

# **Representing Random Forests as Artificial Neural Networks**

# History

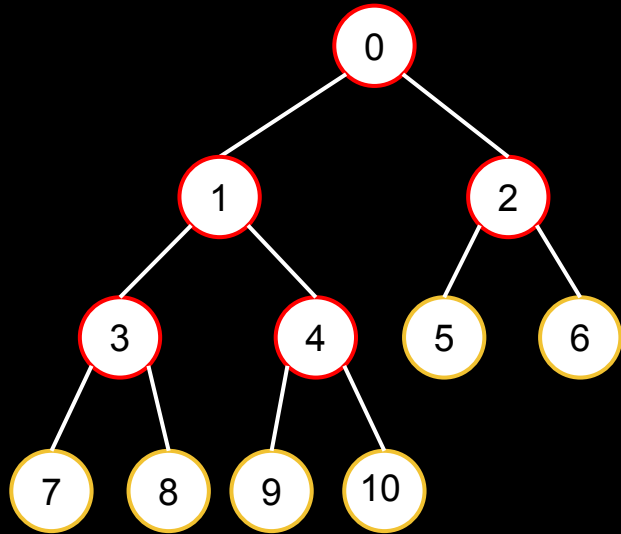
**Sethi 1990** - Decision Trees as ANNs

1990 -> 2014 ???

**Welbl 2014** - RFs as ANNs, refine trees

**Richmond 2015** - Cascaded RFs as CNNs

## Decision Tree



## Decision Tree

Here:

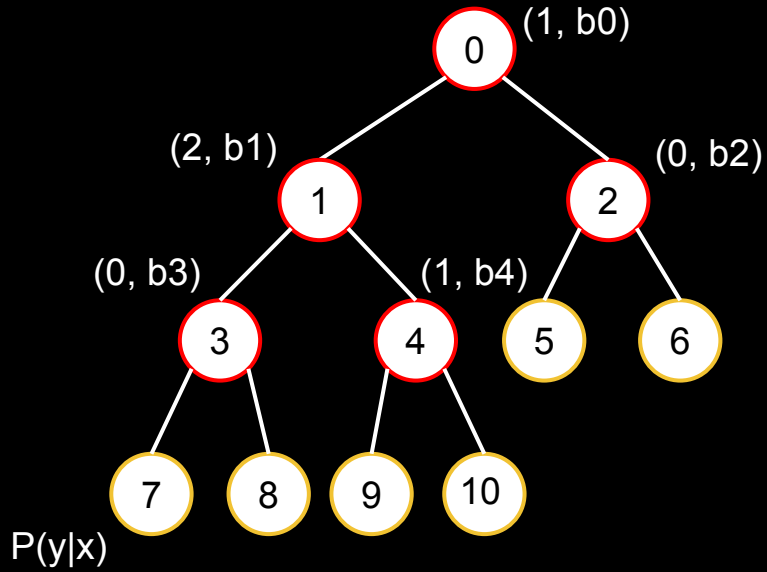
C num of classes = 2

D dimensionality = 4

Test  $x_d \geq b_n$

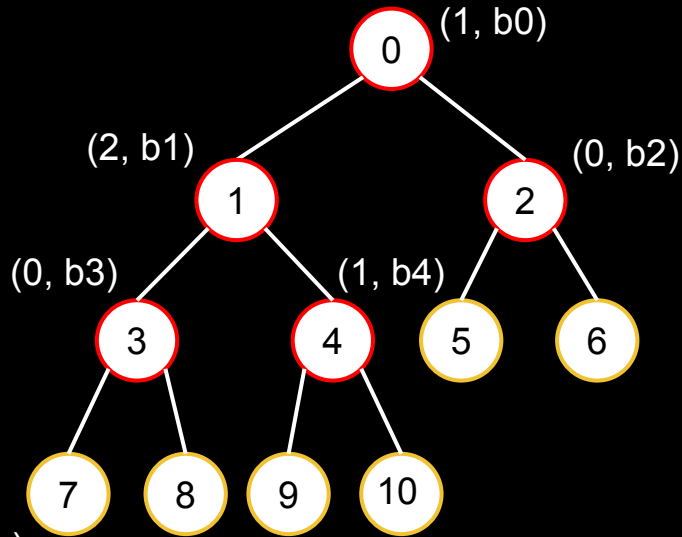
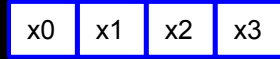
Input  $x$

$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$
-------	-------	-------	-------



## Decision Tree

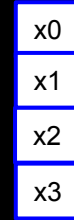
Input  $x$



$P(y|x)$

## Single Neuron

Input  $x$

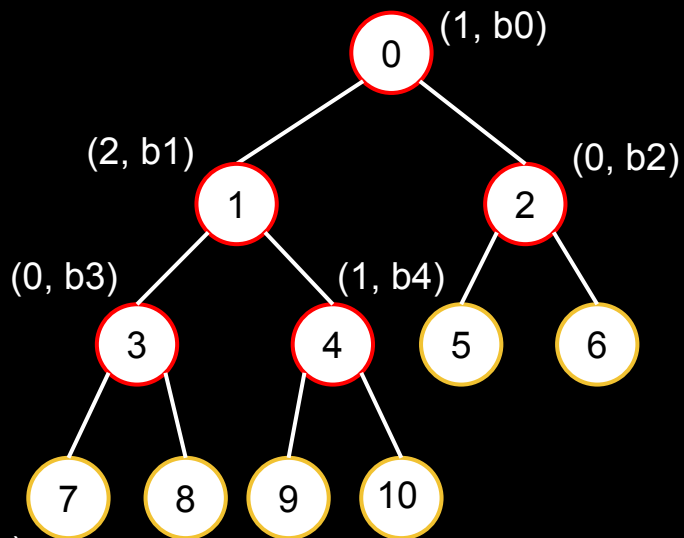
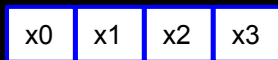


$$op = f(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{w} + b)$$

where  
 $\mathbf{x}$  is an  $1 \times 4$  input  
 $\mathbf{w}$  is an  $4 \times 1$  vector of weights  
 $b$  is a  $1 \times 1$  bias term  
 $f$  is a nonlinear function

## Decision Tree

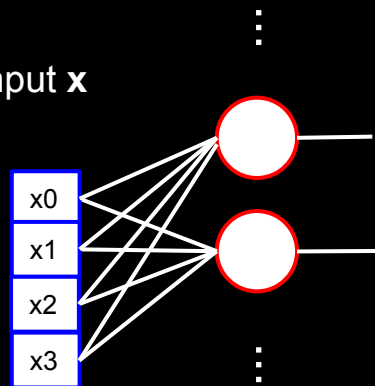
Input  $x$



$P(y|x)$

## Multiple Neurons

Input  $x$



$$op = f(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{b})$$

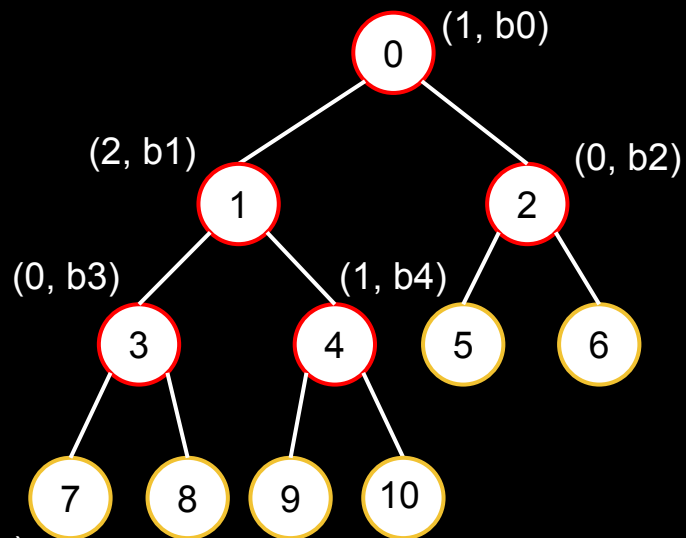
where  
 $\mathbf{x}$  is an  $1 \times 4$  input  
 $\mathbf{W}$  is an  $4 \times 2$  weight matrix  
 $\mathbf{b}$  is a  $1 \times 2$  bias term  
 $f$  is a nonlinear function

# Decision Tree as ANN

## Decision Tree

Input  $\mathbf{x}$

$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$
-------	-------	-------	-------

