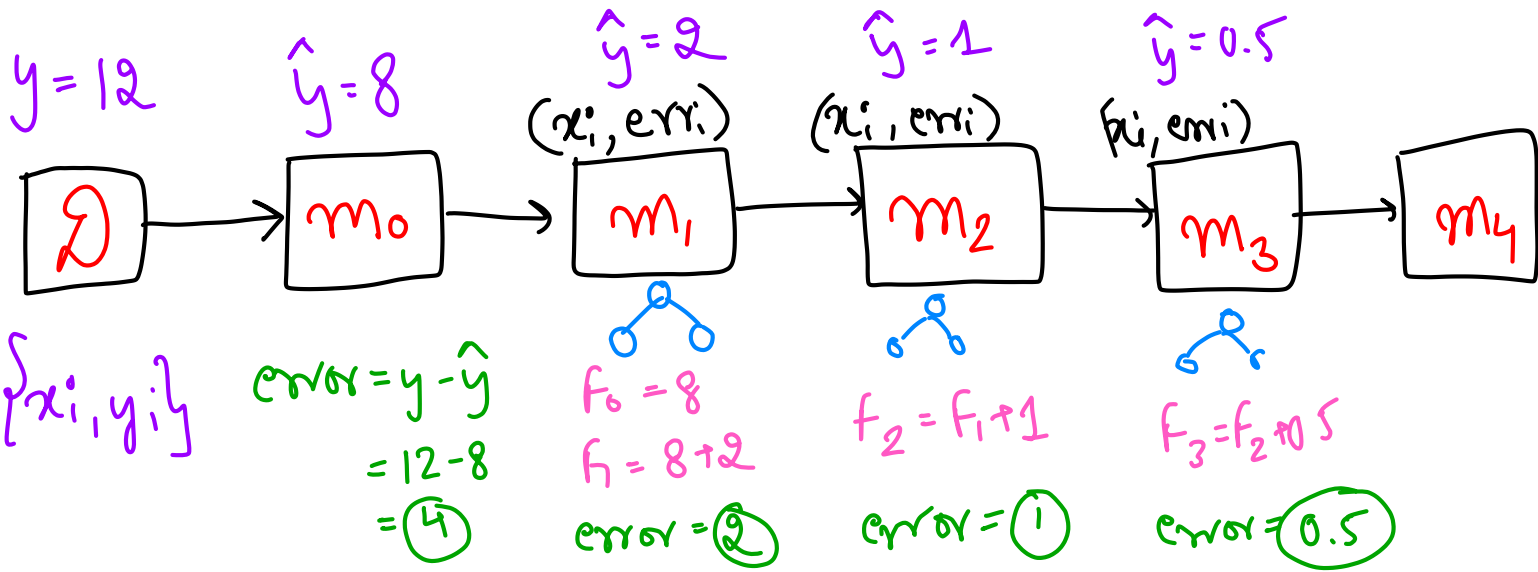





BOOSTING

Create models Sequentially

Next Model \rightarrow learn mistakes from previous model.





f_1	f_2	f_3	y	$m_0 \hat{y}_0$	err_0	$m_1 \hat{y}_1$ (f_1, f_2, f_3, err_0)	err_1	$m_2 \hat{y}_2$ (f_1, f_2, f_3, err_1)	err_2	$m_3 \hat{y}_3$			
			3	5.5	-2.5	-1.5	-1	-0.5	-0.5				
			4	5.5	-1.5	-0.5	-1	-0.3	-0.7				
			6	5.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0				
			9	5.5	3.5	2	1.5	1	0.5				


mean
of y 's

$$y - \hat{y}_0 - \hat{y}_1$$

$$y - \hat{y}_0 - \hat{y}_1 - \hat{y}_2$$

$$12 - 8 - 2 = 2$$

Quiz time!

 Quiz Ended!

Which of the following model are underfit models ?

20 users have participated



A

Decision Stump (Decision Tree with depth = 1)

95%

B

Decision Tree with depth = 20

5%

C

Decision Tree with depth = 10


0%

D

None of the above.

0%

Quiz time!

 Quiz Ended!

What model will have high bias low variance ? (Hint: think of simplest model)

20 users have participated



A

Mean model (which predict mean value everytime)

95%

B

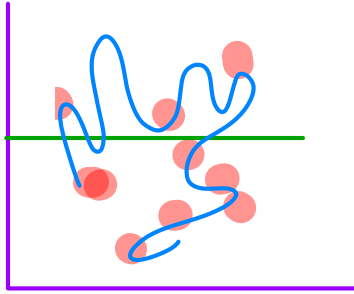
Random model (model which predicts random value everytime)

0%

C

A DT fit perfectly on training data

5%



Quiz time!



Quiz Ended!

underfitted

What will be the **training error** for high **bias** model ?

21 users have participated



A

High error

71%

B

No error

0%

C

Low error


29%

Quiz time!

 Quiz Ended!

Why are we using DT with low depth here ?

18 users have participated

A	we are looking for high variance low bias mode	22%
	B we are looking for high bias low variance model	72%
C	we are looking for overfit model	6%
D	no reason. just picked it randomly.	0%

Quiz time!

🕒 Quiz Ended!

What error shall we use here at stage 2 ?

19 users have participated



- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| A | Residual left after subtracting final model prediction ($F_1(x)$) from actual value | 21% |
| B | Residual left after subtracting Stage 1 model (M_1) from actual value | 63% |
| C | Residual left after subtracting Stage 0 model (M_0) from actual value | 11% |
| D | None of the above | 5% |

Binary

$$\Rightarrow p(y_i) \boxed{n p \cdot \log_2(p / y_i)} = \textcircled{1}$$

Multi class

$$\Rightarrow n p \cdot \log_2(\underline{3})$$

R H \textcircled{B}
100 B B 100 pm/L
33 33 34