



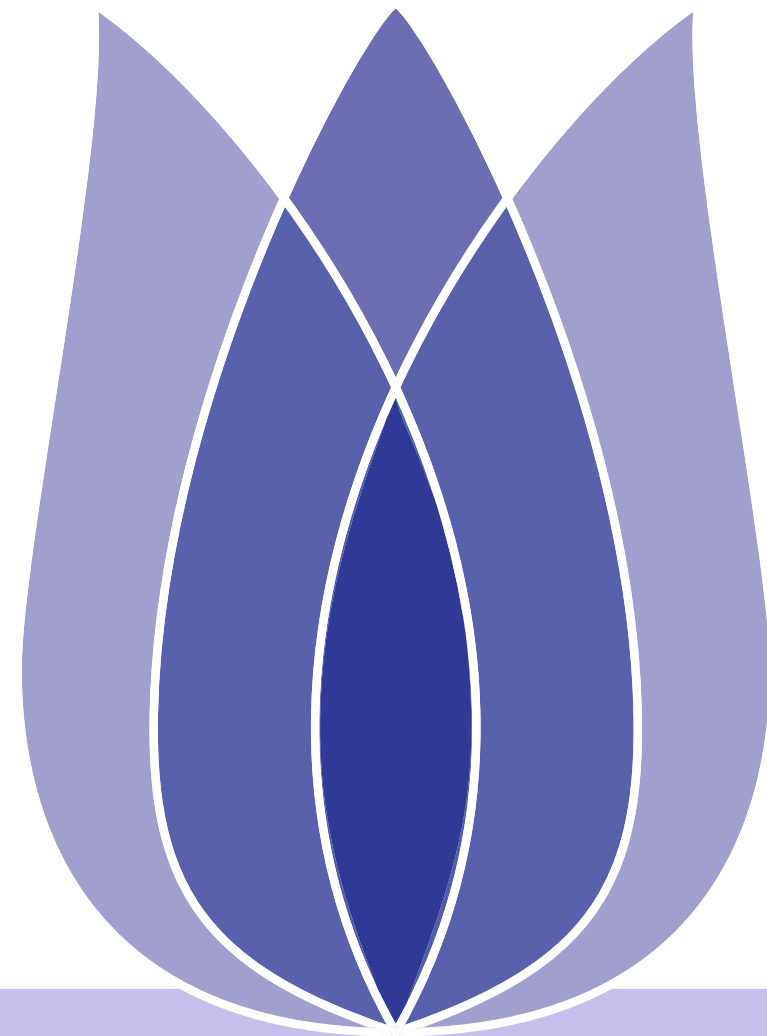
# The First Report

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(None)





# Overview

Learning content

Hands on practice

Plan for the following week

## Learning content

Decision tree

Ensemble Learning

Neural Network

## Hands on practice

Generative Adversarial Network GAN

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# Learning content



**Decision tree:**A decision tree is a prediction model used to predict the category of samples.In the structure of these trees, leaf nodes give categories and inner nodes represent attributes.