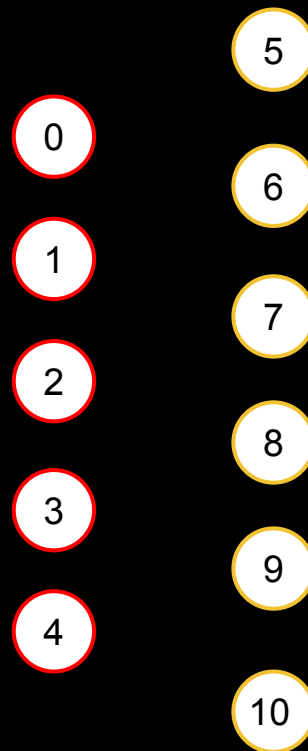



$P(y|\mathbf{x})$


## Tree as ANN

Input  $\mathbf{x}$

$x_0$
$x_1$
$x_2$
$x_3$

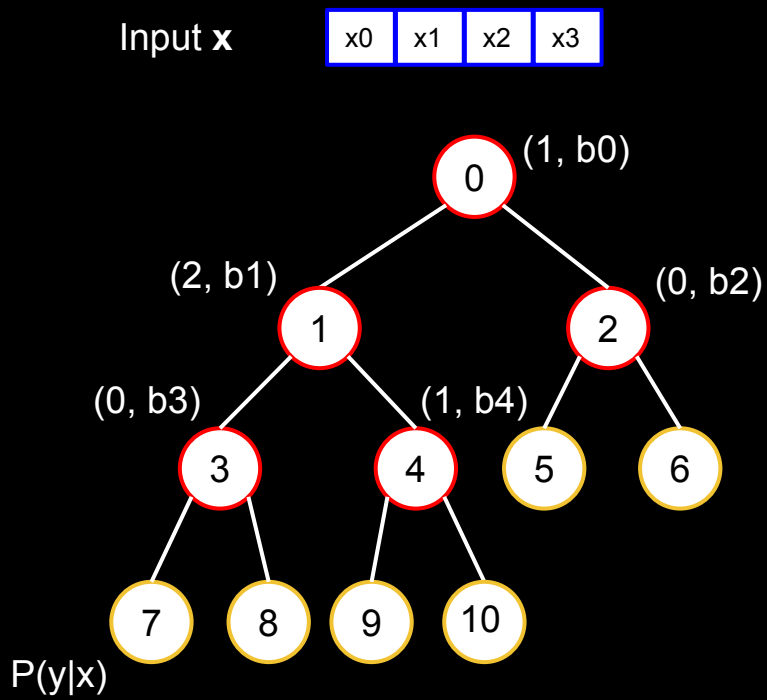


  $P(y=0|\mathbf{x})$

  $P(y=1|\mathbf{x})$

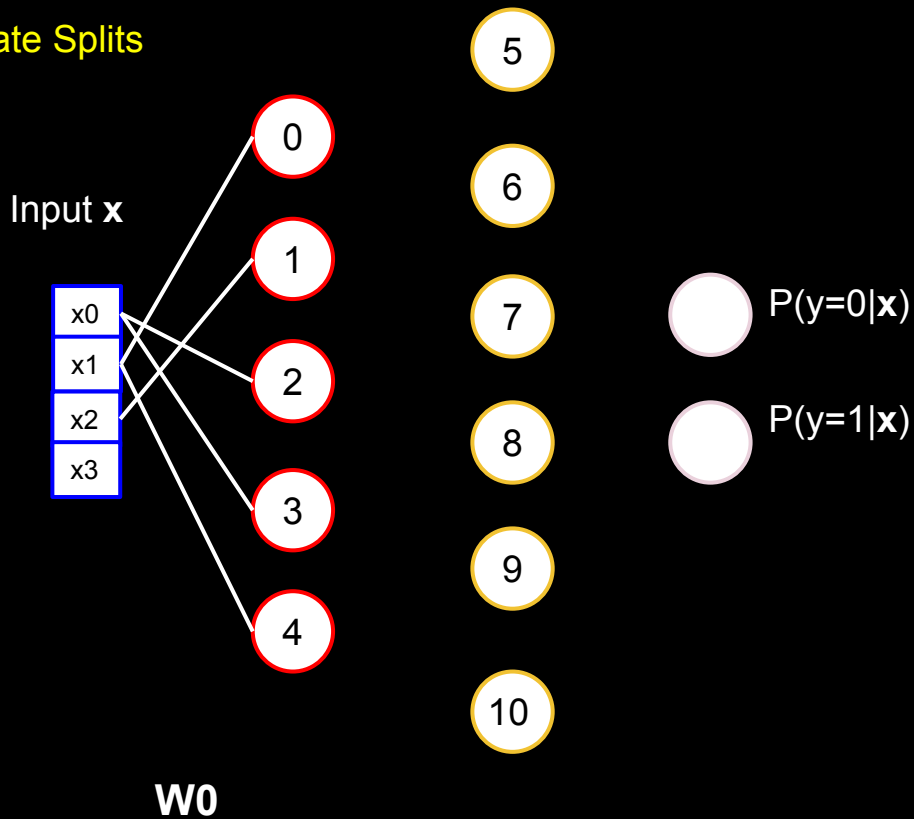


## Decision Tree

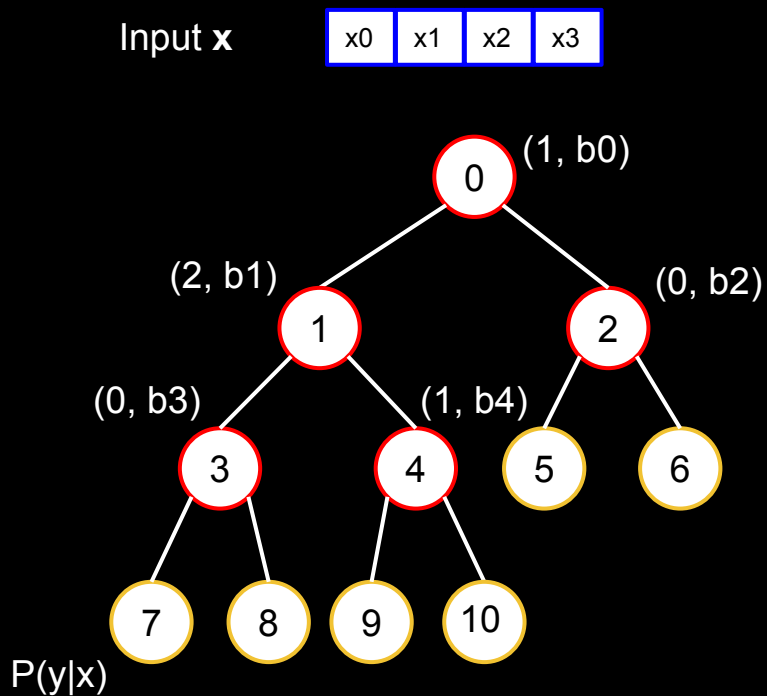


## Connect Input to Decision Nodes

### Evaluate Splits

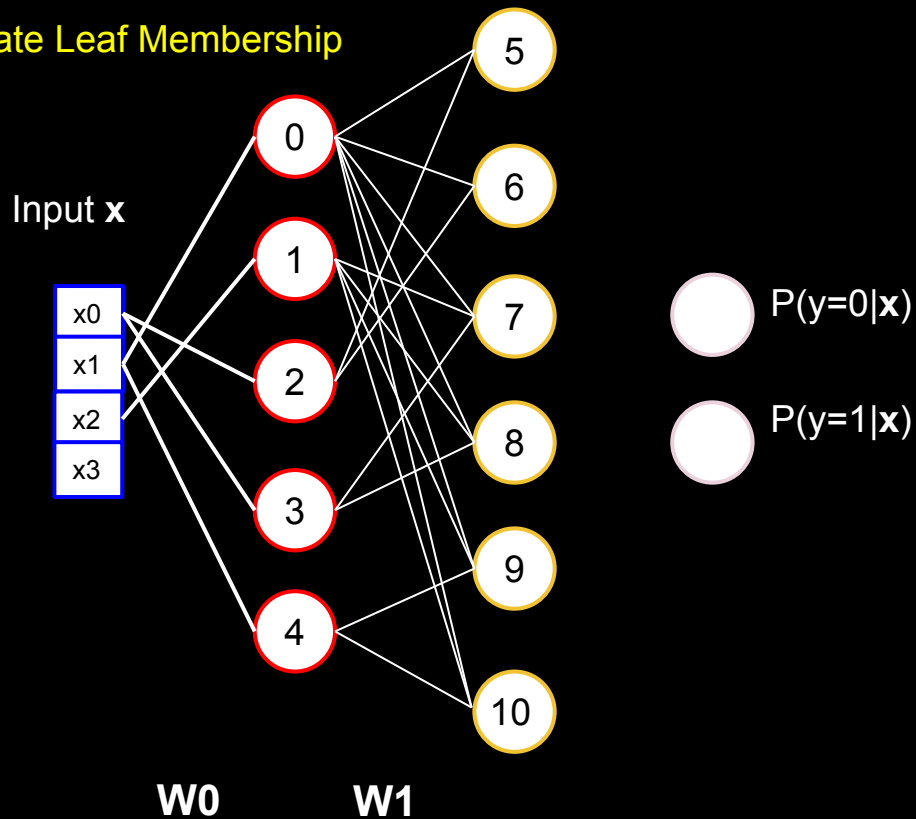


## Decision Tree

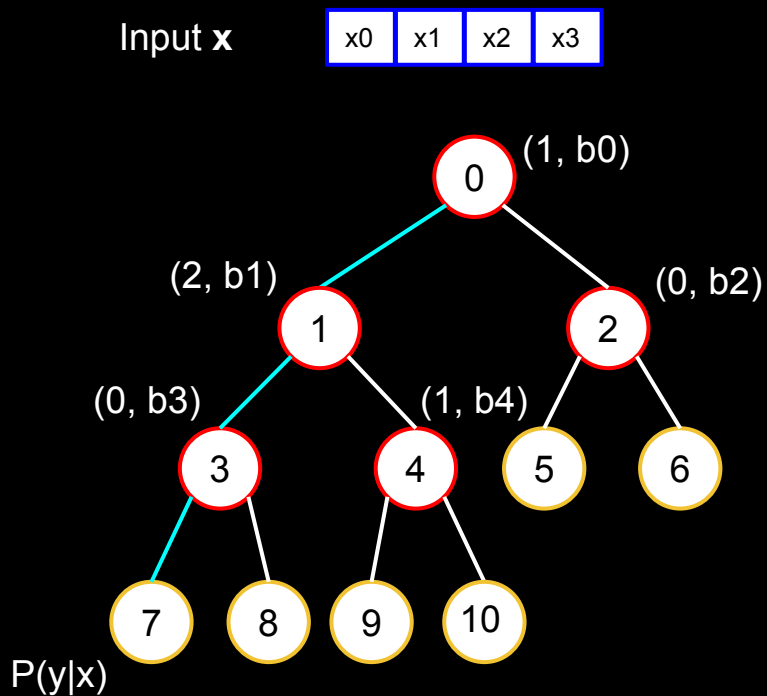


## Connect Decision Nodes to Leaves

Evaluate Leaf Membership

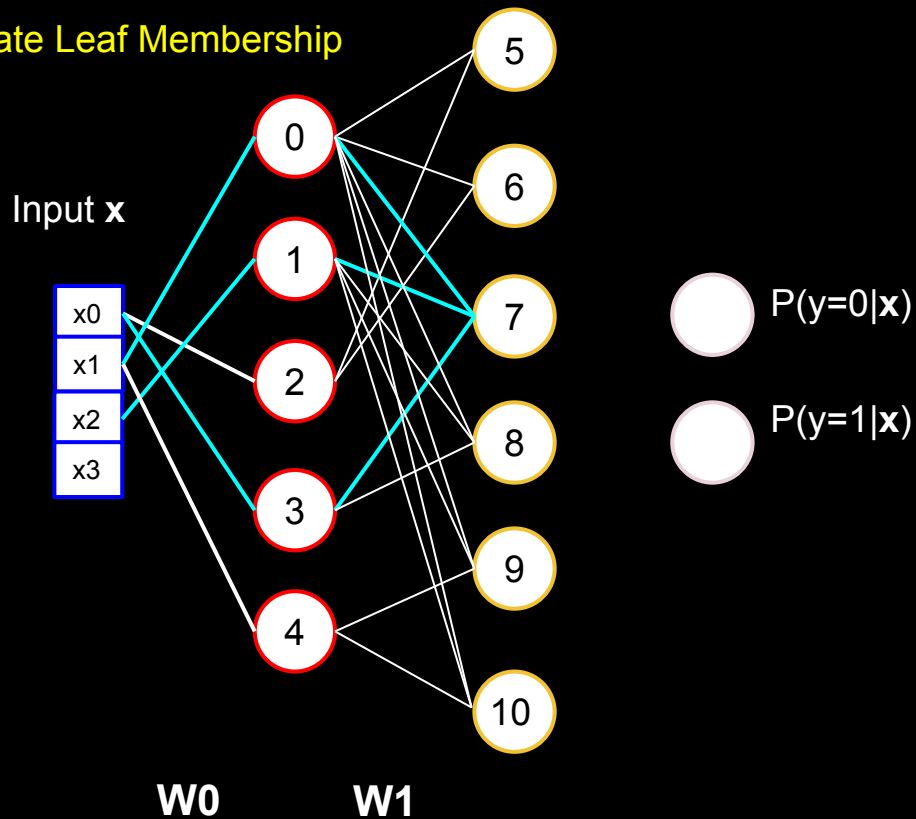


## Decision Tree



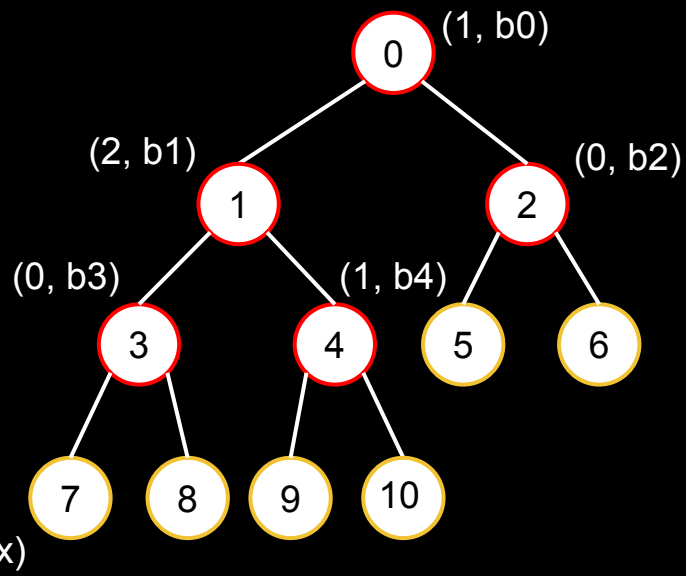
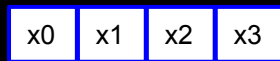
## Connect Decision Nodes to Leaves

