

机器学习之监督学习

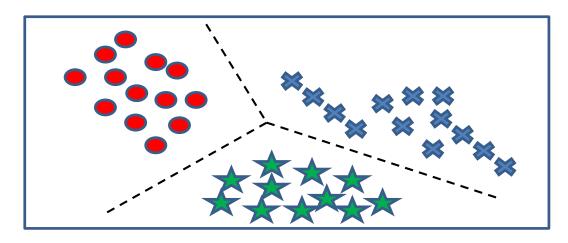
决策树、集成学习、随机森林

倪冰冰 上海交通大学

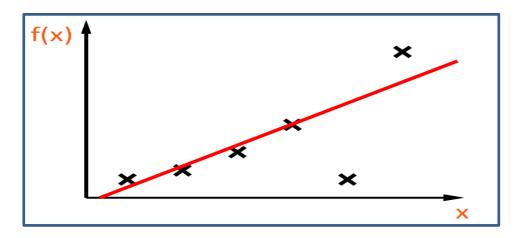


监督学习

- 给定一组数据,我们知道正确的输出结果应该是什么样子,并且知道在输入和输出之间有着一个特定的关系f(x)。
- 分类 vs 回归



分类(Classification)



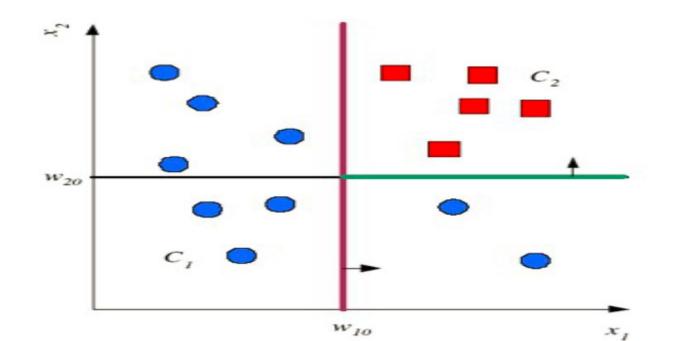
回归(Regression)

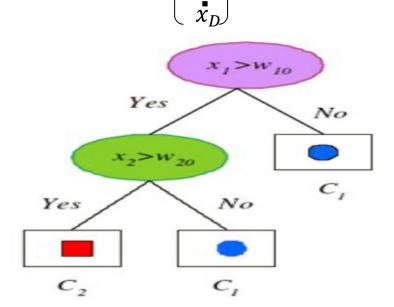


决策树Decision Tree

● 决策树 Decision Tree

- 树状数据结构: 节点(根,叶,中间),分叉(判别条件)
- 每个中间节点包含branching条件判断., "Is $x_4 \ge 0.4$?". "是" 走左子树, "不是" 走右子树 $x_1 \ge 0.4$?". "是" 走左子树, "不是"
- 每个数据样本从根节点,根据分叉条件,往下沉
- 每个叶节点收集走到它的所有数据样本



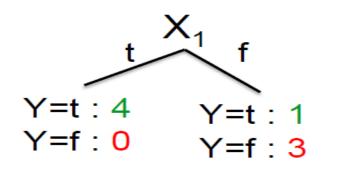


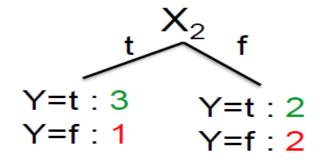
 χ_2



● 所谓决策树的学习,即学习每个中间节点(包括根节点)的判别条件

Would we prefer to split on X_1 or X_2 ?





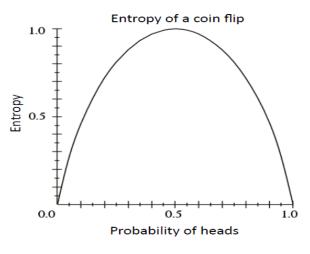
X ₁	X_2	Υ
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	F

Y:标签 X₁,X₂:特征



● Entropy熵

More uncertainty, more entropy!



$$H(Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{k} P(Y = y_i) \log_2 P(Y = y_i)$$

$$P(Y=t) = 5/6$$

$$P(Y=f) = 1/6$$

$$H(Y) = -5/6 \log_2 5/6 - 1/6 \log_2 1/6$$

= 0.65

X ₁	X_2	Υ
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	F



● 条件熵-测量给定x条件下y的不确定性

$$H(Y \mid X) = -\sum_{j=1}^{v} P(X = x_j) \sum_{i=1}^{k} P(Y = y_i \mid X = x_j) \log_2 P(Y = y_i \mid X = x_j)$$

