作业 3: 决策树与提升算法

2 决策树(40pt)

2.1 ID3 决策树算法(15pt)

1. 虽然表中没有列出数据集中的具体实例,但已经足以构建一棵 ID3 决策树的根节点(决策树桩)。请通过计算说明应该如何构建。

计算按是否晴天分类的信息增益

$$H(\mathcal{D}) = -\frac{35}{50} \log \frac{35}{50} - \frac{15}{50} \log \frac{15}{50} \qquad \approx 0.8813$$

$$H(\mathcal{D}_1) = -\frac{28}{34} \log \frac{28}{34} - \frac{6}{34} \log \frac{6}{34} \qquad \approx 0.6723$$

$$H(\mathcal{D}_2) = -\frac{7}{16} \log \frac{7}{16} - \frac{9}{16} \log \frac{9}{16} \qquad \approx 0.9887$$

$$H\left(\mathcal{D}
ight)-rac{\left|\mathcal{D}_{1}
ight|}{\left|\mathcal{D}
ight|}H\left(\mathcal{D}_{1}
ight)-rac{\left|\mathcal{D}_{2}
ight|}{\left|\mathcal{D}
ight|}H\left(\mathcal{D}_{2}
ight)=0.8813-rac{34}{50} imes0.6723-rac{16}{50} imes0.9887pprox0.1077$$

计算按是否有雪分类的信息增益

$$H(\mathcal{D}) = -\frac{35}{50} \log \frac{35}{50} - \frac{15}{50} \log \frac{15}{50} \qquad \approx 0.8813$$

$$H(\mathcal{D}_1) = -\frac{16}{18} \log \frac{16}{18} - \frac{2}{18} \log \frac{2}{18} \qquad \approx 0.5033$$

$$H(\mathcal{D}_2) = -\frac{19}{32} \log \frac{19}{32} - \frac{13}{32} \log \frac{13}{32} \qquad \approx 0.9745$$

$$H\left(\mathcal{D}
ight)-rac{\left|\mathcal{D}_{1}
ight|}{\left|\mathcal{D}
ight|}H\left(\mathcal{D}_{1}
ight)-rac{\left|\mathcal{D}_{2}
ight|}{\left|\mathcal{D}
ight|}H\left(\mathcal{D}_{2}
ight)=0.8813-rac{18}{50} imes0.5033-rac{32}{50} imes0.9745pprox0.0764$$

因此,根节点应该按是否晴天分类。

2. 使用最小错误替换 ID3 算法信息增益公式中的熵函数,构建一棵完整的决策树(展现过程)。

首先构造根节点。

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{11}{24}, \frac{13}{24}\right\} = \frac{11}{24}$$

计算按颜色分类的信息增益

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{1}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{5}{13}, \frac{8}{13}\right\} & & = \frac{5}{13} \\ & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{2}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{6}{11}, \frac{5}{11}\right\} & & = \frac{5}{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{11}{24} - \frac{13}{24} \times \frac{5}{13} - \frac{11}{24} \times \frac{5}{11} = \frac{1}{24}$$

计算按大小分类的信息增益

$$egin{aligned} ext{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1
ight) &= \min\left\{rac{7}{18},rac{11}{18}
ight\} &= rac{7}{18} \ ext{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2
ight) &= \min\left\{rac{2}{6},rac{4}{6}
ight\} &= rac{2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{11}{24} - \frac{18}{24} \times \frac{7}{18} - \frac{6}{24} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

计算按动作分类的信息增益

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{MinError} \left(\mathcal{D}_1 \right) = \min \left\{ \frac{5}{12}, \frac{7}{12} \right\} & = \frac{5}{12} \\ & \text{MinError} \left(\mathcal{D}_2 \right) = \min \left\{ \frac{6}{12}, \frac{6}{12} \right\} & = \frac{6}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{11}{24} - \frac{12}{24} \times \frac{5}{12} - \frac{12}{24} \times \frac{6}{12} = 0$$

计算按年龄分类的信息增益

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{1}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{6}{12}, \frac{6}{12}\right\} & & = \frac{6}{12} \\ & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{2}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{5}{12}, \frac{7}{12}\right\} & & = \frac{5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{11}{24} - \frac{12}{24} \times \frac{6}{12} - \frac{12}{24} \times \frac{5}{12} = 0$$

因此,根节点应该按大小分类。

对于"小"的那部分,显然可以根据颜色或年龄分类。

对于"大"的那部分

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{7}{18}, \frac{11}{18}\right\} = \frac{7}{18}$$