Evaluate Leaf Membership



## Decision Tree

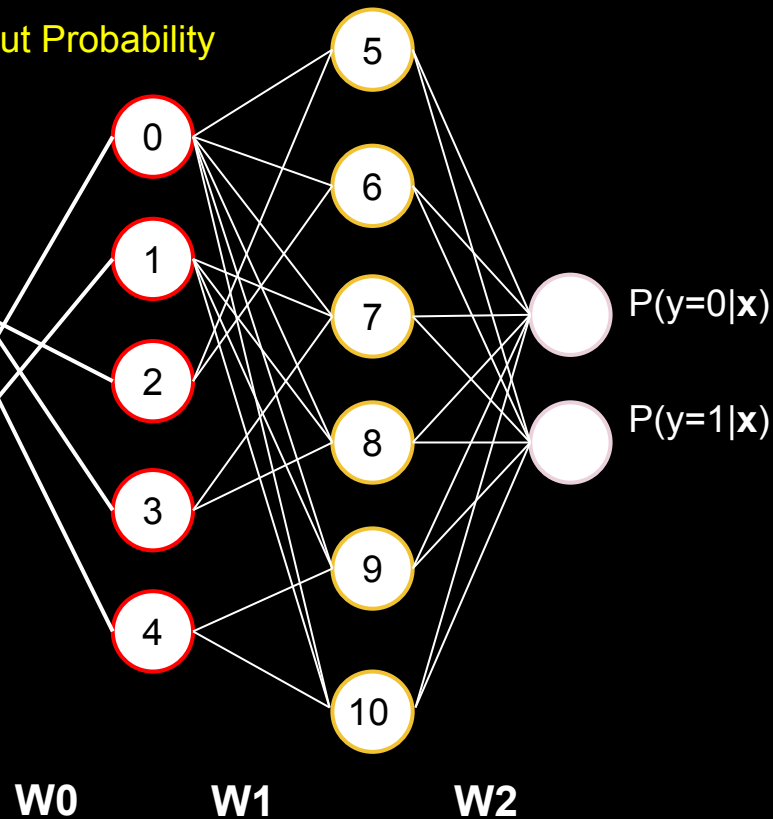
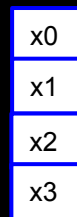
Input  $x$



## Connect Leaves to Output

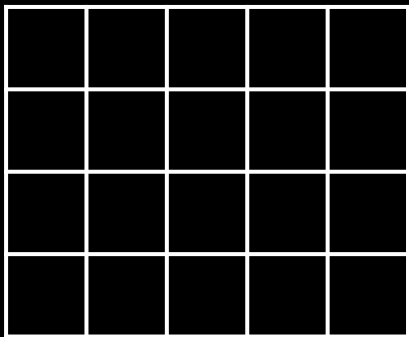
Compute Output Probability

Input  $x$



# Network Parameters

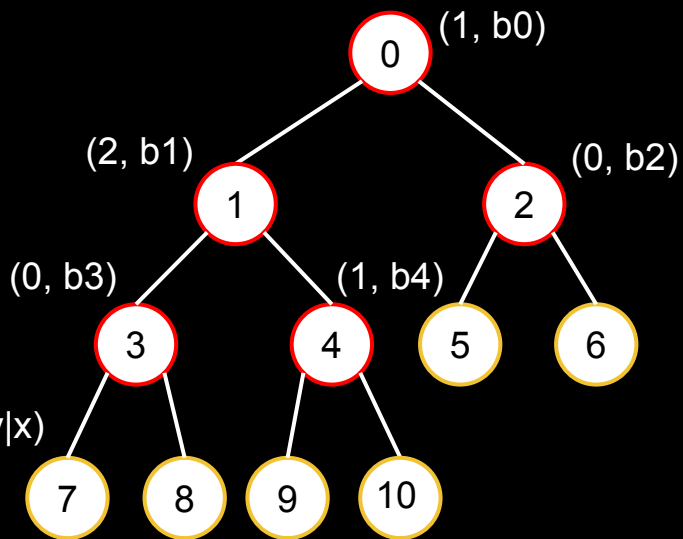
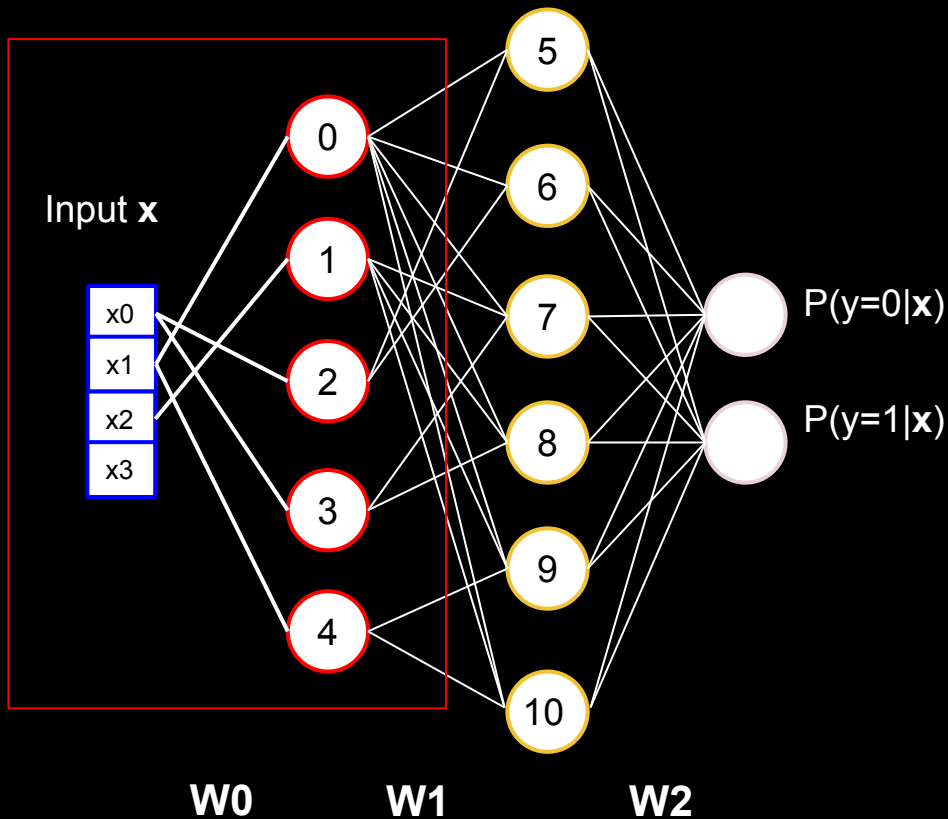
$W0 =$



$b0 =$



## Connect Input to Decision Nodes



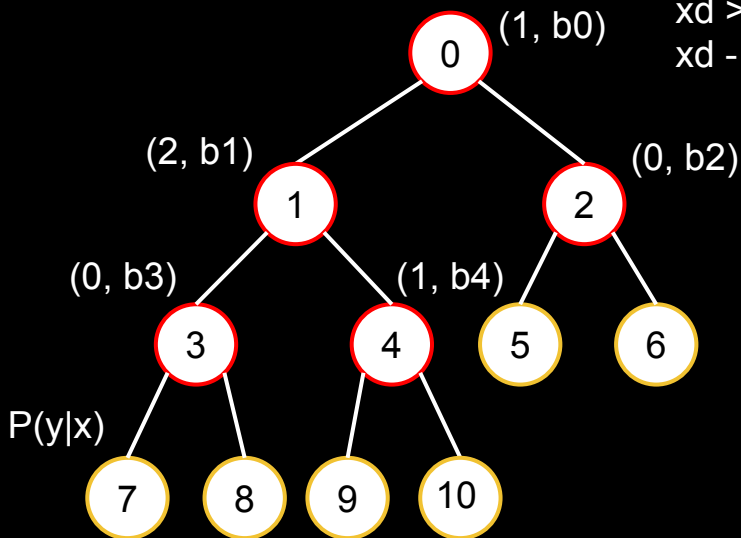
**W0 =**

		1	1	
1				1
	1			

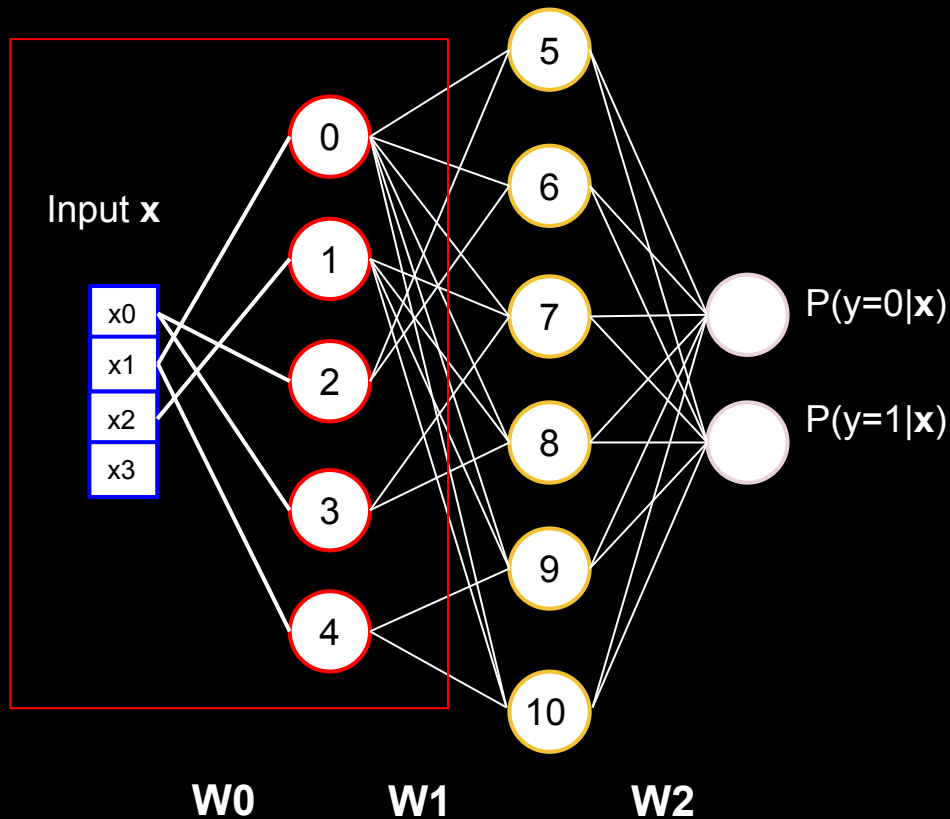
**b0 =**

-b0
-b1
-b2
-b3
-b4

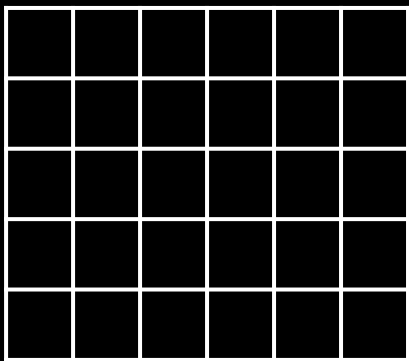
Node Test:  
 $x_d \geq b_n$   
 $x_d - b_n \geq 0$



