AdaBoost

维基百科,自由的百科全书

AdaBoost為英文"Adaptive Boosting"(自适应增强)的缩写,是一种机器学习方法,由<u>约阿夫·弗羅因德和羅伯特·沙皮爾</u>提出。^[1]AdaBoost方法的自适应在于:前一个分类器分错的样本会被用来训练下一个分类器。AdaBoost方法对于噪声数据和异常数据很敏感。但在一些问题中,AdaBoost方法相对于大多数其它学习算法而言,不会很容易出现过拟合现象。AdaBoost方法中使用的分类器可能很弱(比如出现很大错误率),但只要它的分类效果比随机好一点(比如两类问题分类错误率略小于0.5),就能够改善最终得到的模型。而错误率高于随机分类器的弱分类器也是有用的,因为在最终得到的多个分类器的线性组合中,可以给它们赋予负系数,同样也能提升分类效果。

AdaBoost方法是一种迭代算法,在每一轮中加入一个新的弱分类器,直到达到某个预定的足够小的错误率。每一个训练样本都被赋予一个权重,表明它被某个分类器选入训练集的概率。如果某个样本点已经被准确地分类,那么在构造下一个训练集中,它被选中的概率就被降低;相反,如果某个样本点没有被准确地分类,那么它的权重就得到提高。通过这样的方式,AdaBoost方法能"聚焦于"那些较难分(更富信息)的样本上。在具体实现上,最初令每个样本的权重都相等,对于第k次迭代操作,我们就根据这些权重来选取样本点,进而训练分类器 C_k 。然后就根据这个分类器,来提高被它分错的样本的权重,并降低被正确分类的样本权重。然后,权重更新过的样本集被用于训练下一个分类器 C_k 2。整个训练过程如此迭代地进行下去。

AdaBoost算法

 Hx^i 和 y_i 表示原始样本集D的样本点和它们的类标。 $HW_k(i)$ 表示第k次迭代时全体样本的权重分布。这样就有如下所示的AdaBoost算法:

- 1. 初始化:输入参数为训练集D= $\{x^1, y_1, ..., x^n, y_n\}$,最大循环次数 k_{max} ,采样权重 $W_k(i)=1/n$,i=1,...,n;
- 2. 迭代计数器k赋值为0;
- 3. 计数器k自增1;
- 4. 使用Wk(i)采样权重对弱学习器Ck进行训练;
- 5. 对弱学习器C_k的训练结果进行评估并记录进误差矩阵E_k中;

6.
$$lpha_k \leftarrow rac{1}{2} \ln rac{1-E_k}{E_k}$$

7.
$$W_{k+1}(i) \leftarrow rac{W_k(i)}{Z_k} imes egin{cases} e^{-lpha_k}, & ext{if } h_k(x^i) = y_i \ e^{lpha_k}, & ext{if } h_k(x^i)
eq y_i \end{cases}$$

- 8. 当k=k_{max}时停止训练
- 9. 返回结果 C_k 和 α_k ,k=1,…, k_{max} (带权值分类器的总体)
- 10. 结束

注意第5行中,当前权重分布必须考虑到分类器 C_k 的误差率。在第7行中, Z_k 只是一个归一化系数,使得 W_k (i)能够代表一个真正的分布,而 h_k (x^i)是分量分类器 C_k 给出的对任一样本点 x^i 的标记(+1或-1), h_k (x^i) = y_i 时,样本被正确分类。第8行中的迭代停止条件可以被换为判断当前误差率是否小于一个阈值。