计算按颜色分类的信息增益

$$ext{MinError} (\mathcal{D}_1) = \min \left\{ \frac{5}{13}, \frac{8}{13} \right\} \qquad = \frac{5}{13}$$
 $ext{MinError} (\mathcal{D}_2) = \min \left\{ \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right\} \qquad = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{7}{18} - \frac{13}{18} \times \frac{5}{13} - \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{2}{5} = 0$$

计算按动作分类的信息增益

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{1}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{5}{12}, \frac{7}{12}\right\} & & = \frac{5}{12} \\ & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{2}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{2}{6}, \frac{4}{6}\right\} & & = \frac{2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{7}{18} - \frac{12}{18} \times \frac{5}{12} - \frac{6}{18} \times \frac{2}{6} = 0$$

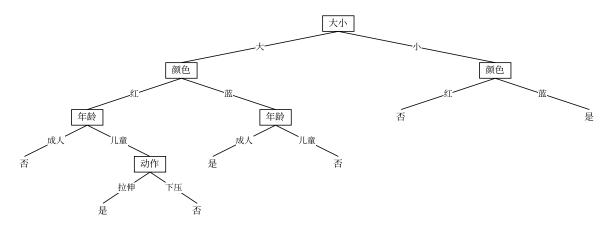
计算按年龄分类的信息增益

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{1}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{2}{8}, \frac{6}{8}\right\} & & = \frac{2}{8} \\ & \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_{2}\right) = \min\left\{\frac{5}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right\} & & = \frac{5}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_1\right) - \frac{|\mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}|} \operatorname{MinError}\left(\mathcal{D}_2\right) = \frac{7}{18} - \frac{8}{18} \times \frac{2}{8} - \frac{10}{18} \times \frac{5}{10} = 0$$

由于三者信息增益相同,不妨选择颜色分类。

以此类推,可以构造出完整的决策树。



3. ID3 算法是否总能保证生成一颗"最优"的决策树?这里,"最优"的定义是:决策树能够最好的拟合训练数据,且深度最小。若能,请说明原因;若不能,请举出反例。

ID3 算法不能保证生成一颗全局最优的决策树,它是一种贪心算法,只是在局部选择最优属性分裂点,无法确保获得整体最优解。

我们可以考虑如下数据集

Α	В	С	Label
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

在根节点处,由于选择 A、B、C 三个属性的信息增益相同,ID3 算法会随机选择一个属性进行分裂。假设选择 A 属性进行分裂,此时决策树深度为 3。事实上,如果选择 B 属性或 C 属性进行分裂,都可以得到深度为 2 的决策树。所以 ID3 算法不能保证生成一颗"最优"的决策树。

2.2 代码实验(25pt)

1. 根据熵的定义,完成 tree.py 中 compute_entropy 函数。

```
def compute_entropy(label_array):
    """

Calulate the entropy of given label list

;param label_array: a numpy array of labels shape = (n, 1)
```

2. 根据基尼系数的定义,完成 tree.py 中 compute_gini 函数。

```
1
    def compute_gini(label_array):
2
 3
        Calulate the gini index of label list
 4
 5
        :param label_array: a numpy array of labels shape = (n, 1)
        :return gini: gini index value
 6
 7
        # Your code goes here (~6 lines)
 8
9
        # TODO 2.3.2
10
        _, label_counts = np.unique(label_array, return_counts=True)
11
        prob = label_counts / len(label_array)
        gini = 1 - np.sum(prob ** 2)
12
13
        return gini
```

