

Adaboost

- * Adaptive Boosting
- * Yoav Freund and Robert Schapire in 1996
- * OG Boosting algorithm
- * Godel Prize in 2003
- * famous due to high performance
- * No high-level mathematics
- * Doesn't require much tuning unlike GB & XGBoost
- * weights assign \rightarrow rows & weak learner

* Different

GB/XGBoost

focus on residuals / errors
of previous weak learners

1st weak learner $\rightarrow 3$
2nd weak learner $\rightarrow 2$
3rd " " $\rightarrow 1$

* Minimize error

Adaboost

focus on misclassified
rows / samples / instances

* Correct them

10 rows \rightarrow 5 predicted ✓

5 rows \rightarrow 3 predicted ✓

2 rows \rightarrow 1 predicted

General
Working

Already
discussed

Mathematical (w)

(e) (w_{new})

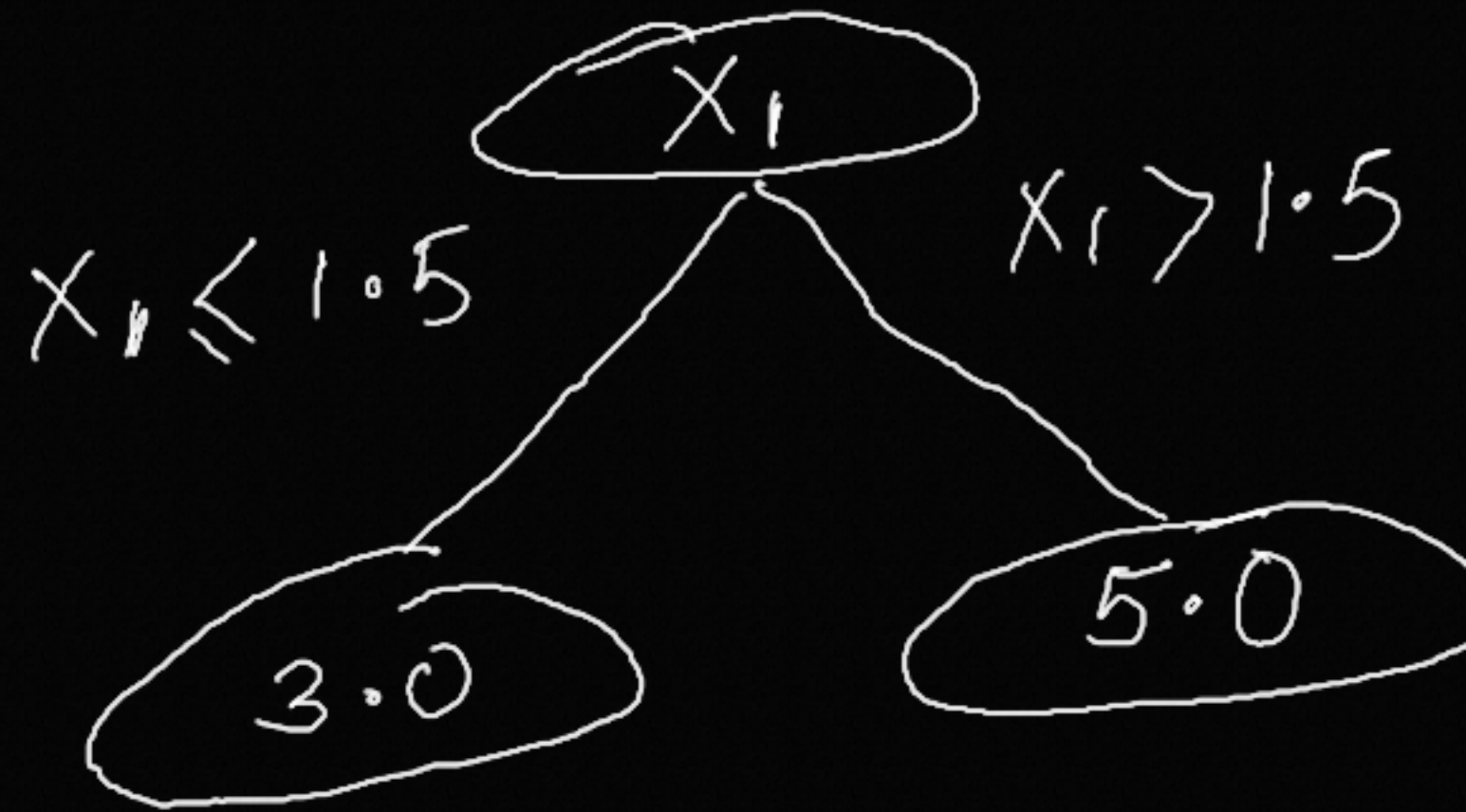
<u>Index</u>	<u>X₁</u>	<u>X₂</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Initial weight</u>	<u>\hat{Y}</u>	<u>error</u>	<u>New weights</u>
1	1	2	3.5	0.167	3.0	0.5	0.195
2	2	1	2.0	0.167	5.0	-3.0	0.055
3	1	3	4.0	0.167	3.0	1.0	0.153
4	3	2	6.0	0.167	5.0	1.0	0.153
5	2	3	5.0	0.167	5.0	0.0	0.250
6	3	1	4.5	0.167	5.0	-0.5	0.195