或者:
$$H(Y|X) = \sum_{v} \frac{|D_v|}{|D|} H(Y|D_v)$$

Example:

$$P(X_1=t) = 4/6$$

$$P(X_1=f) = 2/6$$

$$H(Y|X_1) = -4/6 (1 log_2 1 + 0 log_2 0)$$

- 2/6 (1/2 log₂ 1/2 + 1/2 log₂ 1/2)
= 2/6

X ₁	X_2	Υ
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	H



● Information gain信息增益

$$IG(X) = H(Y) - H(Y \mid X)$$

In our running example:

$$IG(X_1) = H(Y) - H(Y|X_1)$$

= 0.65 - 0.33

 $IG(X_1) > 0 \rightarrow \text{ we prefer the split!}$

● 策略:每次分叉,选择信息增益最大的分叉条件

X ₁	X_2	Υ
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	F



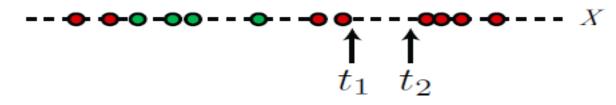
- 决策树训练算法 (输入:一批训练数据包括特征和标签)
- 1. 建立一棵空的决策树 (从根节点开始)
- 2. 迭代: 在当前节点,根据最佳的特征进行Split操作
 - 例如: 可以考虑以下最大熵增的原则

$$\arg\max_{i} IG(X_i) = \arg\max_{i} H(Y) - H(Y \mid X_i)$$

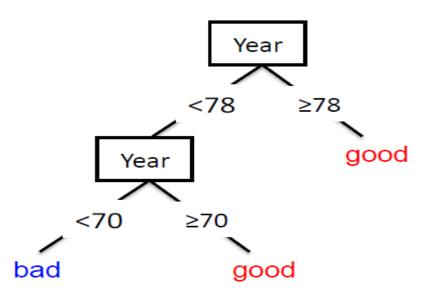
- 3. 直至收敛 (例如:最大深度达到, purity值达到)
- 测试新样本 *x*
 - 根据所学习的split rule,将样本从根节点置入,往下遍历至叶节点
 - 一旦到达叶节点,将叶节点所属类别标签赋给样本 x



- 连续变量: 对于特征 x 根据阈值 t 进行split操作
 - 左子树 x < t
 - 右子树 $x \ge t$
 - 由于连续变量 t 可取值无限多
 - Only need check a finite number of t



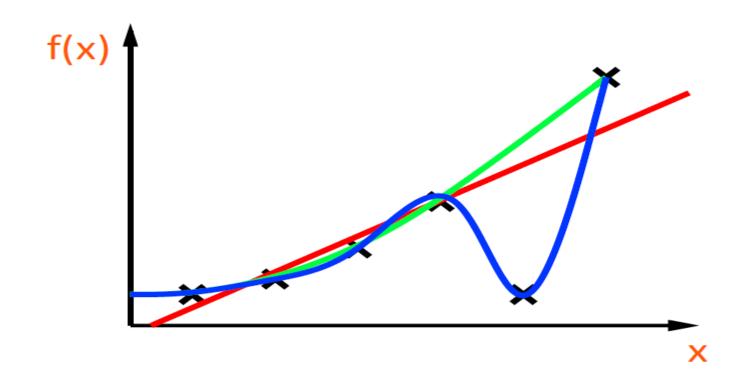
- 可以将X排序 $\{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$
- 选择阈值 $x_i + (x_{i+1} x_i)/2$
- 可以在一个特征上连续split





学习模型中的误差分析

● 那个模型比较好?



学习模型中的误差分析

- Variance-Bias-Noise 分析
 - 物理模型 $y = f(x) + \varepsilon$
 - $-\varepsilon$ 是0均值, σ 方差的正态分布.
 - 给定训练数据D = $\{(x_i, y_i)\}$, 我们拟合hypothesis \hat{f}
 - 误差可以分解为:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{E}ig[ig(y-\hat{f}\left(x
ight)ig)^2ig] &= \mathrm{Bias}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)ig]^2 + \mathrm{Var}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)ig] + \sigma^2 \ & \mathrm{Bias}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)ig] &= \mathbf{E}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight) - f(x)ig] & ext{Structural Error} \ & \mathrm{Var}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)ig] &= \mathbf{E}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)^2ig] - \mathbf{E}ig[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)ig]^2 & ext{Data Sample Error} \end{aligned}$$