3. 补全 tree.py 中 DecisionTree 类的 fit 函数。提示: 递归调用决策树的构造与 fit 函数。

```
1
    def fit(self, X, y=None):
        0.00
2
 3
        This should fit the tree classifier by setting the values self.is_leaf,
        self.split_id (the index of the feature we want ot split on, if we're
    splitting),
5
        self.split_value (the corresponding value of that feature where the
    split is),
        and self.leaf_value, which is the prediction value if the tree is a
6
    leaf node. If we
        are splitting the node, we should also init self.left and self.right to
7
    be DecisionTree
        objects corresponding to the left and right subtrees. These subtrees
8
    should be fit on
9
        the data that fall to the left and right, respectively, of
    self.split_value.
        This is a recurisive tree building procedure.
10
11
        :param X: a numpy array of training data, shape = (n, m)
12
13
        :param y: a numpy array of labels, shape = (n, 1)
14
15
        :return self
16
17
        # If depth is max depth turn into leaf
        if self.depth = self.max_depth:
18
19
            self.is_leaf = True
20
            self.leaf_value = self.leaf_value_estimator(y)
21
            return self
22
```

```
23
        # If reach minimun sample size turn into leaf
24
        if len(y) ≤ self.min_sample:
25
            self.is_leaf = True
26
            self.leaf_value = self.leaf_value_estimator(y)
27
            return self
28
        # If not is_leaf, i.e in the node, we should create left and right
29
    subtree
30
        # But First we need to decide the self.split_id and self.split_value
    that minimize loss
31
        # Compare with constant prediction of all X
32
        best_split_value = None
        best_split_id = None
33
        best_loss = self.split_loss_function(y)
34
35
        best_left_X = None
36
        best_right_X = None
37
        best_left_y = None
38
        best_right_y = None
39
        # Concatenate y into X for sorting together
40
        X = np.concatenate([X, y], 1)
41
        for i in range(X.shape[1] - 1):
42
            # Note: The last column of X is y now
            X = np.array(sorted(X, key=lambda x: x[i]))
43
            for split_pos in range(len(X) - 1):
44
45
                # :split_pos+1 will include the split_pos data in left_X
46
                left_X = X[:split_pos + 1, :-1]
47
                right_X = X[split_pos + 1:, :-1]
                # you need left_y to be in (n,1) i.e (-1,1) dimension
48
49
                left_y = X[:split_pos + 1, -1].reshape(-1, 1)
                right_y = X[split_pos + 1:, -1].reshape(-1, 1)
50
51
                left_loss = len(left_y) * self.split_loss_function(left_y) /
    len(y)
                right_loss = len(right_y) * self.split_loss_function(right_y) /
52
    len(y)
                # If any choice of splitting feature and splitting position
53
    results in better loss
54
                # record following information and discard the old one
55
                if ((left_loss + right_loss) < best_loss):</pre>
56
                    best_split_value = X[split_pos, i]
57
                    best_split_id = i
58
                    best_loss = left_loss + right_loss
59
                    best_left_X = left_X
60
                    best_right_X = right_X
61
                    best_left_y = left_y
62
                    best_right_y = right_y
63
        # Condition when you have a split position that results in better loss
64
        # Your code goes here (~10 lines)
65
66
        # TODO 2.3.3
        if best_split_id ≠ None:
67
            # build child trees and set spliting info
68
            self.split_id = best_split_id
69
70
            self.split_value = best_split_value
71
            self.left = DecisionTree(self.split_loss_function,
    self.leaf_value_estimator, self.depth+1, self.min_sample,
    max_depth=self.max_depth)
```

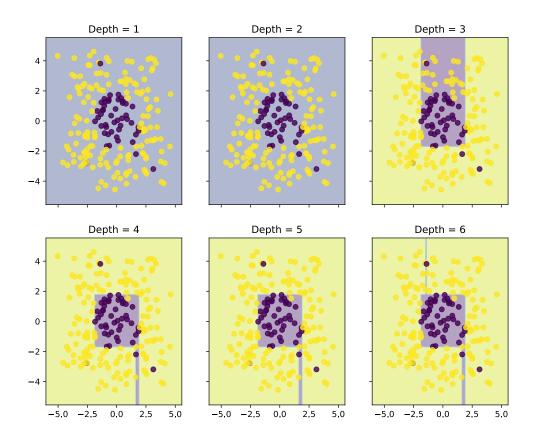
```
self.right = DecisionTree(self.split_loss_function,
72
    self.leaf_value_estimator, self.depth+1, self.min_sample,
    max_depth=self.max_depth)
73
            self.left.fit(best_left_X, best_left_y)
            self.right.fit(best_right_X, best_right_y)
74
75
        else:
            # set value
76
77
            self.is_leaf = True
            self.leaf_value = self.leaf_value_estimator(y)
78
79
80
        return self
```