## Learning content

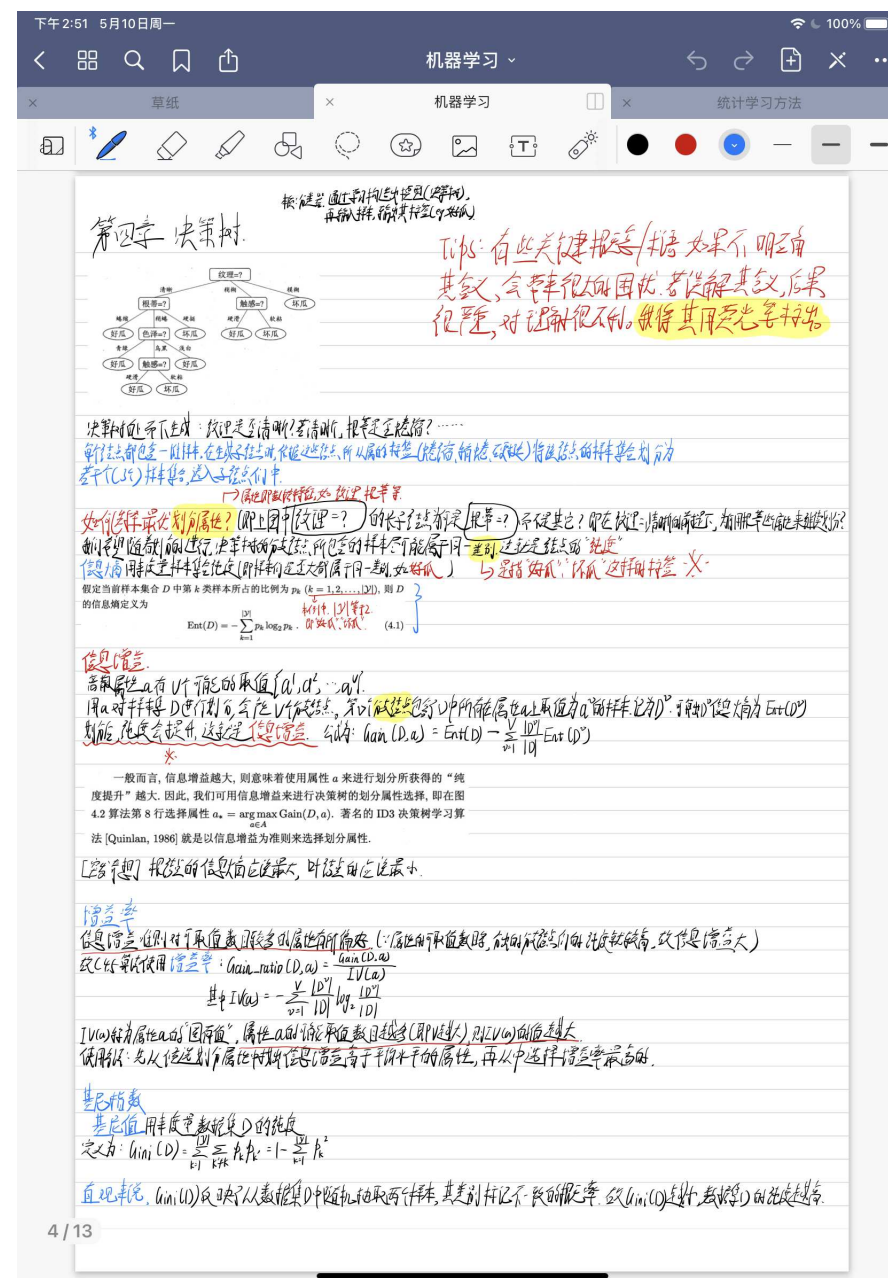
## Decision tree

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### Plan for the following week

下午 2:51 5月10日周一

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× 草稿

× 机器学习

× 统计学习方法

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## 第8章 集成学习

### Boosting 的框架：AdaBoost

(一种强学习)

Boosting 是一种可解释学习提升为强学习的算法。这算法的工作机制是：先从一个弱分类器构造一个“基”学习，然后根据学习到的基对训练样本分布进行加权，使得那些分类学性能差的训练样本权重增加多次迭代，然后基于调整后的样本分布来训练下一个基学习，如此重复进行，直至基学习器的组合达到预先设定的值，最后确定这个个基学习器进行加权综合。

$$\text{集成学习模型} : G(x) = \alpha_1 f_1(x) + \alpha_2 f_2(x) + \dots + \alpha_n f_n(x)$$

( $\alpha_i$  为每个基函数权重， $\alpha > 0$  且  $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 1$ )

( $G(x)$  作为整个模型的输出， $f_i$  表示单个基函数的输出结果)

### 定义：一个弱学习器标：

$$\text{sign}(f(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 2.5 \\ -1 & 2.5 < x < 5.5 \\ 1 & 5.5 < x < 8.5 \\ 1 & x > 8.5 \end{cases}$$

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
输出 sign(f(x))	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1

注意：sign(f(x)) 返回的是数据上每个点的预测结果（Guessing）！

### Bagging (一种弱学习)

Bagging [Breiman, 1996a] 是并行式集成学习方法最著名的代表。从名字即可看出，它直接源于我们在 2.2.3 节介绍的自助采样法 (bootstrap sampling)。给定包含  $m$  个样本的数据集，我们先随机取出一个样本放入训练集，再把这个样本放回数据集做替换，使得下次采样时该样本有可能被采到。这样，经过多次随机采样操作，我们将得到  $m$  个样本的采集集；若训练集中的有样本在采样集中多次出现，有的则从未出现。(由式(2.1)可知，初始训练集中的有 63.2% 的样本出现在自助采样集中)

因此，我们可以采用了一个含  $n$  个弱基训练的采样集，然后基于每个数据集训练出一个弱基学习器，然后将这些基学习器进行综合，这就是 Bagging 的基本思想。

与之相对的，adaboost 是用一个（这里重点）数据集训练，每次训练出一个基学习器，与之前训练的 adaboost 使用一个（这里重点）数据集训练，每次训练出一个基学习器。

