

Boosting I

Shrinkage, Subsampling, Tuning for Gradient Boosting

Shrinkage, Subsampling, Tuning

Shrinkage

- Additional tweak in Gradient boosting
- Slow down learning rate to avoid overfitting
- Learning rate is controlled by λ
 - $f_m(x) = f_{m-1}(x) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{J_m} \gamma_{jm} I(x \in R_{jm})$

Subsampling

- Optional add-on in Gradient boosting
- Use a random sample (w/o replacement) of pseudo-residuals in each step
- Can be introduced to improve performance and speed
 - “Stochastic gradient boosting”

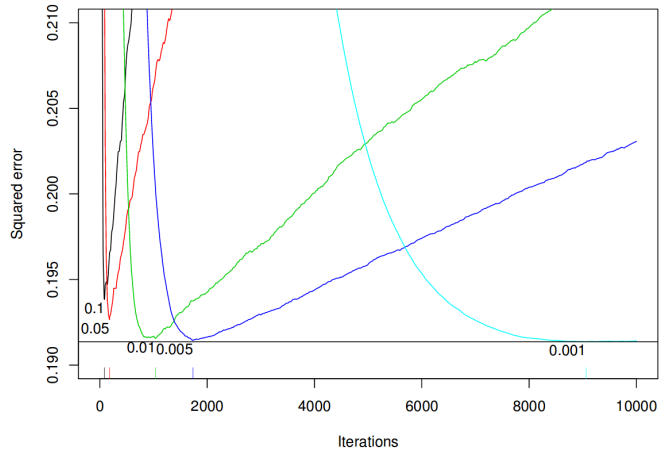
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Tuning Gradient Boosting Machines

- Number of trees M
 - Number of “iterations”
 - Overfitting can occur for large M
- Interaction depth D
 - Number of splits for each tree
 - Boosting stumps: $D = 1$
- Shrinkage parameter λ
 - e.g. $\lambda = 0.01$, $\lambda = 0.001$
 - Smaller λ needs larger M
- ...

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Figure: Performance by number of iterations and shrinkage¹



¹Source: Ridgeway 2018

Summary

- Boosting sequentially combines multiple models into a powerful ensemble
- Similar to random forests, boosting is a “general purpose” approach
- A lot of different flavors exist
- Specific implementations can be compared in a large train and tune loop
- Drawbacks: Low interpretability and (often) high computational costs

Software Resources

Resources for R

- AdaBoost: `fastAdaboost`
 - AdaBoost implementation with C++ backend
- Standard package for Gradient Boosting: `gbm`
 - Implementation and extensions of AdaBoost and GBM (Ridgeway 2018)

References

- Friedman, J. (2001). Greedy Function Approximation: A Gradient Boosting Machine. *The Annals of Statistics*, 29(5), 1189–1232.
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- Ridgeway, G. (2018). *Generalized Boosted Models: A guide to the gbm package*.
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- Schapire, R. E. and Freund, Y. (2012). *Boosting: Foundations and Algorithms*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.