4. 完成 tree.py 中 mean_absolute_deviation_around_median 函数。

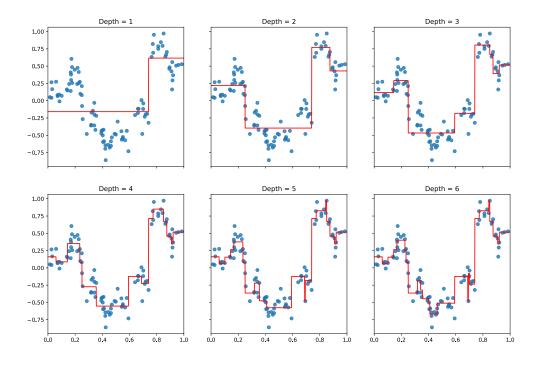
```
# Regression Tree Specific Code
1
    def mean_absolute_deviation_around_median(y):
2
3
        Calulate the mean absolute deviation around the median of a given
    target list
5
        :param y: a numpy array of targets shape = (n, 1)
6
7
        :return mae
        0.00
8
9
        # Your code goes here (~3 lines)
10
        # TODO 2.3.4
        mae = np.mean(np.abs(y - np.median(y)))
11
12
        return mae
```

5. 运行 tree.py ,在实验文档中记录决策树在不同数据集上运行的结果,包括 (a) DT_entropy.pdf ,使用决策树在二分类问题上的结果。(b) DT_regression.pdf ,使用决策树在回归问题上的结果。并简要描述实验现象(例如超参数对于决策树的影响)。

DT_entropy.pdf 的结果如下



DT_regression.pdf 的结果如下



可以观察到,在分类任务中,决策树的深度较小时(Depth = 1 或 Depth = 2),决策树完全无法进行分类;随着深度的增加,决策树的分类效果逐渐提升,但是深度过大时(Depth = 6)会出现过拟合现象。在回归任务中,决策树的深度较小时(Depth = 1),决策树的拟合效果较差,无法反映数据的变化;随着深度的增加,决策树对数据的拟合效果逐渐提升,但是深度过大时(Depth = 5 或 Depth = 6)会出现过拟合现象,即有很多小毛刺。

3 提升算法(60pt+10pt)

3.1 弱分类器的更新保证(10pt)

1. 通过计算证明: $Z_{t}\doteq\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{t}\left(i
ight)\exp\left(-lpha_{t}y_{i}h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)=2\left[\epsilon_{t}\left(1-\epsilon_{t}
ight)
ight]^{rac{1}{2}}$ 。

归一化因子 Z_t 的定义为

$$Z_{t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D_{t}\left(i\right) \exp\left(-lpha_{t} y_{i} h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)$$

其中,当分类正确,即 $y_i=h_t\left(\boldsymbol{x}_i\right)$ 时,有 $y_ih_t\left(\boldsymbol{x}_i\right)=1$;当分类错误,即 $y_i\neq h_t\left(\boldsymbol{x}_i\right)$ 时,有 $y_ih_t\left(\boldsymbol{x}_i\right)=-1$ 。故而可以将 Z_t 分解为两部分:

$$Z_{t} = \sum_{y_{i} = h_{t}(oldsymbol{x}_{i})} D_{t}\left(i
ight) \exp\left(-lpha_{t}
ight) + \sum_{y_{i}
eq h_{t}(oldsymbol{x}_{i})} D_{t}\left(i
ight) \exp\left(lpha_{t}
ight)$$

由于有

$$\epsilon_{t} = \operatorname{Pr}_{i \sim D_{t}}\left[h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
eq y_{i}
ight] = \sum_{y_{i}
eq h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)} D_{t}\left(i
ight)$$

故而可以将 Z_t 进一步写成

$$Z_t = \epsilon_t \exp{(\alpha_t)} + (1 - \epsilon_t) \exp{(-\alpha_t)}$$

考虑到

$$\alpha_t \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right)$$

故而有

$$Z_t = \epsilon_t \exp\left(rac{1}{2} \mathrm{log}\left(rac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}
ight)
ight) + (1-\epsilon_t) \exp\left(-rac{1}{2} \mathrm{log}\left(rac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}
ight)
ight) = 2[\epsilon_t \left(1-\epsilon_t
ight)]^{rac{1}{2}}$$

2. 证明: h_t 关于分布 D_{t+1} 的错误率正好为 $\dfrac{1}{2}$,即对任意 $1 \leq t < T$:

 $\sum_{i=1}^n D_{t+1}\left(i
ight)$ 1 $_{[y_i
eq h_t(m{x}_i)]}=rac{1}{2}$,并据此说明,对任意 $1\leq t< T$, t+1 步选取的弱分类器 h_{t+1} 不会与 h_t 相同。

显然

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{t+1}\left(i
ight)\!\mathbb{1}_{\left[y_{i}
eq h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight]}+\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{t+1}\left(i
ight)\!\mathbb{1}_{\left[y_{i}=h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight]}=1$$