Bagging 的算法描述如图 8.5 所示。

```

输入：训练集 D = {(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xm, ym)};
      基学习算法 L;
过程：
1. for i = 1, 2, ..., T do
2.   bi ← L(D, wb)
3. end for
输出：H(x) = argmax Σt=1T ht(x) = p
    
```

注：这一步可能就是投票法，哪个 y（即类别）得到的基分类器 y 的数量总和最多，那个 y 作为集成分类器的输出。

图 8.5 Bagging 算法

AdaBoost	只适用于二分类任务	另一种样集
Bagging	用于多类、回归等	多个样集单独下个样集

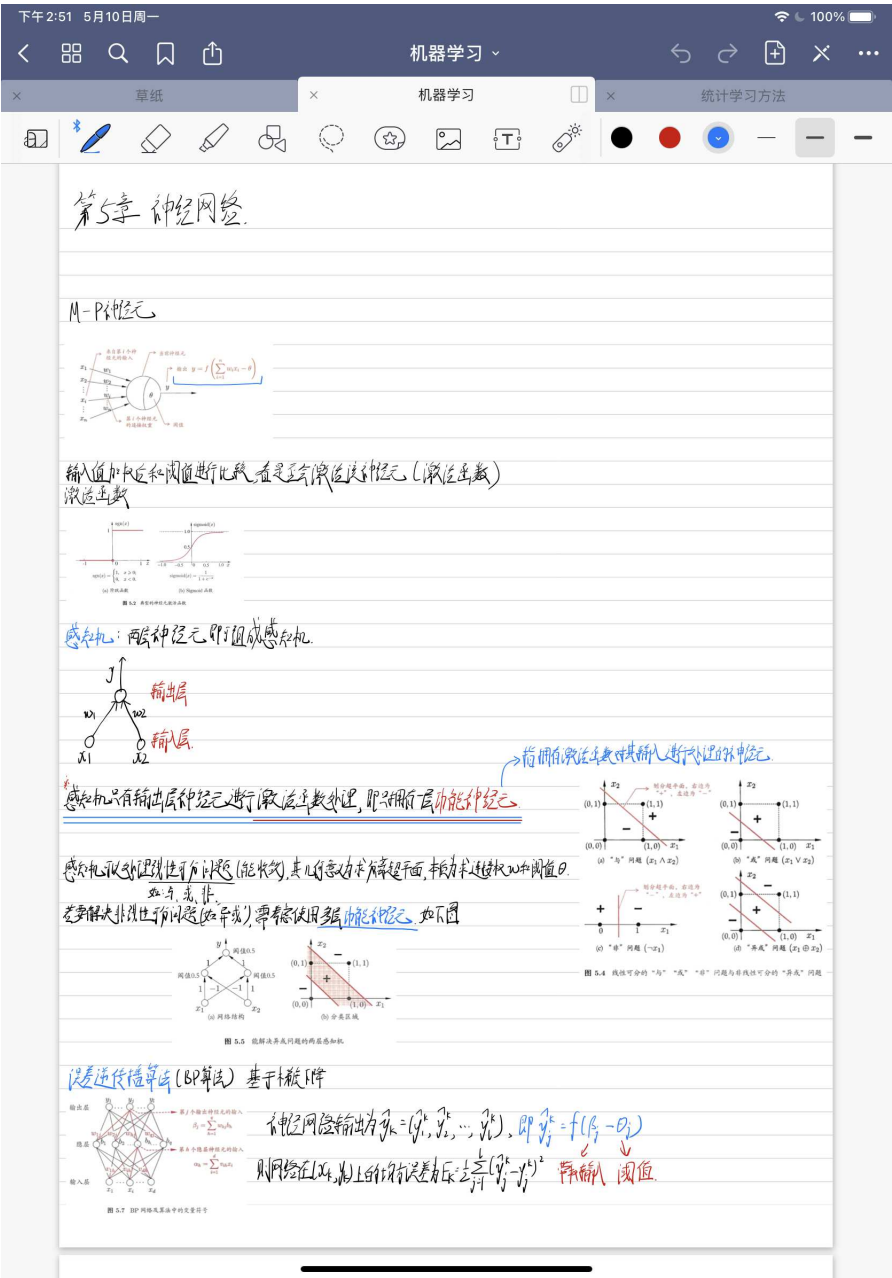
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# Neural Network

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Neural Network:A mathematical or computational model that imitates the structure and function of a biological neural network and is used for estimating or approximating functions.







