

# Boosting Algorithm

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## 1 Gradient Tree Boosting Algorithm

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**Algorithm 1** Gradient Tree Boosting Algorithm

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1: procedure GBT( $x, y$ )
2:   Initialize:
      $f_0(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^N L(y_i, \gamma)$ 
3:   for  $m = 1$  to  $M$ : do
4:     for  $i = 1$  to  $N$ : compute do
5:        $r_{im} = -\left[\frac{\delta L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\delta f(x_i)}\right]$ 
6:     Fit a regression tree to the targets  $r_{im}$  giving terminal regions  $R_{jm}$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, J_m$ 
7:     for  $j = 1$  to  $J_m$ : compute do
8:        $\gamma_{jm} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{jm}} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \gamma)$ 
9:     Update:
      $f_m(x) = f_{m-1}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{J_m} \gamma_{jm} I(x \in R_{jm})$ 
10:  Output  $\hat{f}(x) = f_M(x)$ 
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## 2 Nesterov Descent

Starting with  $x_0$  and  $y_0$

$$x_{t+1} = y_t - w \nabla f(y_t) \tag{1}$$

$$y_{t+1} = (1 - \gamma_t) x_{t+1} + \gamma_t x_t \tag{2}$$

where  $w$  is the step size,  $\lambda_0, \lambda_t = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda_{t-1}}}{2}$  and  $\gamma_t = \frac{1 - \lambda_t}{\lambda_{t+1}}$

## 3 Accelerated Gradient Boosting

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**Algorithm 2** Accelerated Gradient Boosting Algorithm

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1: procedure AGB( $x, y$ )
2:   Initialize:
    $f_0(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^N L(y_i, \gamma)$ 
3:   for  $m = 1$  to  $M$ : do
4:     for  $i = 1$  to  $N$ : compute do
5:        $r_{im} = -\left[\frac{\delta L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\delta f(x_i)}\right]$ 
6:     Fit a regression tree to the targets  $r_{im}$  giving terminal regions  $R_{jm}$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, J_m$ 
7:     for  $j = 1$  to  $J_m$ : compute do
8:        $\gamma_{jm} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{jm}} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \gamma)$ 
9:     Update:
10:     $f_m(x) = g_{m-1}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{J_m} \gamma_{jm} I(x \in R_{jm})$ 
11:     $g_m(x) = (1 - \gamma)f_m(x) + \gamma_t F_t$ 
12:     $\lambda_t = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda_{t-1}}}{2}$  and  $\lambda_{t+1} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda_t}}{2}$ 
13:    and  $\gamma_t = \frac{1 - \lambda_t}{\lambda_{t+1}}$ 
14:  Output  $\hat{f}(x) = f_M(x)$ 
```

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