

BOOSTING

RECALL PAC LEARNING

A

• \int \leftarrow PROBABILITY OF FAILURE

• ϵ \leftarrow ACCURACY PARAMETER

REQUIREMENT:

FOR ANY CHOICE OF ϵ, δ A SHOULD
OUTPUT WITH PROBABILITY $\geq 1 - \delta$, AN ϵ -ACCURATE
CLASSIFIER.

A IS ALLOWED TO RUN IN TIME $\text{poly}(\frac{1}{\epsilon}, \frac{1}{\delta})$
TAKE # OF SAMPLES $\text{poly}(\frac{1}{\epsilon}, \frac{1}{\delta})$.

QUESTION: WHAT IF WE HAVE AN ALGORITHM
 A THAT WITH PROBABILITY $\geq 1 - \delta$ OUTPUTS AN
 ϵ -ACCURATE CLASSIFIER. HOW CAN WE USE A
TO OBTAIN A STANDARD PAC LEARNER?

WE WANT TO INCREASE THAT 5% PROB
OF SUCCESS TO $1 - \delta$.

THE SOLUTION IS TO RUN A A LARGE # OF TIMES
SAY t .

$$\Pr [A \text{ fails to output an } \epsilon\text{-ACCURATE CLASSIFIER}] \leq (0.95)^t$$

RUN A t TIMES

WE CAN MAKE $(0.95)^t$ VERY SMALL BY CHOOSING t TO

BE $\approx O\left(\log \frac{1}{\delta}\right)$ THEN WE CAN "TEST" EACH

CLASSIFIER GENERATED DURING THESE t TRIALS TO
SEE IF ANY OF THEM ARE GOOD CLASSIFIERS.

BOTTOM LINE: AMPLIFYING THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS

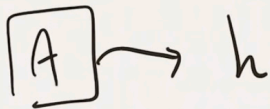
IS NOT TOO DIFFICULT. $\epsilon \rightarrow 1-\epsilon$

TRICKIER QUESTION: WHAT IF ϵ IS FIXED TO SAY

0.49.

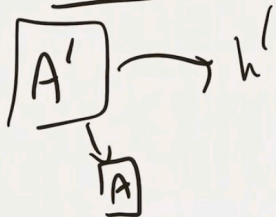
IMAGINE A WITH PROBABILITY $\geq 1-\epsilon$ OUTPUTS A
CLASSIFIER WITH $\epsilon = 0.49$.

NATURAL QUESTION: HOW DO WE AMPLIFY/IMPROVE THE
ACCURACY PARAMETER?



$err(h) = .49 \leftarrow$

WANT



$err(h') \leq \epsilon. \leftarrow$

SOLUTION
ATTEMPT: TRY RUNNING A MANY TIMES h_1, \dots, h_t
TAKE MAJ (h_1, \dots, h_t)

QUESTION WAS POSED BY VALANT ON PAC LEARNING

SOLVED BY R. SCHAPIRE.

"BOOSTING ALGORITHMS"

SOLUTION DUE TO FREUND & SCHAPIRE

ALGORITHM I'LL PRESENT: ADABOOST

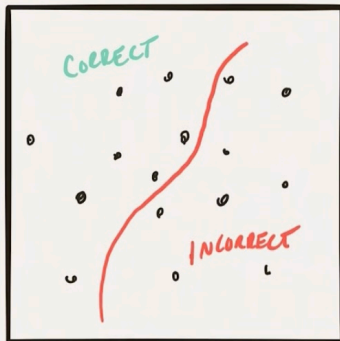
HIGH-LEVEL IDEA

A outputs

h $\epsilon = .49$

FRACTION OF
CORRECT POINTS

IS .51



TRAINING
SET

RUN A ON UNIFORM
DIST ON POINTS IN
TRAINING
SET.

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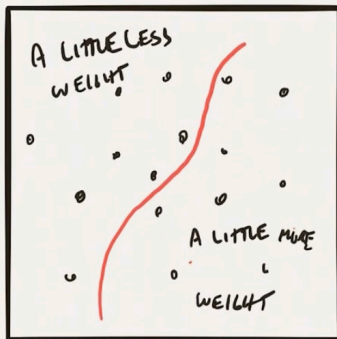
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TRAINING
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RUN A ON UNIFORM
DIST ON POINTS IN
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CORE IDEA:

- RE-WEIGHT POINTS WE GET WRONG TO HAVE MORE WEIGHT
- POINTS WE GET RIGHT: HAVE LESS WEIGHT
- RUN A AGAIN TO OBTAIN CLASSIFIER W.R.T. NEW WEIGHTING

MAY (CLASSIFIERS GENERATED DURING THIS PROCESS)

ADABOOST (SIMPLIFIED VERSION)

• TRAINING SET OF SIZE m

INITIALLY $D_0 = \text{UNIFORM DIST.}$ CORRESPONDS TO $w_i = 1 \quad \forall i$.
DIST IS OBTAINED BY DIVIDING BY W , SUM OF WEIGHTS.

$$E = \text{error rate} \quad A = \text{accuracy} = 1 - E \quad \beta = \frac{E}{A}$$

$$\text{CONCRETELY } E = \frac{1}{2} - \gamma \quad \beta = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \gamma}{\frac{1}{2} + \gamma}$$

HOW TO UPDATE WEIGHTS: AT ITERATION t , RUN A TO OBTAIN h_t

FOR EACH x_i s.t. $h_t(x_i)$ IS CORRECT $w_i^{\text{NEW}} = \beta \cdot w_i^{\text{OLD}}$

" IS INCORRECT $w_i^{\text{NEW}} = w_i^{\text{OLD}}$

REPEAT FOR T STEPS OUTPUT $\text{MAJ}(h_1, \dots, h_T)$.

x

0 5 6

CLAIM: AFTER T ITERATIONS error $\underline{h_{\text{FINAL}}} = \text{MAX}(h_y, m_y, h_x)$

$$\leq e^{-2T\gamma^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CHOOSE } T \approx \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \lg\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$$

then error of $h_{\text{FINAL}} \leq \epsilon$.