Bias-Variance 分解

● 证明:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{E}ig[(y-\hat{f})^2ig] &= \mathbf{E}[y^2+\hat{f}^2-2y\hat{f}] \ &= \mathbf{E}[y^2] + \mathbf{E}[\hat{f}^2] - \mathbf{E}[2y\hat{f}] \ &= \mathbf{Var}[y] + \mathbf{E}[y]^2 + \mathbf{Var}[\hat{f}] + \mathbf{E}[\hat{f}]^2 - 2f\mathbf{E}[\hat{f}] \ &= \mathbf{Var}[y] + \mathbf{Var}[\hat{f}] + (f - \mathbf{E}[\hat{f}])^2 \ &= \mathbf{Var}[y] + \mathbf{Var}[\hat{f}] + \mathbf{E}[f - \hat{f}]^2 \ &= \sigma^2 + \mathbf{Var}[\hat{f}] + \mathbf{Bias}[\hat{f}]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathrm{Var}[X] = \mathrm{E}[X^2] - \mathrm{E}[X]^2$$

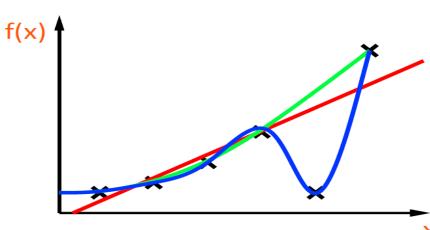
$$\mathrm{E}[y] = \mathrm{E}[f + \epsilon] = \mathrm{E}[f] = f$$

$$ext{Var}[y] = ext{E}[(y - ext{E}[y])^2] = ext{E}[(y - f)^2] = ext{E}[(f + \epsilon - f)^2] = ext{E}[\epsilon^2] = ext{Var}[\epsilon] + ext{E}[\epsilon]^2 = \sigma^2$$



Bias-Variance 分解

- 对于 classification, 我们可以将误差分解为: bias 和 variance
 - Bias: 若模型过于简单,所提模型**不能**拟合数据,容易产生 "under-fitting"
 - Fix: 使用更加复杂的模型
 - 但是variance会升高!
 - Variance: 若模型过于复杂,正确拟合数据变得困难,容易产生"over-fitting"
 - Fix: 使用更加简单的模型
 - 但是bias会升高!





Ensemble Learning集成学习

- 为什么需要集成学习
 - 单个的分类算法能力不足
 - 训练数据量不够
- 集成学习原则
 - 一堆弱分类器
 - 数据复用





Ensemble Learning集成学习

- Bootstrapping
 - 从大小为n的数据库D中根据它的数据分布, 随机采样n'数据样本,并且对每个采样得到的, 样本做一定的数据偏移
 - 可重复采样
- Bagging (known as Bootstrap Aggregation)
 - 重复多次:
 - 通过bootstrap方式 D 中采样得到集合 D_k
 - 使用 D_K 训练得到一个分类器

A sample of a single cla	aminer on an imaginary set of data.
	(Original) Training Set
Training-set-1:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

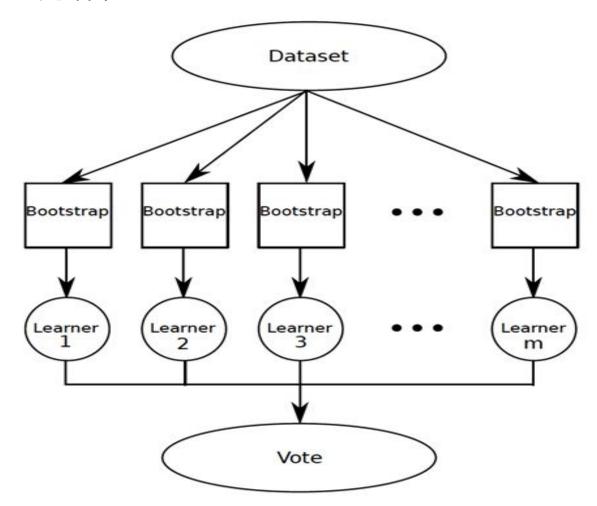
A sample of Bagging on the same data.	
	(Resampled) Training Set
Training-set-1:	2, 7, 8, 3, 7, 6, 3, 1
Training-set-2:	7, 8, 5, 6, 4, 2, 7, 1
Training-set-3:	3, 6, 2, 7, 5, 6, 2, 2
Training-set-4:	4, 5, 1, 4, 6, 4, 3, 8