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**Hands on practice**

Generative Adversarial Network GAN

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# Hands on practice



# Generative Adversarial Network GAN

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Generative Adversarial Network GAN

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- Generating Adversarial networks (GAN) is a method of unsupervised learning in which two neural networks play each other against each other.

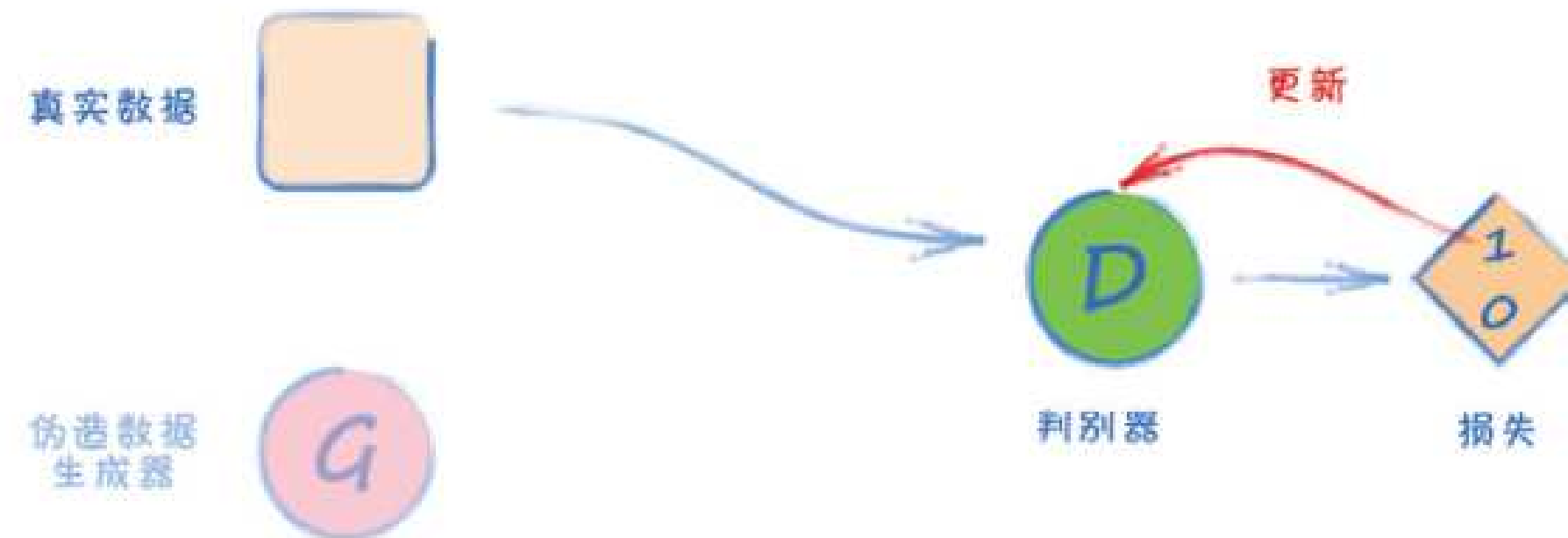


Figure 1



**TULIP**

Team for Universal Learning and Intelligent Processing