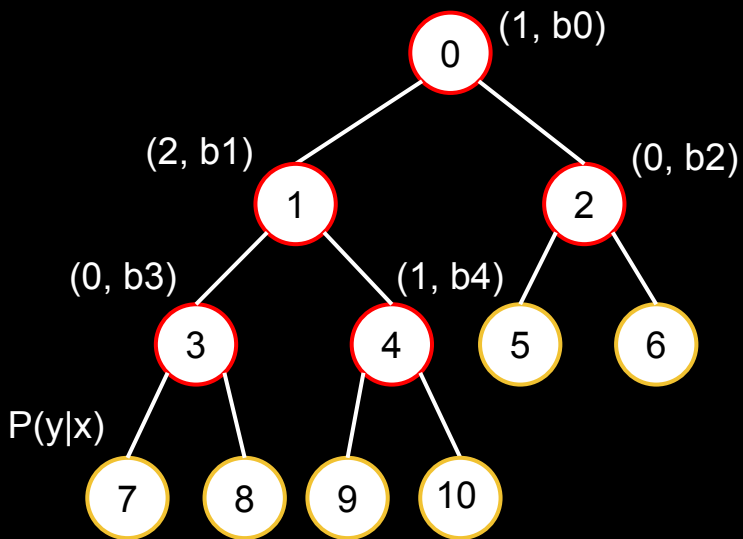
## Connect Input to Decision Nodes



$W1 =$

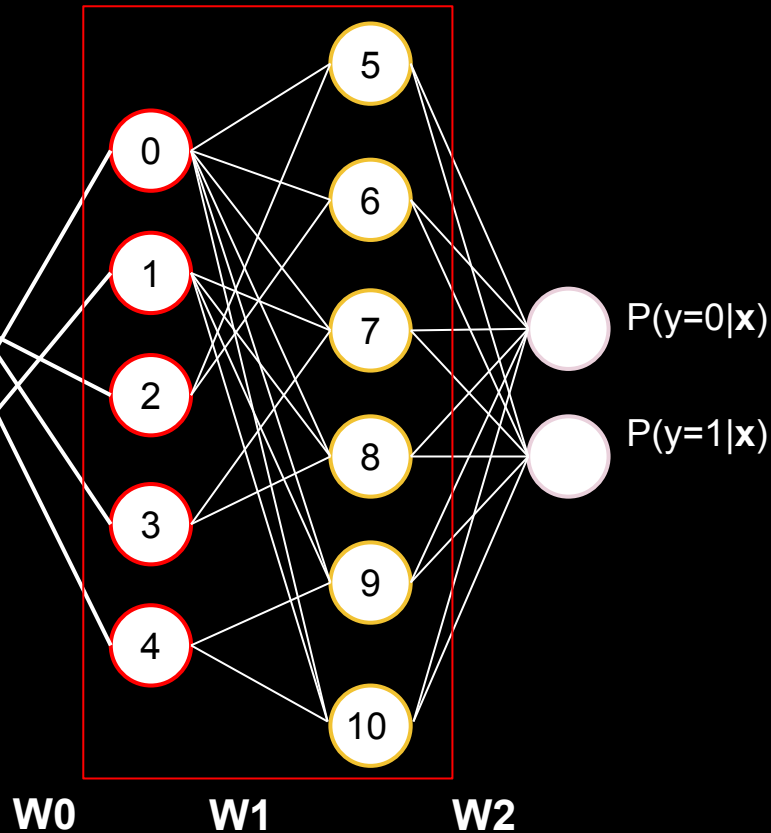
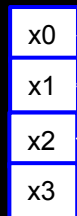


$b1 =$



## Connect Decision Nodes to Leaves

Input  $x$

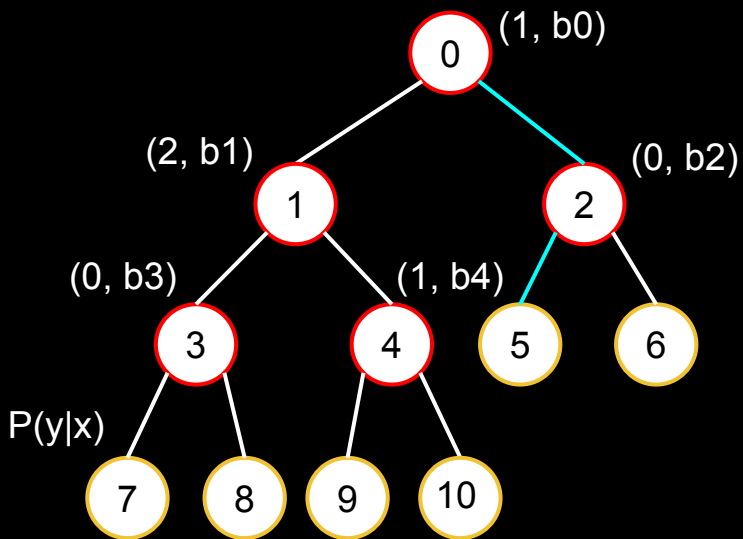




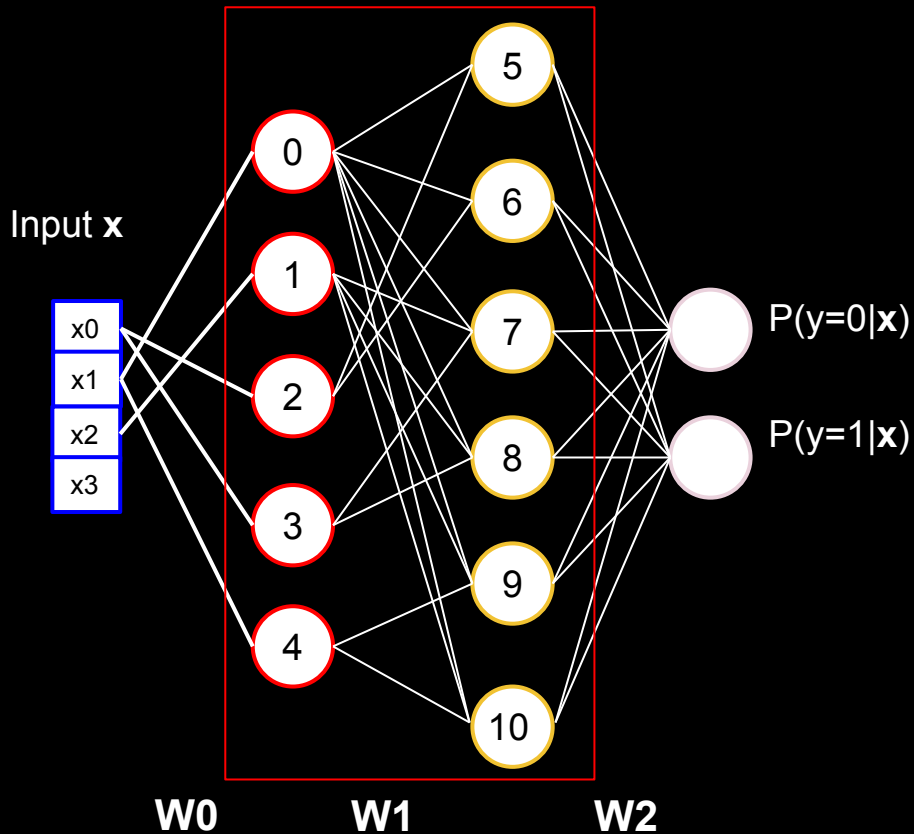
**W1 =**

1					
-1					

**b1 =**

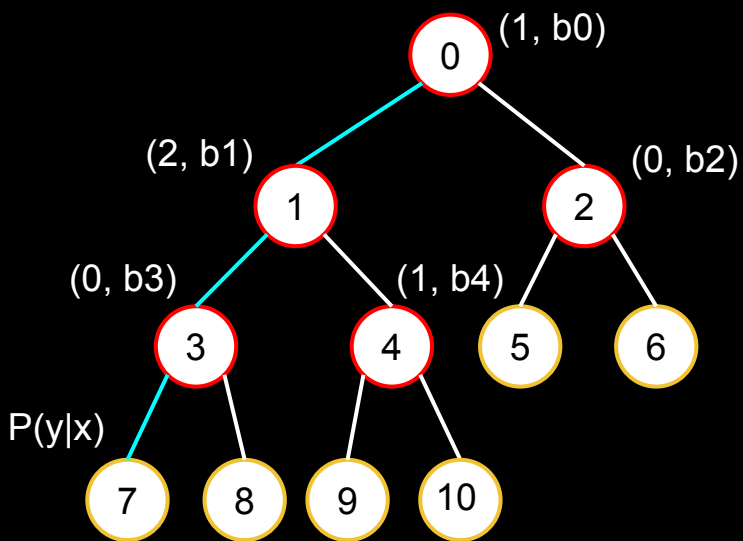
## Connect Decision Nodes to Leaves



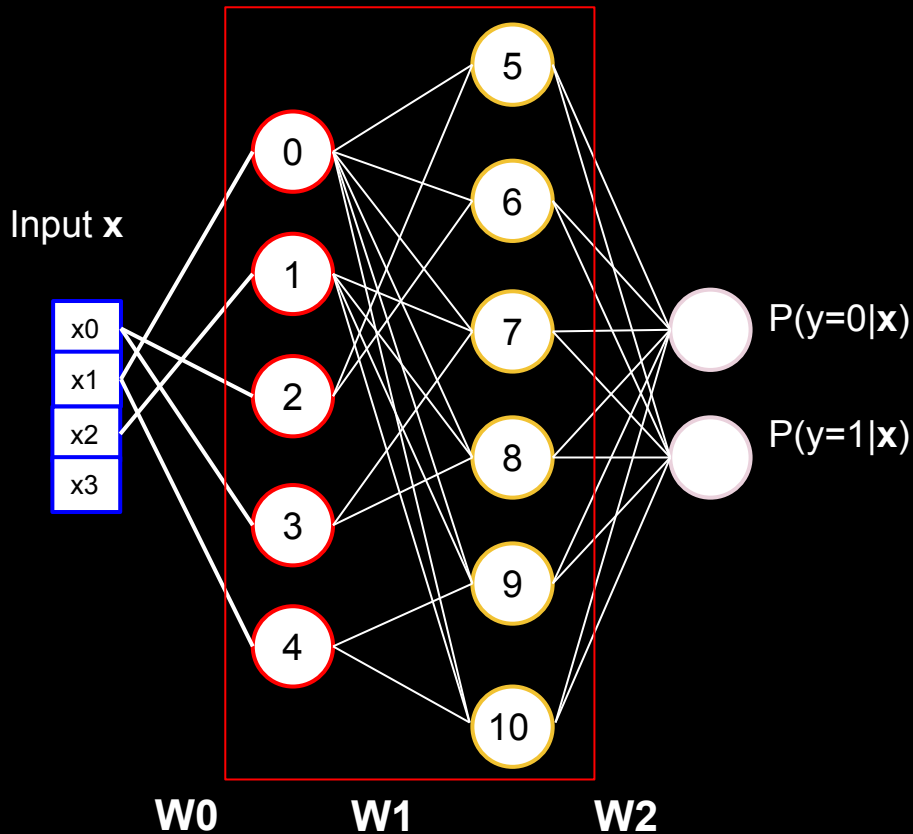
**W1 =**

1		-1			
		-1			
-1					
		-1			

**b1 =**

## Connect Decision Nodes to Leaves

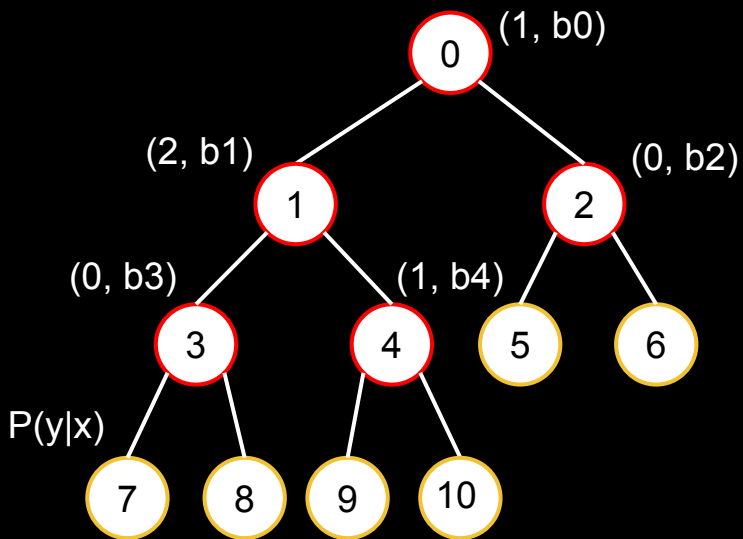


**W1 =**

1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
		-1	-1	1	1
-1	1				
		-1	1		
				-1	1