A sample of Boosting on the same data.	
	(Resampled) Training Set
Training-set-1:	2, 7, 8, 3, 7, 6, 3, 1
Training-set-2:	1, 4, 5, 4, 1, 5, 6, 4
Training-set-3:	7, 1, 5, 8, 1, 8, 1, 4
Training-set-4:	1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 3, 1, 5



Bagging

- Bagging
 - 投票决定最后的识别结果





Bagging

- Bagging
 - Bias [跟之前一样]
 - Variance [最小化]
 - bagging 能减少 variance, 且能使 bias 不被改变

$$\mathbf{E}\left[\left(y-\hat{f}\left(x
ight)
ight)^{2}
ight]=\mathbf{Bias}\left[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)
ight]^{2}+\mathbf{Var}\left[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)
ight]+\sigma^{2}$$

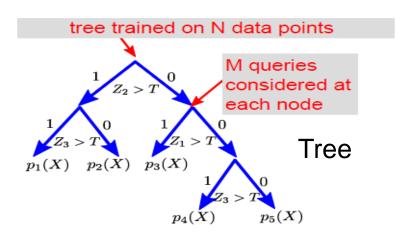
$$Var\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i}(h^{i})\right]=1/n\left(Var[h]
ight)$$

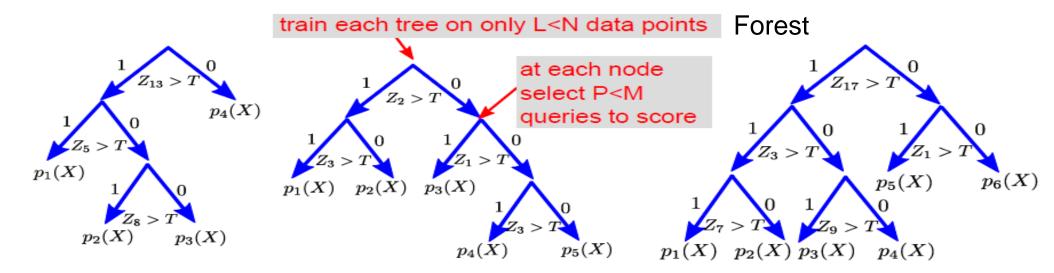
每个boostrap 样本集 D_k 是独立的



Random Forest(随机森林)

● 从决策树到随机森林







Random Forest(随机森林)

● 随机森林训练

Random Forest (RF)

random forest (RF) = bagging + fully-grown C&RT decision tree

```
function RandomForest(\mathcal{D})
For t = 1, 2, ..., T
  1 request size-N' data \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_t by
      bootstrapping with \mathcal{D}
  ② obtain tree g_t by DTree(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_t)
return G = Uniform(\{g_t\})
```

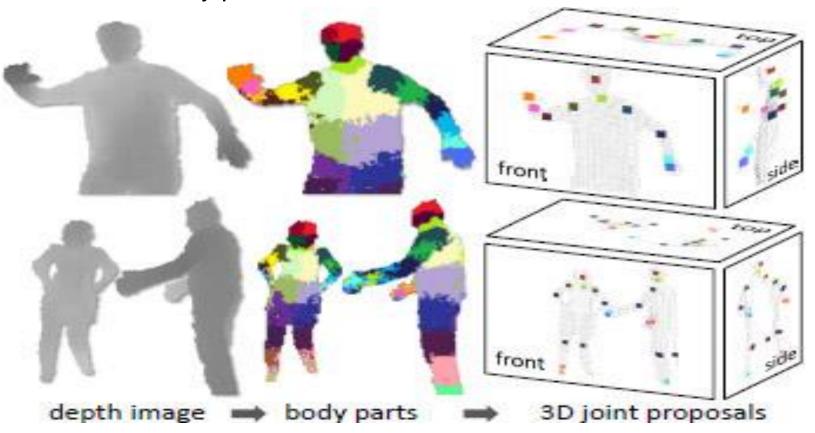
```
function DTree(\mathcal{D})
if termination return base gt
else
        1 learn b(x) and split \mathcal{D} to
             \mathcal{D}_c by b(\mathbf{x})
        2 build G_c \leftarrow \mathsf{DTree}(\mathcal{D}_c)
        \mathbf{0} return G(\mathbf{x}) =
             \sum [b(\mathbf{x}) = c] G_c(\mathbf{x})
```

- highly parallel/efficient to learn
- inherit pros of C&RT
- eliminate cons of fully-grown tree



Random Forest(随机森林)

● 最著名的应用: Kinect body pose estimation





Thank You

AI300学院