① Initialize weights to all rows

$$\text{Initial weight} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{6} = \underline{\underline{0.167}}$$

$n \rightarrow$ no of rows

② Train first weak learner
Do prediction (\hat{Y})



③ Calculate error

$$\text{error} = y - \hat{y}$$

(e) actual predicted

④ Calculate weighted error for weak learner

$$E_1 = \sum w \times |e|$$

$$E_1 = (0.167 \times 0.5) + (0.167 \times 3.0) + (0.167 \times 1.0) + (0.167 \times 1.0) \\ + (0.167 \times 0.0) + (0.167 \times 0.5)$$

$$\underline{\underline{E_1 = 1.002}}$$

⑤ Calculate alpha (weight of weak learner)

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \bar{E}}{\bar{E}} \right)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - 1.0002}{1.0002} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha_1 = -0.5}}$$

⑥ Update weights

$$w_{\text{new}} = w_{\text{old}} \times e^{\alpha \times |e|} \rightarrow \text{error}$$

\hookrightarrow exponent

$$w_{1\text{new}} = 0.167 \times e^{-0.5 \times 0.5} = 0.130$$

$$w_{2\text{new}} = 0.167 \times e^{-0.5 \times 3.0} = 0.037$$

w_3 w_6 .

w_4

w_5

⑦ Normalization of weights

$$\text{Total sum} = 0.130 + 0.037 + 0.102 \\ = \underline{\underline{0.668}}$$

Use normalized weights,

$$w_{\text{new}1} = \frac{0.130}{0.668} = 0.195$$

$$w_{\text{new}2} = \frac{0.037}{0.668} = 0.055$$

Repeat Steps

w_3

w_4

w_5

w_6

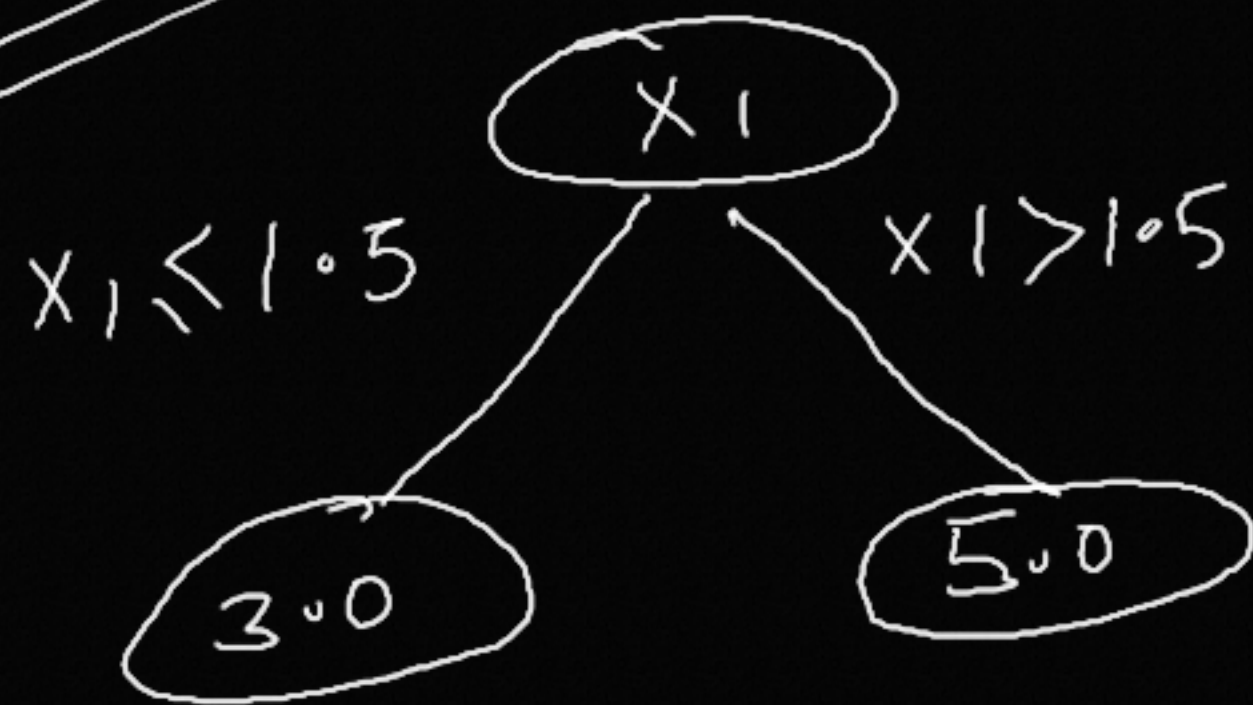
2-7

Training complete

(until misclassified rows become less)