最后的总体分类的判决可以使用各个分量分类器加权平均来得到:

$$g(x) = [\sum_{k=1}^{k_{max}} lpha_k h_k(x)]$$

这样,最后对分类结果的判定规则是:

$$H(x) = \operatorname{sign}(g(x))$$

软件实现

- AdaBoost and the Super Bowl of Classifiers A Tutorial on AdaBoost. (http://www.inf.fu-berlin.de/inst/ag-ki/adaboost4.pdf) (页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/2013110102094 6/http://www.inf.fu-berlin.de/inst/ag-ki/adaboost4.pdf),存于互联网档案馆)
- Adaboost in C++ (http://codingplayground.blogspot.com/2009/03/adaboost-improve-your-performance.html) (页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20111006163224/http://codingplayground.blogspot.com/2009/03/adaboost-improve-your-performance.html),存于互联网档案馆), an implementation of Adaboost in C++ and boost by Antonio Gulli
- icsiboost (https://code.google.com/p/icsiboost/) (页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20130601234409/http://code.google.com/p/icsiboost/),存于互联网档案馆), an open source implementation of Boostexter
- JBoost (http://jboost.sourceforge.net)(页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20180603 131348/http://jboost.sourceforge.net/),存于互联网档案馆), a site offering a classification and visualization package, implementing AdaBoost among other boosting algorithms.
- MATLAB AdaBoost toolbox. Includes Real AdaBoost, Gentle AdaBoost and Modest AdaBoost implementations. (https://web.archive.org/web/20110817114237/http://graphics.cs.msu.ru/en/science/research/machinelearning/adaboosttoolbox)
- A Matlab Implementation of AdaBoost (http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchang e/loadFile.do?objectId=21317&objectType=file)(页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20190919023724/http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/loadFile.do?objectId=21317&objectType=file),存于互联网档案馆)
- Multi-threaded MATLAB-compatible implementation of Boosted Trees (https://sites.google.com/site/carlosbecker/resources/gradient-boosting-boosted-trees)(页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20140522125421/https://sites.google.com/site/carlosbecker/resources/gradient-boosting-boosted-trees),存于互联网档案馆)
- milk (http://luispedro.org/software/milk)(页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/2013091 7063455/http://luispedro.org/software/milk),存于互联网档案馆) for Python implements AdaBoost (https://web.archive.org/web/20120711210335/http://packages.python.org/milk/adaboost.html).

- MPBoost++ (http://www.esuli.it/mpboost) (页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20110 604124807/http://www.esuli.it/mpboost),存于互联网档案馆), a C++ implementation of the original AdaBoost.MH algorithm and of an improved variant, the MPBoost algorithm.
- multiboost (https://web.archive.org/web/20150419050429/http://www.multiboost.org/), a fast C++ implementation of multi-class/multi-label/multi-task boosting algorithms. It is based on AdaBoost.MH but also implements popular cascade classifiers and FilterBoost along with a batch of common multi-class base learners (stumps, trees, products, Haar filters) 。
- NPatternRecognizer (http://npatternrecognizer.codeplex.com/)(页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/20130820072633/http://npatternrecognizer.codeplex.com/),存于互联网档案馆), a fast machine learning algorithm library written in C#. It contains support vector machine, neural networks, bayes, boost, k-nearest neighbor, decision tree, ..., etc.
- OpenCV implementation of several boosting variants (https://web.archive.org/web/20120924 165410/http://opencv.willowgarage.com/documentation/cpp/boosting.html)
- Into (https://web.archive.org/web/20100709025652/http://intopii.com/into/) contains open source implementations of many AdaBoost and FloatBoost variants in C++.
- Mallet (http://mallet.cs.umass.edu/)(页面存档备份 (https://web.archive.org/web/2012042604 4516/http://mallet.cs.umass.edu/),存于互联网档案馆) Java implementation.
- adabag (https://web.archive.org/web/20150505023754/http://cran.r-project.org/web/package s/adabag/) adabag: An R package for binary and multiclass Boosting and Bagging.
- Scikit-learn (https://web.archive.org/web/20150426104718/http://scikit-learn.org/dev/module s/ensemble.html#adaboost) Python implementation.

参考书目

- 1. Freund, Yoav; Schapire, Robert E. A Decision-Theoretic Generalization of on-Line Learning and an Application to Boosting. 1995. <u>CiteSeerX</u>: 10.1.1.56.9855.
- 2. O. Duda, Peter E. Hart, David G. Stork, *Pattern Classification*, 2nd Edition, Wiley, 2000, <u>ISBN</u> 978-0-471-05669-0

取自"https://zh.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=AdaBoost&oldid=78676111"

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