**b1 =**

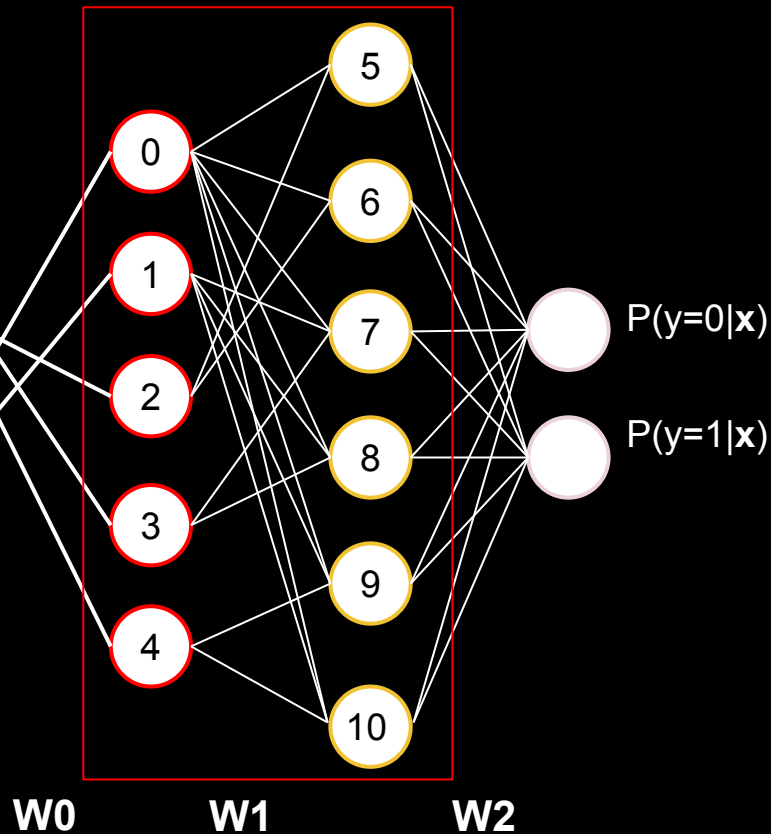
-2
-2
-3
-3
-3



## Connect Decision Nodes to Leaves

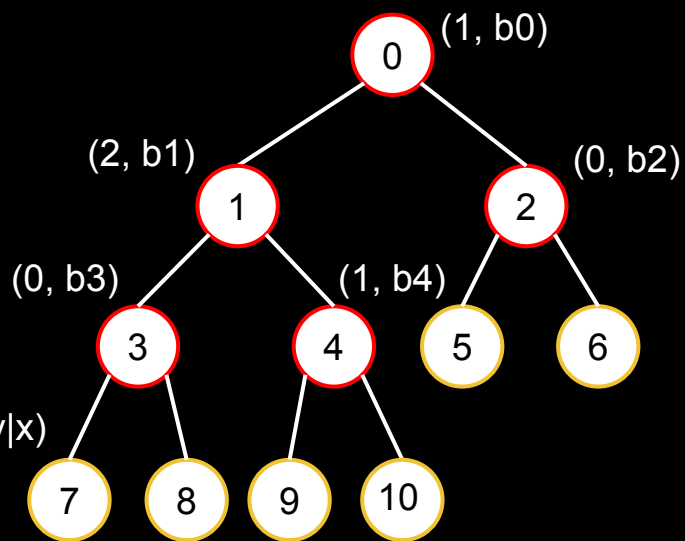
Input  $x$

$x_0$
$x_1$
$x_2$
$x_3$

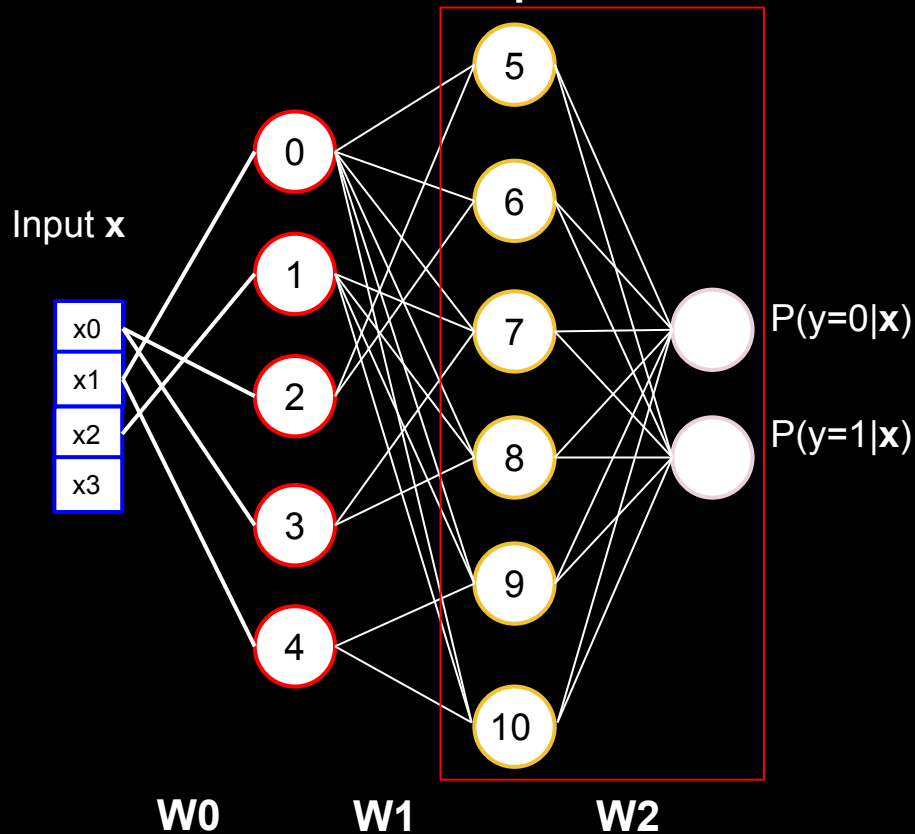


**W2 =**


**b2=**

## Connect Leaves to Output

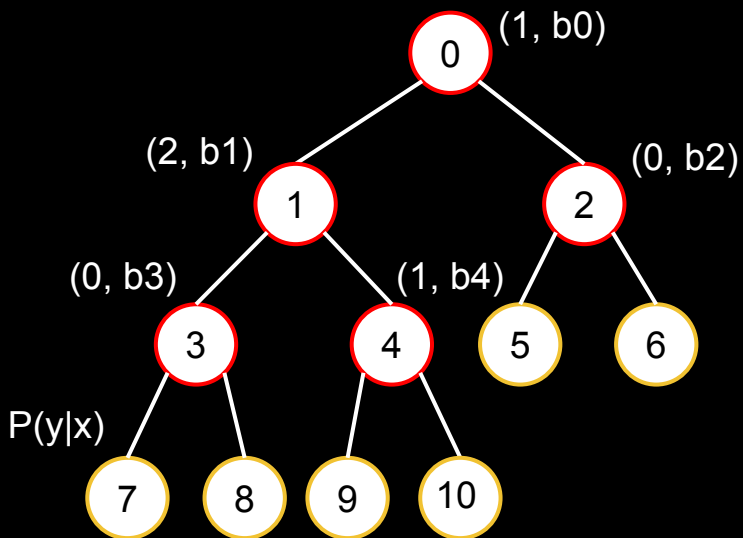


**W2 =**

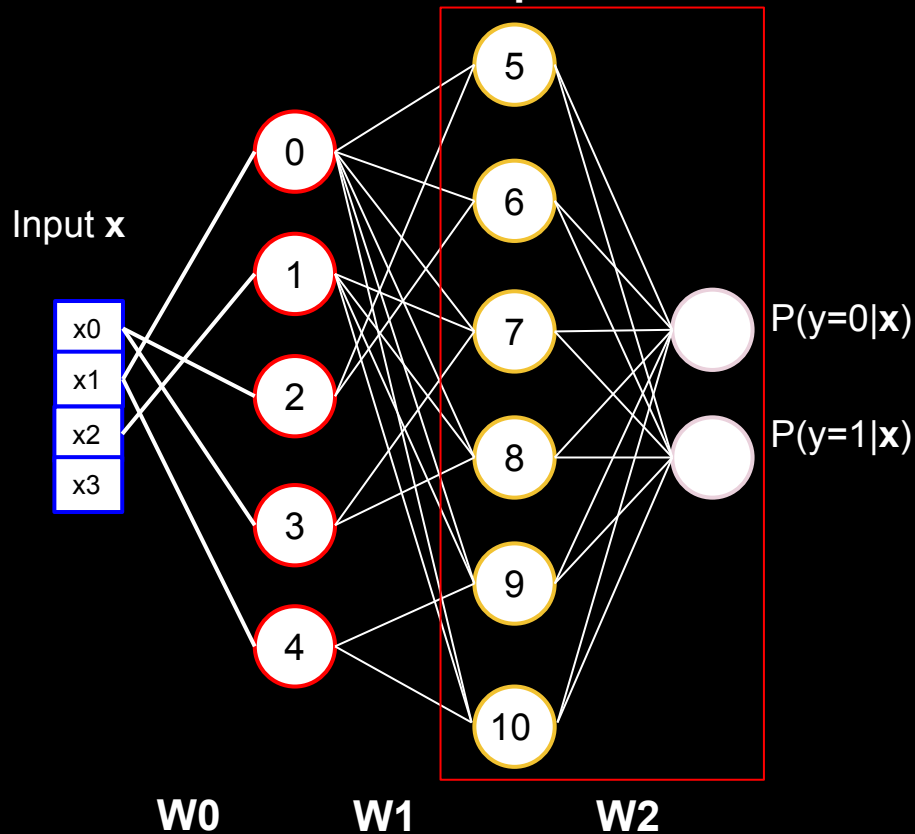
$P_5(y==0)$	$P_5(y==1)$
$P_6(y==0)$	$P_6(y==1)$
$P_7(y==0)$	$P_7(y==1)$
$P_8(y==0)$	$P_8(y==1)$
$P_9(y==0)$	$P_9(y==1)$
$P_{10}(y==0)$	$P_{10}(y==1)$

**b2=**

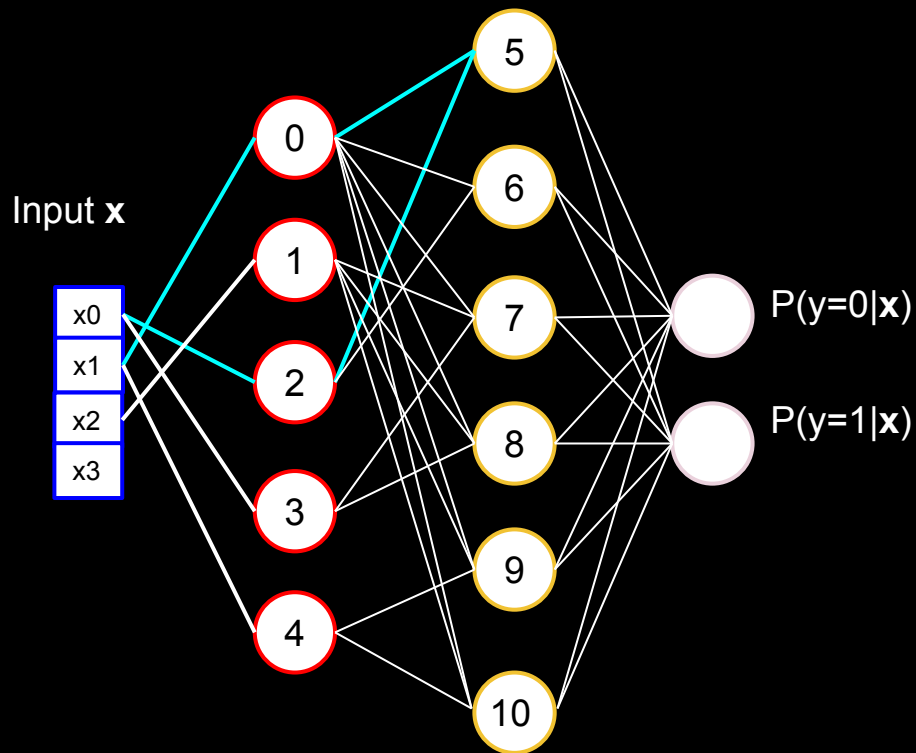
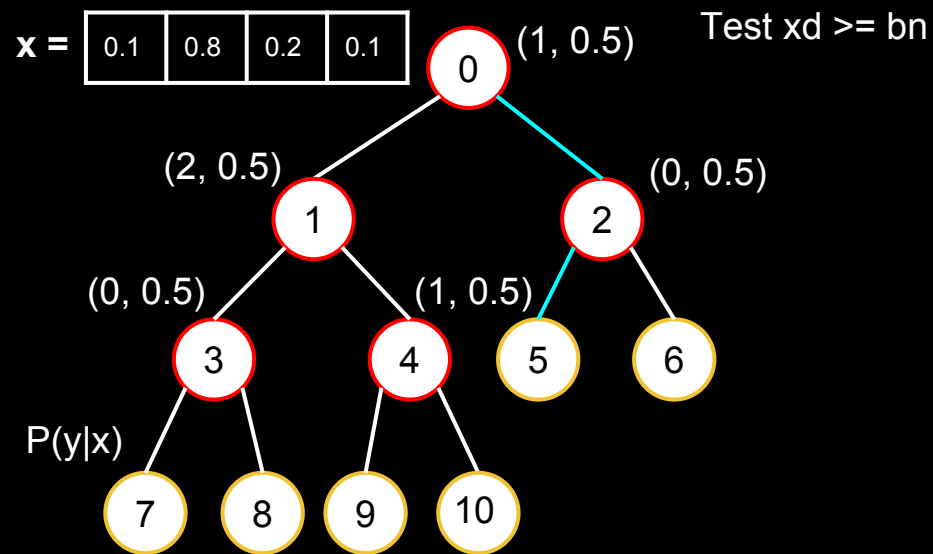
0
0