考虑到

$$D_{t+1}\left(i
ight) \leftarrow rac{D_{t}\left(i
ight) \exp\left(-lpha_{t} y_{i} h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)}{Z_{t}}$$

其中,当分类正确,即 $y_i=h_t\left(m{x}_i\right)$ 时,有 $y_ih_t\left(m{x}_i\right)=1$;当分类错误,即 $y_i
eq h_t\left(m{x}_i\right)$ 时,有 $y_ih_t\left(m{x}_i\right)=-1$ 。故而可以将上式改写成:

$$\sum_{y_{i}\neq h_{t}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}\right)}\frac{D_{t}\left(i\right)\exp\left(\alpha_{t}\right)}{Z_{t}}+\sum_{y_{i}=h_{t}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}\right)}\frac{D_{t}\left(i\right)\exp\left(-\alpha_{t}\right)}{Z_{t}}=1$$

又因为

$$\epsilon_{t} = \operatorname{Pr}_{i \sim D_{t}}\left[h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
eq y_{i}
ight] = \sum_{y_{i}
eq h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)} D_{t}\left(i
ight)$$

和

$$\alpha_t \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right)$$

以及上一题证明的

$$Z_t = 2[\epsilon_t \left(1 - \epsilon_t
ight)]^{rac{1}{2}}$$

故而有

$$\sum_{y_i
eq h_t(oldsymbol{x}_i)} rac{D_t\left(i
ight) \exp\left(lpha_t
ight)}{Z_t} = \sum_{y_i = h_t(oldsymbol{x}_i)} rac{D_t\left(i
ight) \exp\left(-lpha_t
ight)}{Z_t} = rac{1}{2}$$

即

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{t+1}\left(i
ight)\!\mathbb{1}_{\left[y_{i}
eq h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight]}=\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{t+1}\left(i
ight)\!\mathbb{1}_{\left[y_{i}=h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight]}=rac{1}{2}$$

3.2 替换目标函数(10pt)

1. 考虑如下的函数: (1) $\phi_1\left(x\right)=\mathbb{1}_{x\geq 0}$; (2) $\phi_2\left(x\right)=\left(1+x\right)^2$; (3) $\phi_3\left(x\right)=\max\left\{0,1+x\right\}$; (4) $\phi_4\left(x\right)=\log_2\left(1+e^x\right)$ 。哪一个函数满足题面中对于 ϕ 的假设条件?请求出使用该函数时, $D_t\left(i\right)$ 的表达式。

显然只有 $\phi_4\left(x\right)=\log_2\left(1+e^x\right)$ 是单调递增且处处可微的凸函数,且满足 $\forall x\geq0,\phi\left(x\right)\geq1$ 且 $\forall x<0,\phi\left(x\right)>0$ 的条件。

对于 $\phi_4(x) = \log_2(1 + e^x)$,有

$$\phi_4'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

故

$$D_{t}\left(i
ight)=rac{\phi_{4}^{\prime}\left(-y_{i}f_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)}{Z_{t}}=rac{1}{Z_{t}\ln2}rac{1}{1+e^{y_{i}f_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)}}$$

2. 上文的分析只确定了坐标下降中每次选择的最优坐标方向;对于前一问中选择的函数 ϕ ,请通过求解 $\frac{\mathrm{d}L\left(\alpha+\beta e_t\right)}{\mathrm{d}\beta}=0 \text{ ,进一步确定最优步长 }\beta\text{ 。(写出 }\beta\text{ 应满足的方程并适当化简即可,无需求解方程)$

目标函数为

$$L\left(oldsymbol{lpha}
ight) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log_2 \left(1 + e^{-y_i f(oldsymbol{x}_i)}
ight)$$

其中

$$f\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} lpha_{t} h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)$$

$$L\left(oldsymbol{lpha} + eta oldsymbol{e}_t
ight) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log_2\left(1 + e^{-y_i(f(oldsymbol{x}_i) + eta h_t(oldsymbol{x}_i))}
ight)$$

对 β 求导,有

$$rac{\mathrm{d}L\left(oldsymbol{lpha}+etaoldsymbol{e}_{t}
ight)}{\mathrm{d}eta}=rac{1}{\ln2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}-rac{y_{i}h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)e^{-y_{i}\left(f\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)+eta h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)}}{1+e^{-y_{i}\left(f\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)+eta h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)}}$$

最优步长 β 应满足上式等于 0 ,适当化简后即为

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}rac{y_{i}h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)}{1+e^{y_{i}\left(f\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)+eta h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)
ight)}}=0$$