# Generative Adversarial Network GAN

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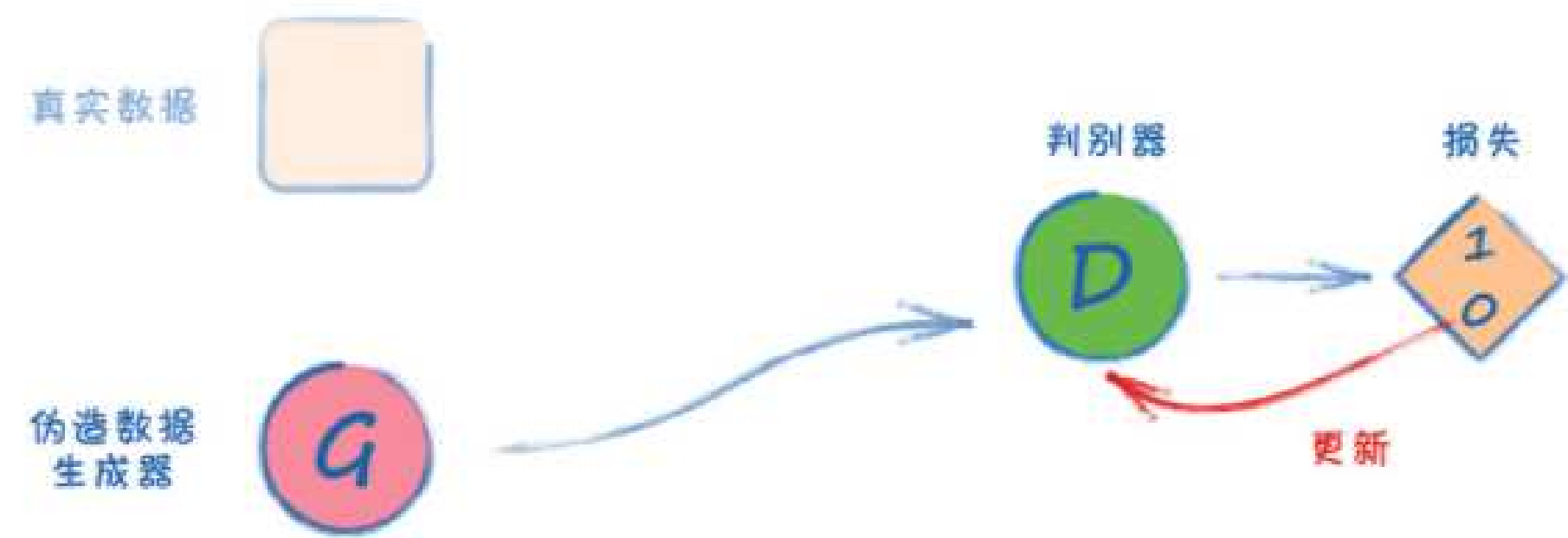


Figure 2: preview

# Generative Adversarial Network GAN

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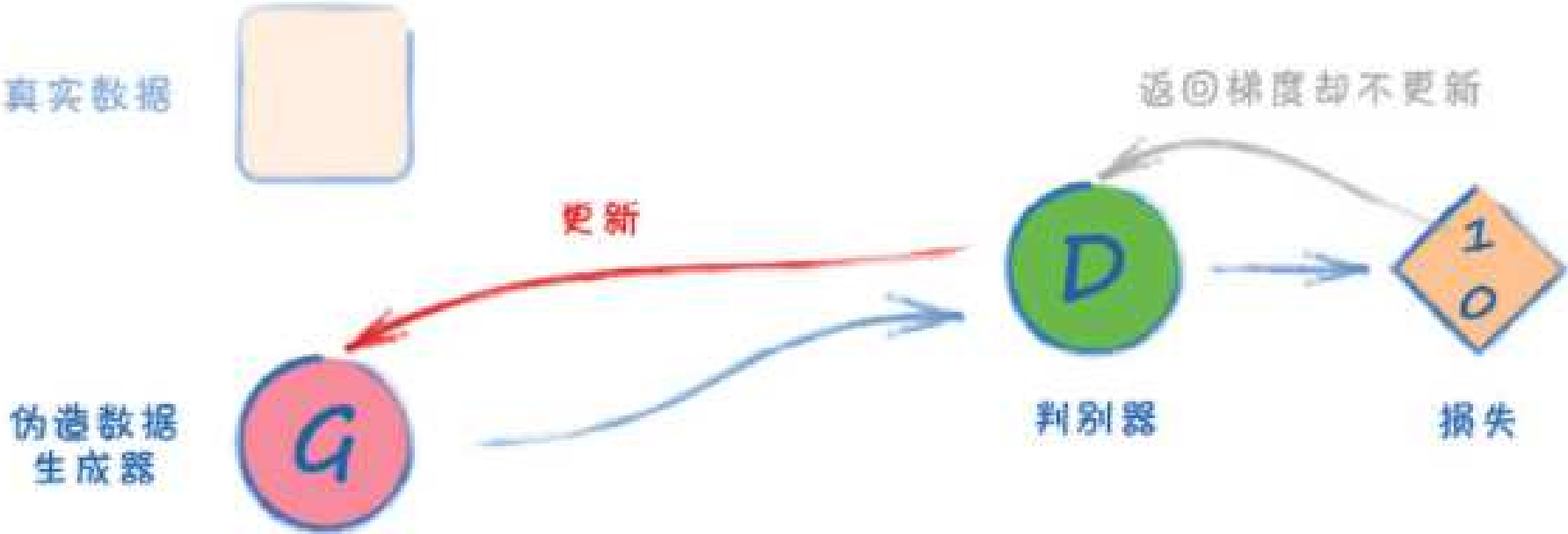


Figure 3: preview



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# Plan for the following week



# Plan for the following week

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- I’ll continue to learn the basics next week.
- I’m going to go ahead and program this stuff out.



# Contact Information

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