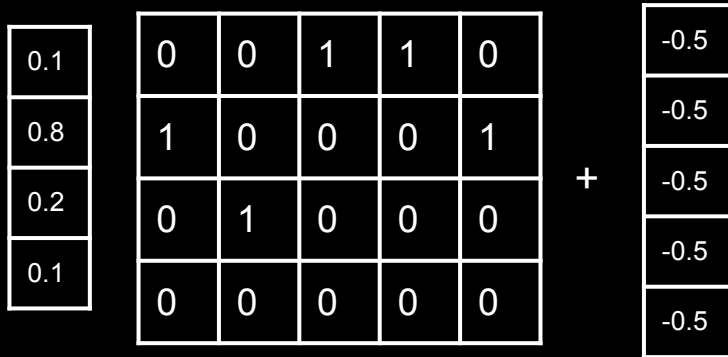


## Connect Leaves to Output

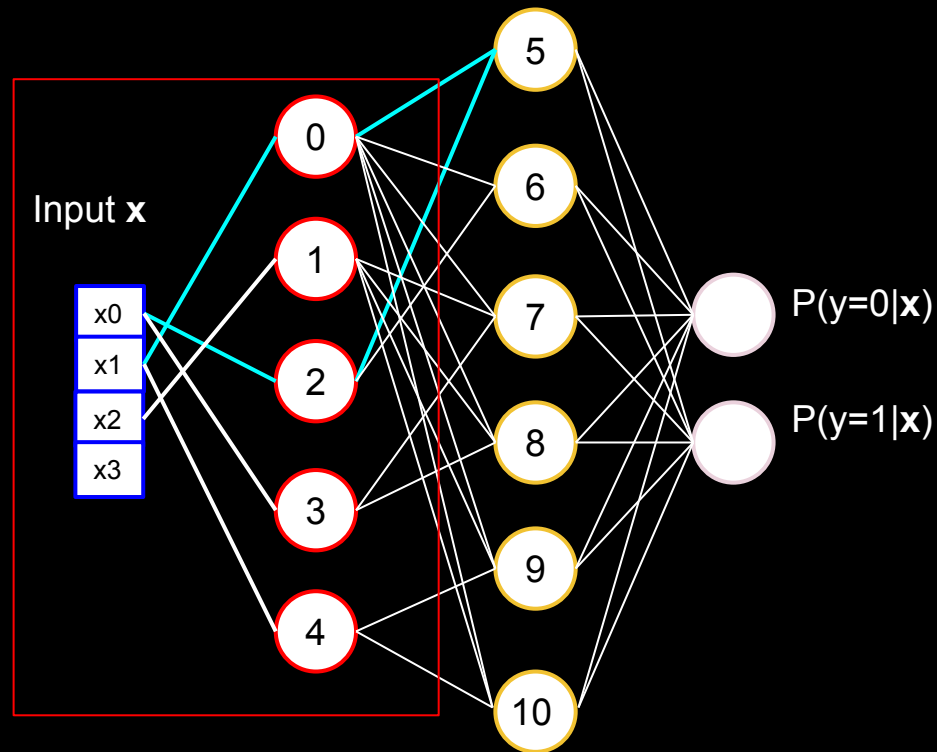
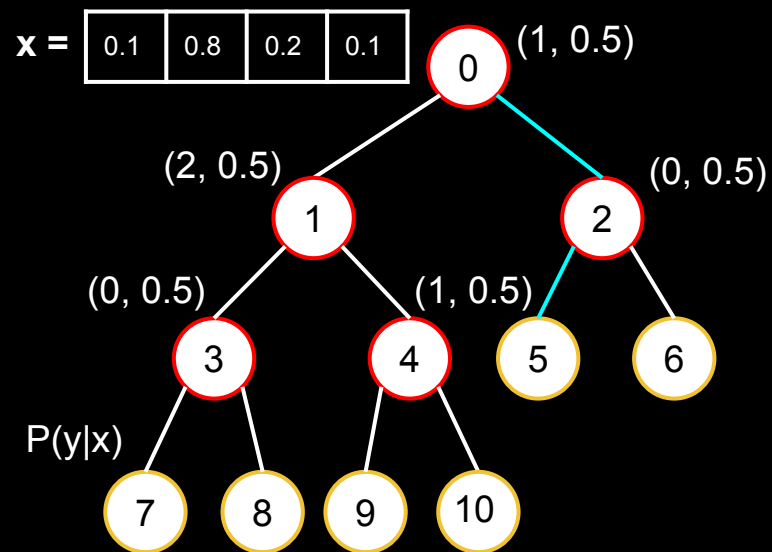


# Example Feed Forward Pass





$$op0 = f(\mathbf{x}W0 + \mathbf{b}0)$$





0.1
0.8
0.2
0.1

0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

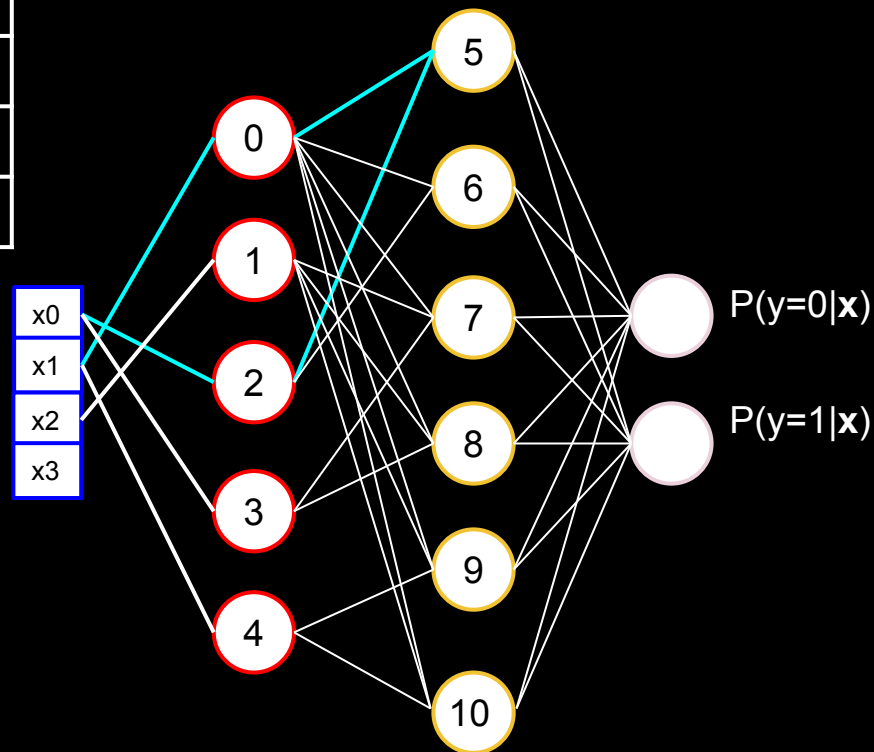
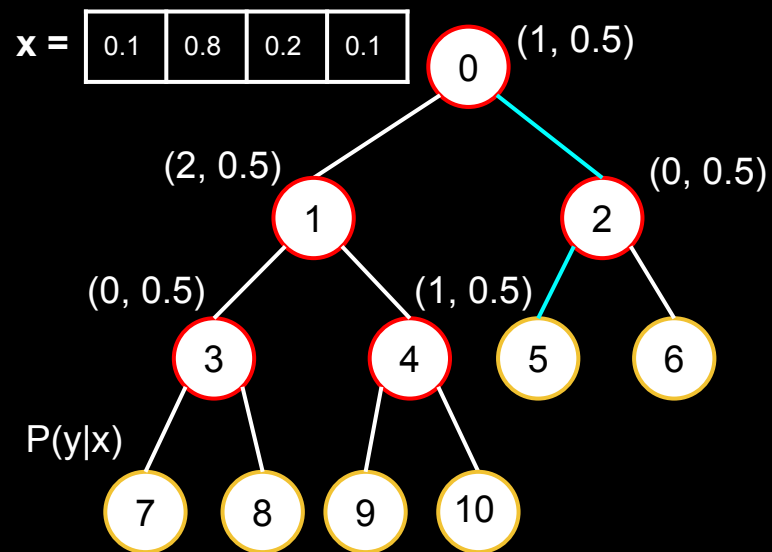
 $+$ 

-0.5
-0.5
-0.5
-0.5
-0.5

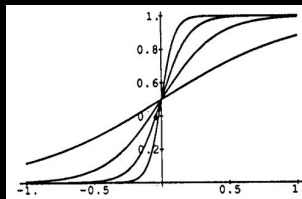
 $=$ 

0.3
-0.3
-0.4
-0.4
0.3

$\mathbf{xW0} + \mathbf{b0}$

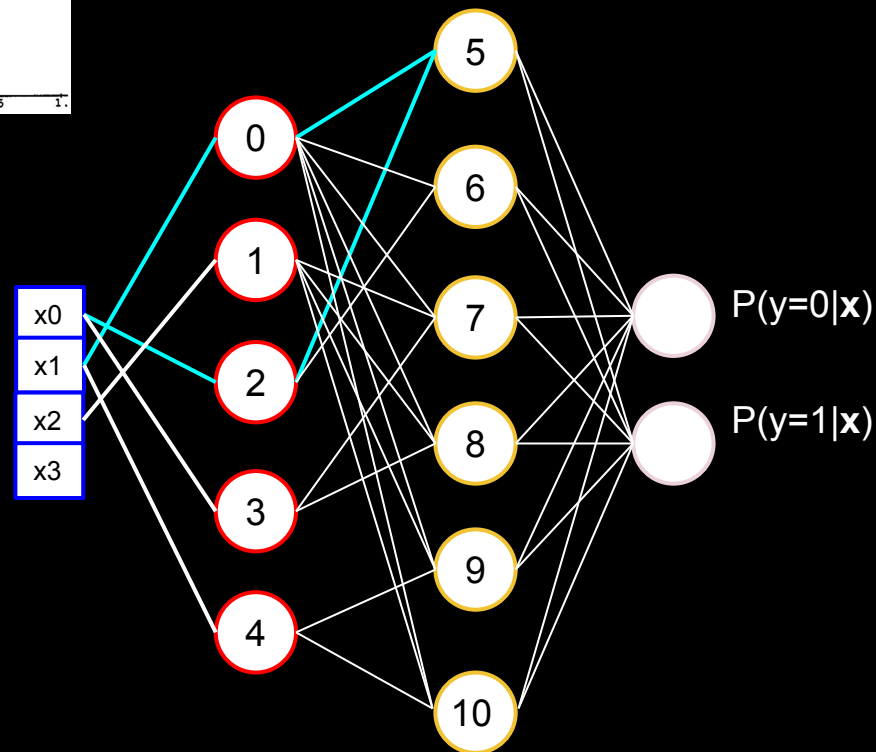
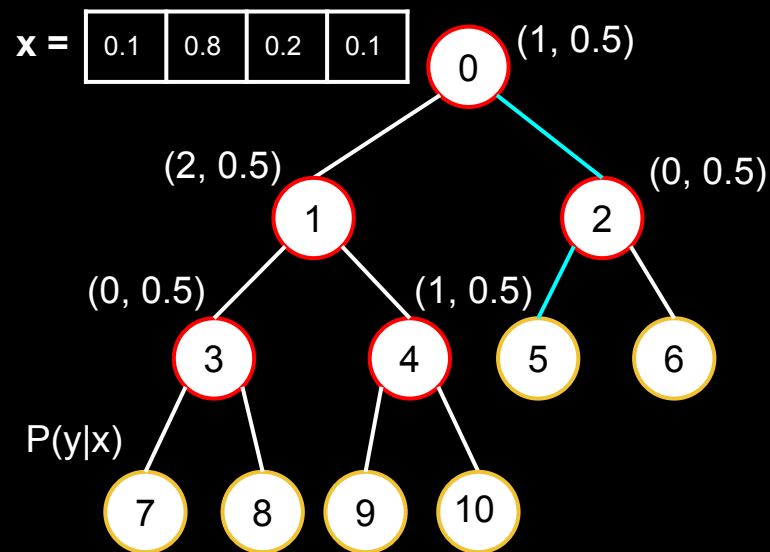


