



FIGURE 15.7. A comparison of random forests and gradient boosting on problems with increasing numbers of noise variables. In each case the true decision boundary depends on two variables, and an increasing number of noise variables are included. Random forests uses its default value $m = \sqrt{p}$. At the top of each pair is the probability that one of the relevant variables is chosen at any split. The results are based on 50 simulations for each pair, with a training sample of 300, and a test sample of 500.