X

TOTAL
WEIGHT AFTER AN ITERATION

W IS WT OF ALL POINTS BEFORE ITERATION t

WT OF CORRECT POINTS AFTER ITERATION $t = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma\right) \cdot \beta \cdot W$

" INCORRECT POINTS AFTER ITERATION $t = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma\right) \cdot W}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma\right) \cdot \beta \cdot W}$

RECALL $\left(\beta = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \gamma}{\frac{1}{2} + \gamma}\right)$

NEW SUM OF ALL WEIGHTS? $W \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \gamma \beta + \frac{1}{2} - \gamma\right)$

$$W \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma\right) \beta + \frac{1}{2} - \gamma \right)$$

$$W(1 - 2\gamma) = W \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma\right)$$

AFTER i ITERATIONS SUM OF WEIGHTS = $W \cdot \left(2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma\right)\right)^i$

x

0 5 2

\Rightarrow AFTER T ITERATIONS SUM OF ALL WEIGHTS $\leq \beta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma\right)^T \cdot W_0$

CONSIDER A POINT X_i THAT h_{FINAL} GETS WRONG

$$\text{WT}(X_i) \geq \beta^{\frac{T}{2}}$$

\Rightarrow IF h_{FINAL} HAS ERROR ϵ , THEN WT OF POINTS h_{FINAL} MISCLASSIFIES $\geq \underline{\epsilon \cdot m \cdot \beta^{\frac{T}{2}}}$

$$\underline{\epsilon \cdot \mu \beta^{\frac{T}{2}} \leq \left(2 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \gamma \right)}_E \right)^T \cdot \mu}$$

$$\epsilon \leq \left(\frac{4 \cdot E^2}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{T}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &\leq (1 - 4\gamma^2)^{\frac{T}{2}} & (1+x \approx e^x) \\ &\leq e^{-2\gamma^2 \cdot T} \end{aligned}$$

IN ADABOOST

$$\beta_t = \frac{E_t}{A_t}$$

$$h_t \in \{-1, +1\}$$

OUTPUT: $\text{SIGN} \left(\sum_t \alpha_t h_t - \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $\alpha_t = \frac{\log \left(\frac{1}{\beta_t} \right)}{\sum_t \log \left(\frac{1}{\beta_t} \right)}$

HOW DO WE GUARANTEE THAT H_{FINAL} GENERALIZES?

WE NEED TO MAKE SURE THAT m , # OF TRAINING
POINTS IS SUFFICIENTLY LARGE.

IF γ (accuracy) IS INDEPENDENT FROM m , SIZE OF
TRAINING SET THEN WE CAN CHOOSE m
TO BE SUFFICIENTLY LARGE.

ADABOOST IS ACTUALLY A SPECIAL CASE OF
AN ALGORITHM DUE TO FREUND AND SCHAPIRE
CALLED "HEDGE."

HEDGE: "BEST EXPERTS" SETUP.

C_1, \dots, C_m AT EACH ITERATION EXPERT t
 C_i SUFFERS A LOSS $\ell_i^t \in [0, 1]$

ℓ^t A VECTOR OF LOSSES SUFFERED BY ALL EXPERTS AT t TH ITERATION.

INTUITION: WE WANT TO HAVE A MIXED STRATEGY OF EXPERTS
WEIGHTED AVG OF "

GOAL: SUM OF OUR LOSSES AFTER T ITERATIONS
SHOULD BE "CLOSE" TO BEST EXPERT IN HINDSIGHT.

AT EACH ITERATION WE MAINTAIN A SET OF WEIGHTS

w_1, \dots, w_m

$$\text{WEIGHTED AVERAGE} = \frac{w_i}{\sum_i w_i} = p_i$$

x

$w_1^t, \dots, w_m^t \rightsquigarrow$ PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION p^t

o s c

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_i w_i^t}$$

LOSS WE SUFFER AT t ITERATION IS $p^t \cdot l^t$

WT AVERAGE OF LOSS OF EXPERTS

TOTAL LOSS WE SUFFER AFTER
T ITERATIONS = $\sum_{t=1}^T p^t \cdot l^t$

CLAIM:

YOUR LOSS \leq

HEDGE: $\underline{w_i^{NEW}} = \underline{w_i^{OLD}} \cdot \underline{\beta^{l_i^t}}$

$$\underline{\min_i \sum_{t=1}^T l_i^t} + \frac{O(\sqrt{T \log n})}{T}$$

x

$w_1^t, \dots, w_m^t \rightsquigarrow$ PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION p^t

o s c

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_i w_i^t}$$

LOSS WE SUFFER AT t ITERATION IS $p^t \cdot l^t$

UT AVERAGE OF LOSS OF EXPERTS

TOTAL LOSS WE SUFFER AFTER

$$T \text{ ITERATIONS} = \sum_{t=1}^T p^t \cdot l^t$$

CLAIM:

YOUR LOSS \leq

HEDGE: $\underline{w_i^{NEW}} = \underline{w_i^{OLD}} \cdot \underline{\beta^{l_i^t}}$

$$\underline{\min_i \sum_{t=1}^T l_i^t} + \frac{O(\sqrt{T \log m})}{T}$$