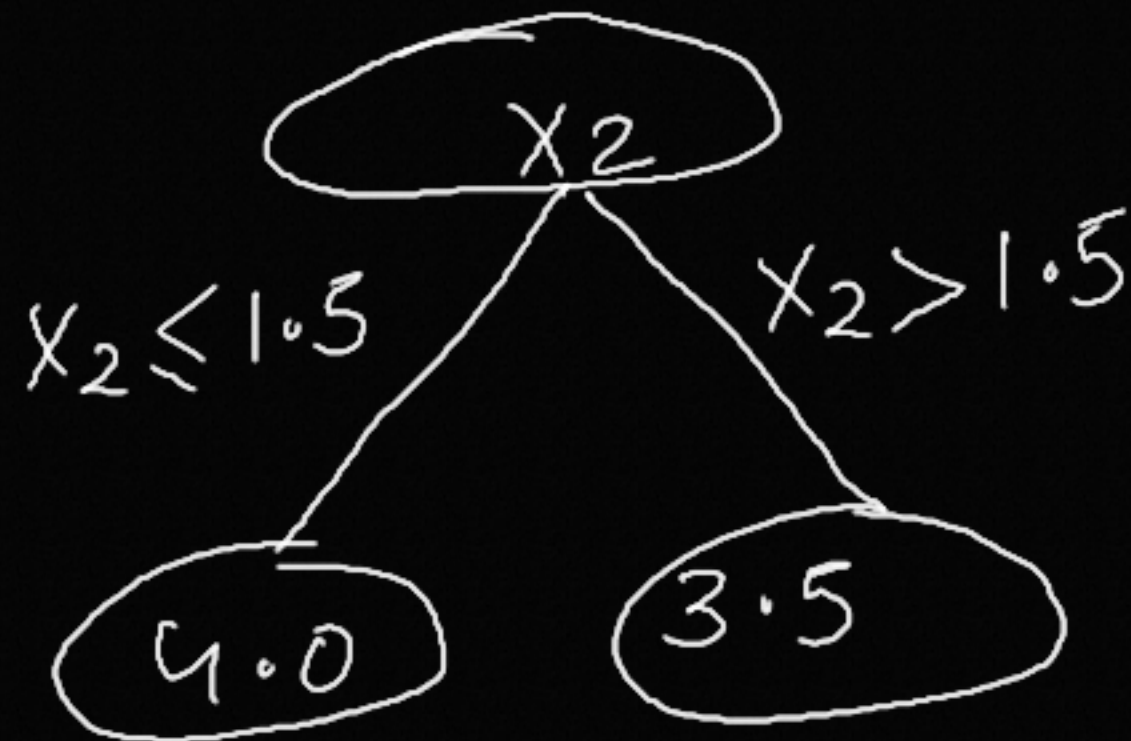
Prediction

WL1



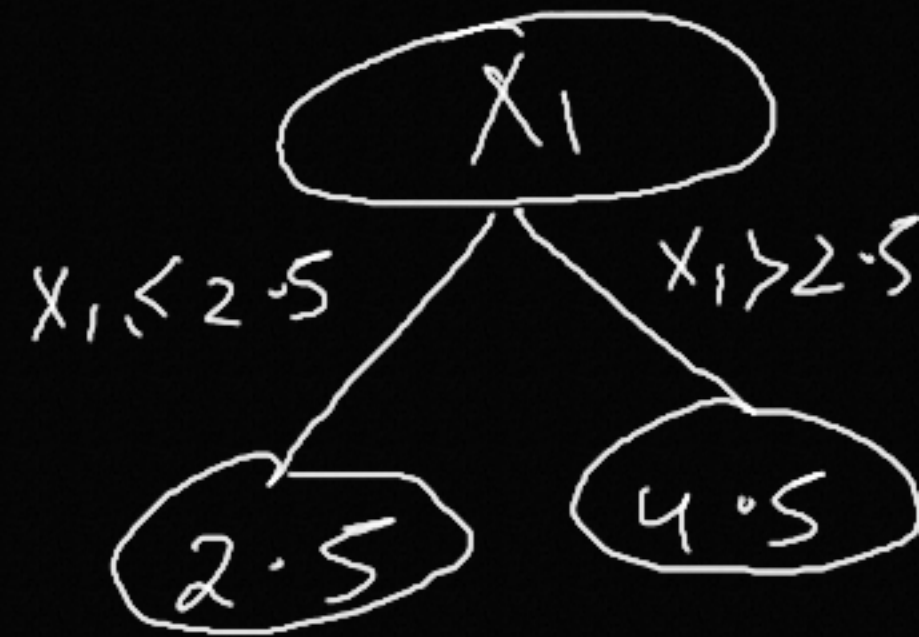
$$\alpha_1 = 0.5$$

WL2



$$\alpha_2 = 0.3$$

WL3



$$\alpha_3 = 0.2$$

User input $\Rightarrow X_1 = 2$
 $X_2 = 2$

* Get prediction of each WL.

$$WL1 \Rightarrow h_1 = 5.0$$

$$WL2 \Rightarrow h_2 = 3.5$$

$$WL3 \Rightarrow h_3 = 2.5$$

* Calculate weighted sum

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y} &= \alpha_1 \times h_1 + \alpha_2 \times h_2 + \alpha_3 \times h_3 \\ &= 0.5 \times 5.0 + 0.3 \times 3.5 + 0.2 \times 2.5 \\ &= \underline{4.05} \rightarrow \underline{\text{output}}\end{aligned}$$

When to Use

Simpler & easy as compared
to GB & XGBoost

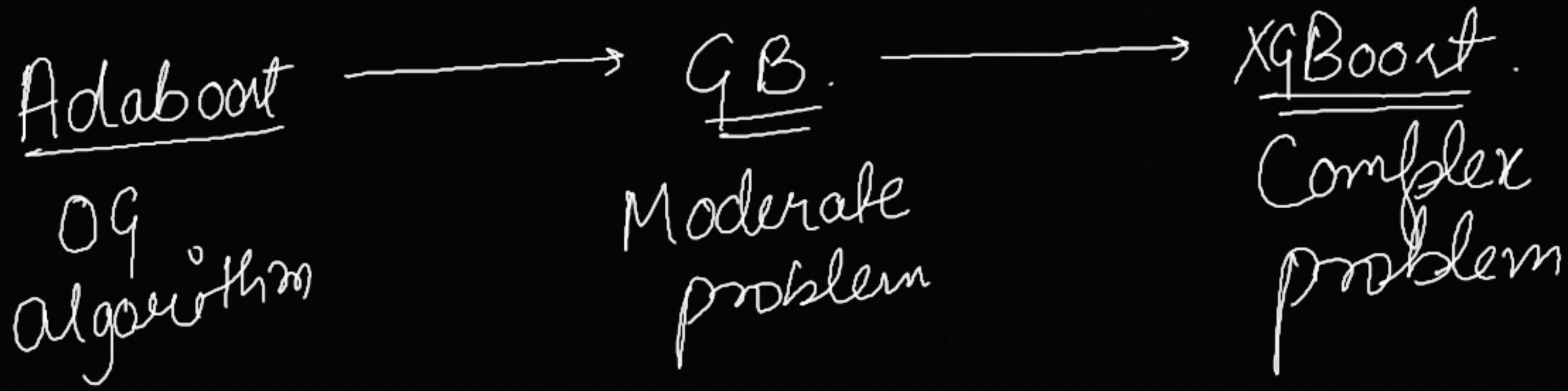
Not much tuning reqd.

Simpler problems

When not to Use

Data has outliers
Don't use.

Not Powerful as
Compared to GB
& XGBoost.



Gold is Gold

Boosting one
of first algorithm

Simple problem