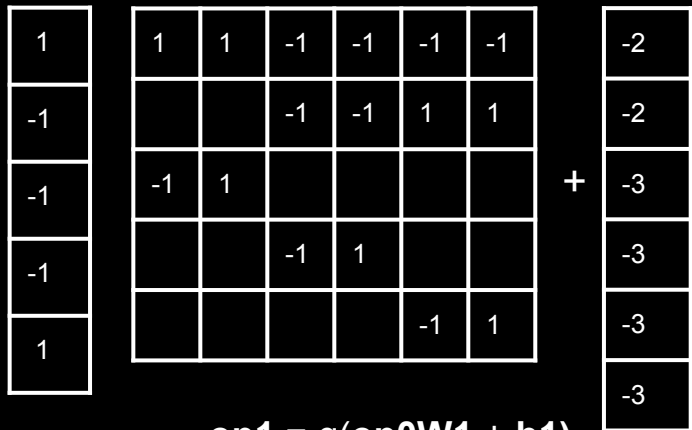
$$f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



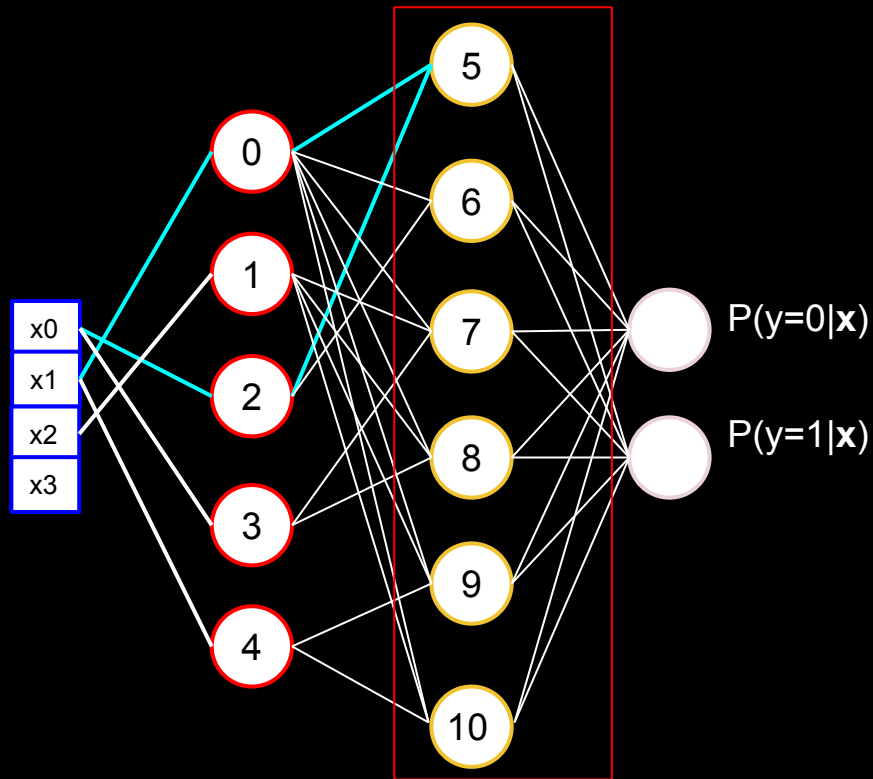
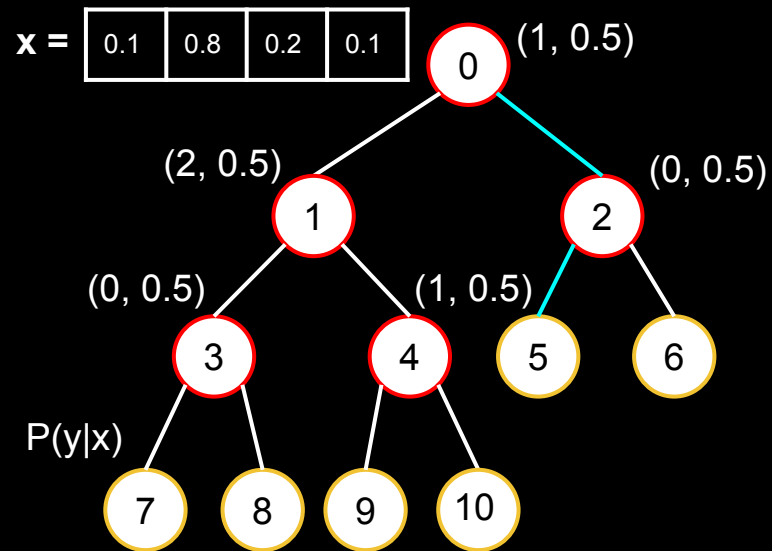
$$\begin{aligned} < 0 : -1 \\ \geq 0 : 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{op0} = f(\mathbf{xW0} + \mathbf{b0})$$



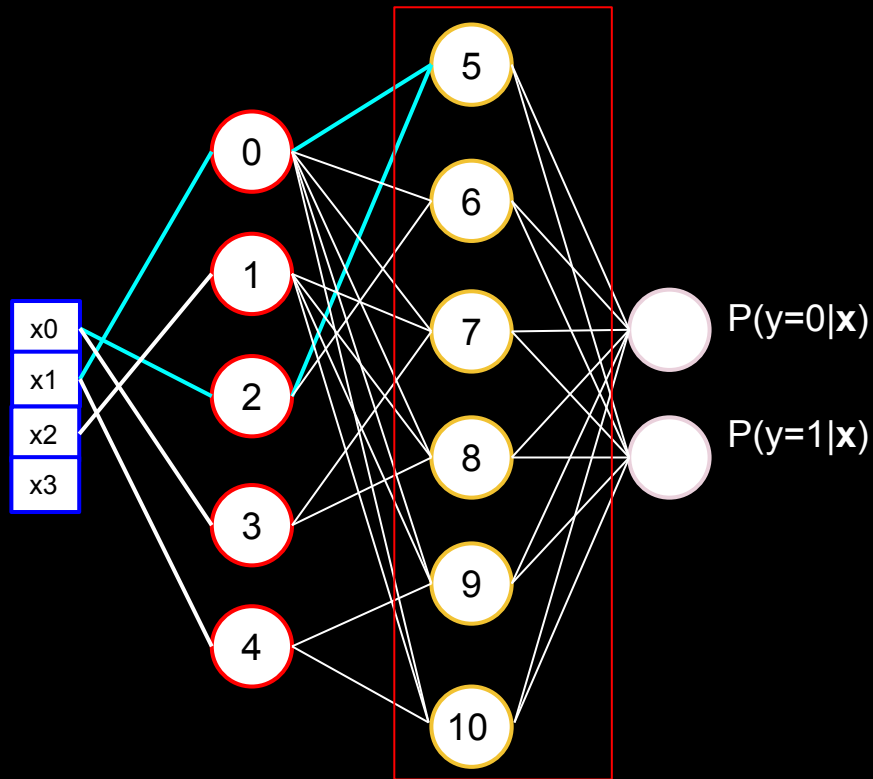
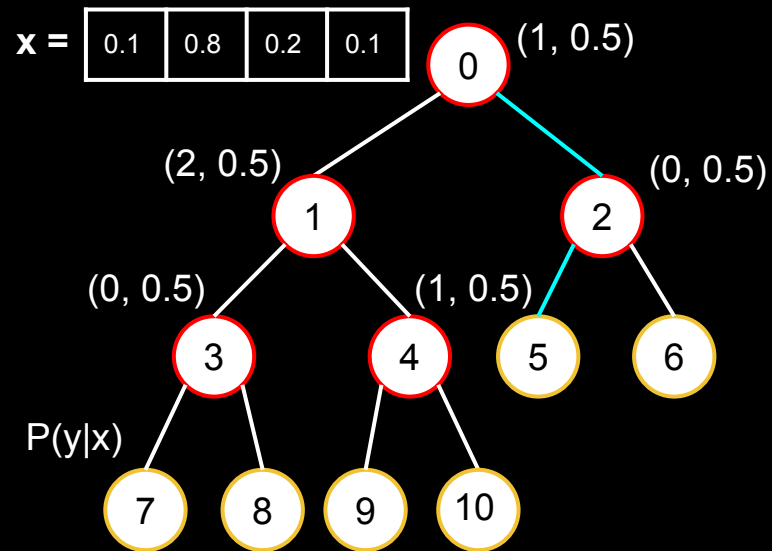


$$\text{op1} = g(\text{op0}W1 + b1)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ & & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & & & & \\ & & -1 & 1 & & \\ & & & & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$op0W1 + b1$

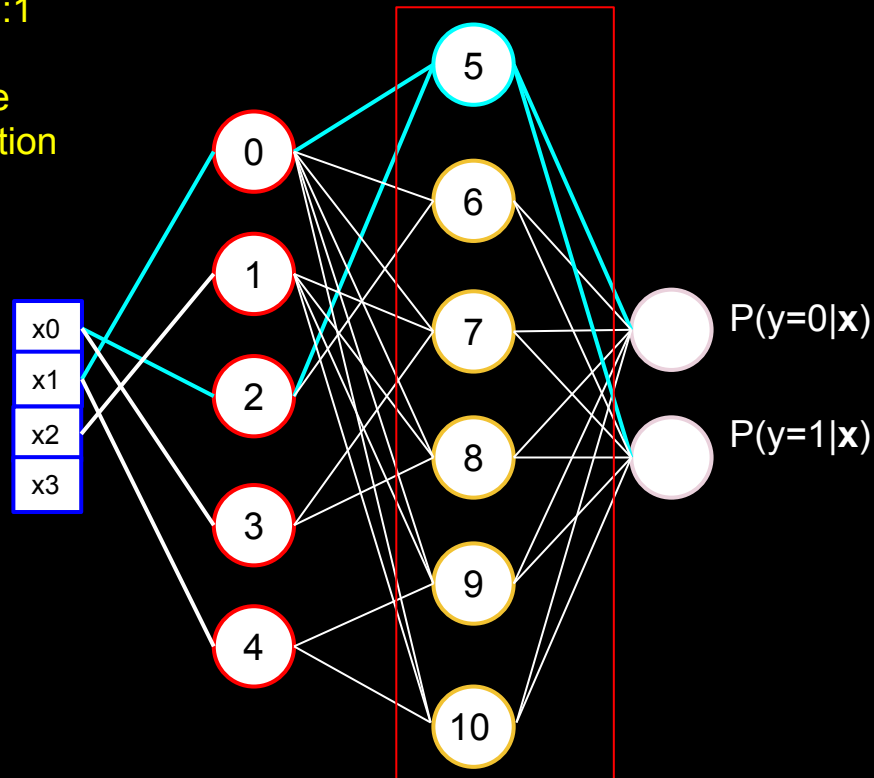
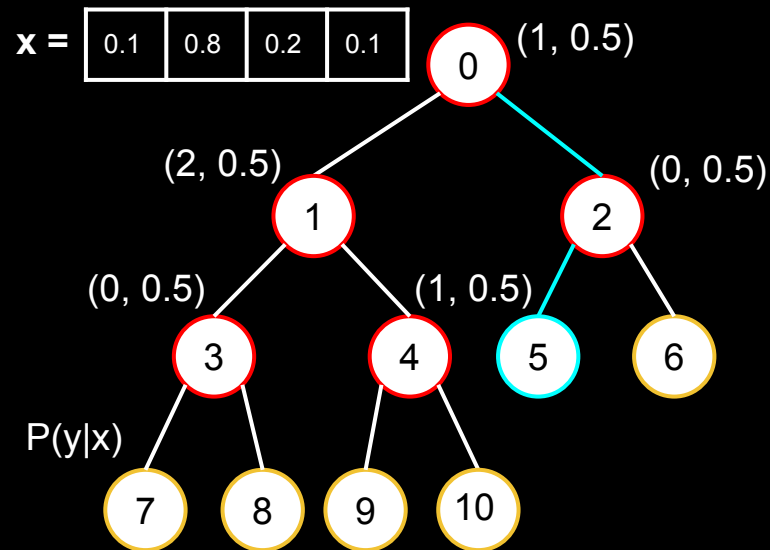


$$g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -4 \\ -6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Only want this in  
range 0:1, not -1:1

Result will be the  
maximum activation  
(==0)

$$\text{op1} = g(\text{op0W1} + \text{b1})$$

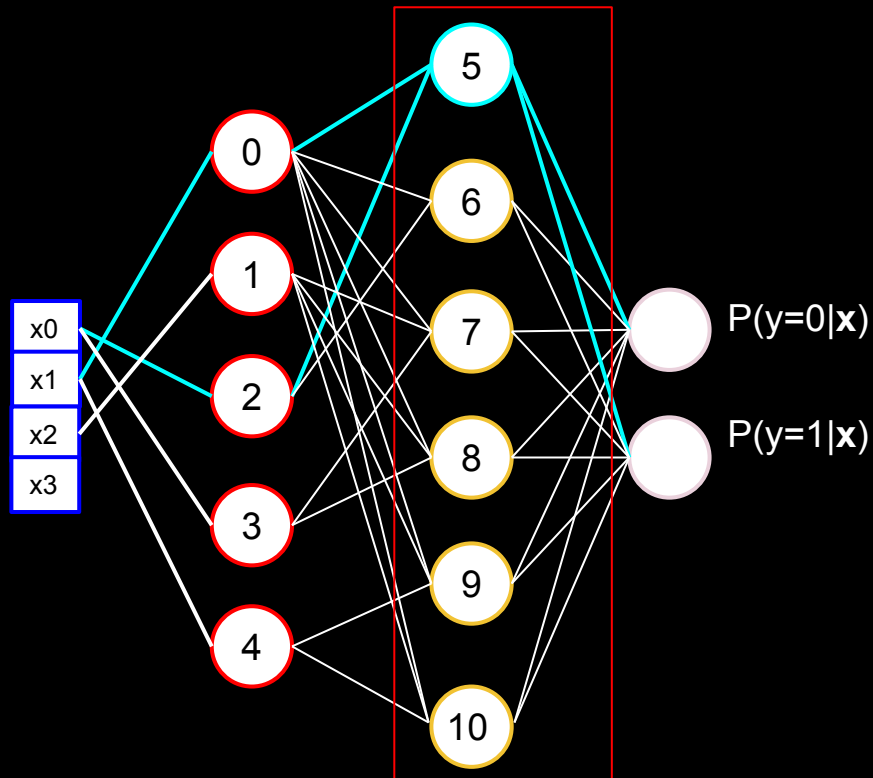
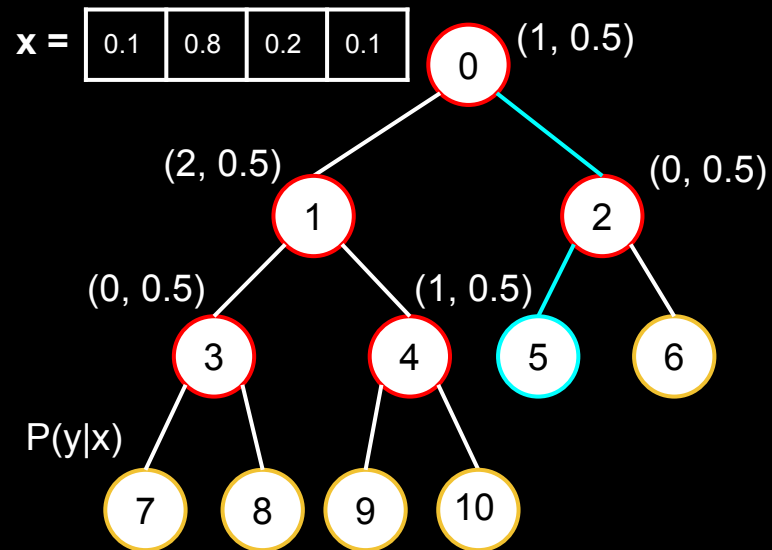


1	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

$P_5(y=0)$	$P_5(y=1)$
$P_6(y=0)$	$P_6(y=1)$
$P_7(y=0)$	$P_7(y=1)$
$P_8(y=0)$	$P_8(y=1)$
$P_9(y=0)$	$P_9(y=1)$
$P_{10}(y=0)$	$P_{10}(y=1)$

Select the  
corresponding row

result = op1W2

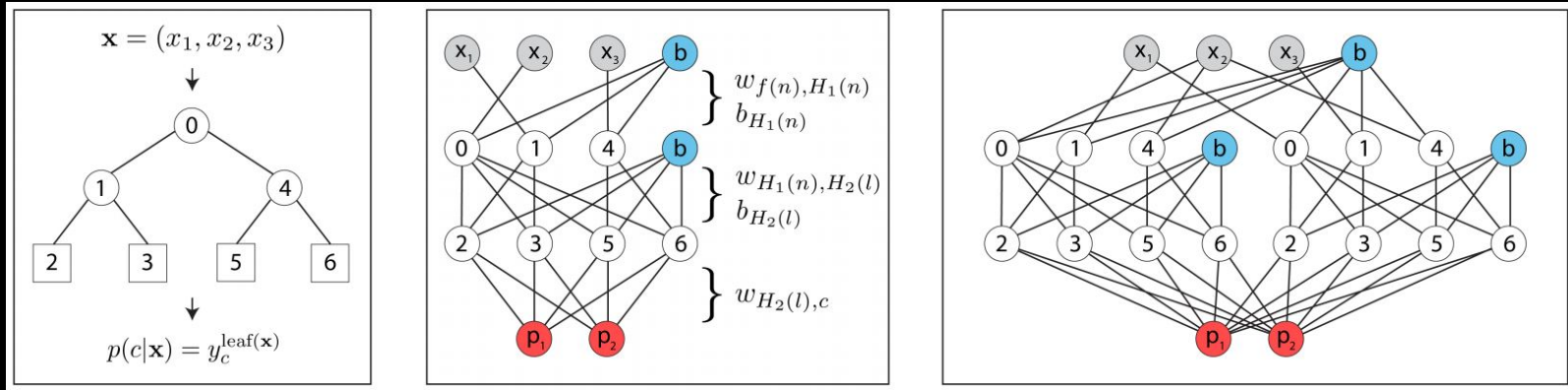


# Decision Tree in 5 Lines of Python

```
1 op0 = np.dot(x, w0) + b0
2 op0 = 2*(op0 >= 0) - 1 # non linearity
3
4 op1 = np.dot(op0, w1) + b1
5 op1 = op1 >= 0
6
7 op_probability = np.dot(op1, w2) # result
```

With no conditional statements!

# RF as ANN





# Experiments

	RF	ANN	Sparse	Relaxed	Vote
Wisconsin	4.8 (1.7)	3.4 (1.7)	<b>2.9 (1.3)</b>	3.5 (1.9)	4.1 (1.8)
Ionosphere	6.5 (2.2)	11.0 (3.3)	<b>6.2 (2.0)</b>	6.9 (2.7)	6.7 (1.9)
Sonar	21.5 (5.1)	18.0 (5.5)	<b>14.4 (4.8)</b>	16.0 (5.2)	14.8 (4.1)
Landsat	10.9 (0.3)	10.1 (0.4)	9.1 (0.3)	9.1 (0.4)	<b>9.0 (0.4)</b>
Pima	<b>24.5 (2.1)</b>	28.9 (3.0)	26.8 (3.1)	26.4 (2.3)	26.6 (2.6)
Heart	<b>16.3 (4.4)</b>	21.8 (4.3)	19.5 (4.1)	19.5 (4.3)	19.0 (4.1)
Credit	25.6 (2.2)	28.3 (2.7)	<b>24.6 (1.8)</b>	24.7 (2.9)	25.3 (2.7)

# Cascaded RF as CNN

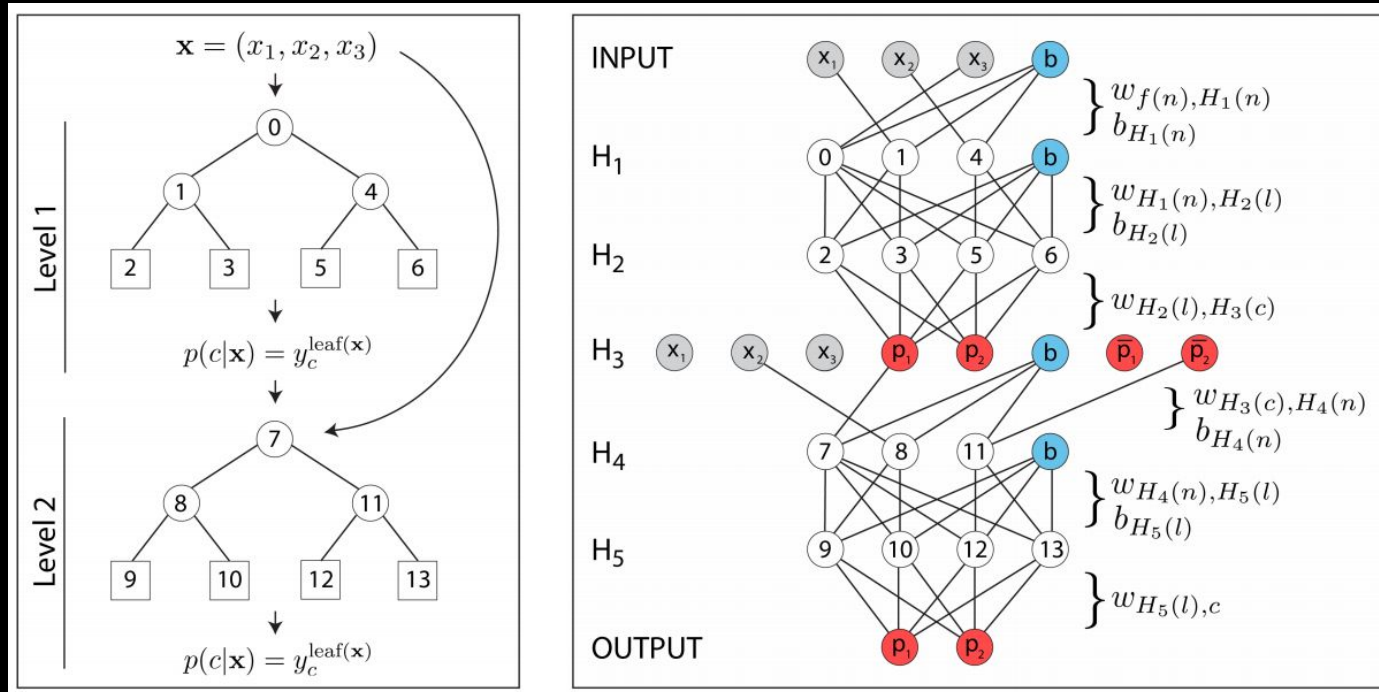


Fig from Richmond 2015