3.3 带未知标签的 Boosting 算法(附加题,10pt)

1. 用 ϵ_t^s 和 α_t 表示 Z_t 。

$$egin{aligned} Z_t &= \sum_{i=1}^n D_t\left(i
ight) \exp\left(-lpha_t y_i h_t\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight)
ight) \ &= \sum_{s=-1}^1 \sum_{i=1}^n D_t\left(i
ight) \exp\left(-lpha_t s
ight) \mathbb{1}_{y_i h_t\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight) = s} \ &= \sum_{s=-1}^1 \epsilon_t^s \exp\left(-lpha_t s
ight) \ &= \epsilon_t^- e^{lpha_t} + \epsilon_t^0 + \epsilon_t^+ e^{-lpha_t} \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算 $F'\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1},e_k
ight)$,并指出第 t 步时弱分类器的优化目标。(结果用含 ϵ_t^s 的表达式表示) 由于

$$egin{aligned} F\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1}
ight) &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-y_i \sum_{j=1}^N ar{lpha}_{t-1,j} h_j(oldsymbol{x}_i)} \ F\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1} + \eta oldsymbol{e}_k
ight) &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-y_i \sum_{j=1}^N ar{lpha}_{t-1,j} h_j(oldsymbol{x}_i) - \eta y_i h_k(oldsymbol{x}_i)} \end{aligned}$$

故而有

$$egin{aligned} F'\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1},oldsymbol{e}_{k}
ight) &= \lim_{\eta o 0} rac{F\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1} + \eta oldsymbol{e}_{k}
ight) - F\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1}
ight)}{\eta} \ &= -rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} h_{k}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight) e^{-y_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{N} ar{lpha}_{t-1,j} h_{j}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)} \ &= -rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} h_{k}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight) ar{D}_{t}\left(i
ight) ar{Z}_{t} \ &= -\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} ar{D}_{t}\left(i
ight) \mathbb{1}_{y_{i} h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight) = 1} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} ar{D}_{t}\left(i
ight) \mathbb{1}_{y_{i} h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight) = -1}
ight] rac{ar{Z}_{t}}{n} \ &= -\left[\epsilon_{t}^{+} - \epsilon_{t}^{-}\right] rac{ar{Z}_{t}}{n} \end{aligned}$$

第 t 步时弱分类器的优化目标为在分布 $ar{D}_t$ 下,使得 $\left|\epsilon_t^+ - \epsilon_t^- \right|$ 最小。

3. 解 $\dfrac{\partial F\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1}+\eta m{e}_k
ight)}{\partial \eta}=0$,并给出 $lpha_t$ 的更新公式。 (结果用含 ϵ_t^s 的表达式表示)

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial F\left(ar{lpha}_{t-1}+\etaoldsymbol{e}_{k}
ight)}{\partial\eta}&=0\ -rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i}h_{k}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)e^{-y_{i}\sum_{j=1}^{N}ar{lpha}_{t-1,j}h_{j}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)-\eta y_{i}h_{k}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)}&=0\ \sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i}h_{k}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)ar{D}_{t}\left(i
ight)ar{Z}_{t}e^{-\eta y_{i}h_{k}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)}&=0\ \sum_{i=1}^{n}ar{D}_{t}\left(i
ight)\mathbb{I}_{y_{i}h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)=-1}e^{\eta}&=0\ \sum_{i=1}^{n}ar{D}_{t}\left(i
ight)\mathbb{I}_{y_{i}h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}_{i}
ight)=-1}e^{\eta}&=0\ E_{t}^{+}e^{-\eta}-\epsilon_{t}^{-}e^{\eta}&=0\ \end{aligned}$$

故可以解得

$$\eta = rac{1}{2} {
m log} \, rac{\epsilon_t^+}{\epsilon_t^-}$$

故而有

$$lpha_t = lpha_{t-1} + rac{oldsymbol{e}_k}{2} \mathrm{log} \, rac{\epsilon_t^+}{\epsilon_t^-}$$

4. 在 AdaBoost 中,我们证明了训练误差 $\hat{\mathcal{E}}=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n\mathbbm{1}_{y_if(m{x}_i)<0}\leq\prod_{t=1}^TZ_t\leq\prod_{t=1}^T2\sqrt{\epsilon_t\left(1-\epsilon_t\right)}$ 。 类似地,请求出带未知标签的 Boosting 算法中,用含 ϵ_t^s 的表达式表示的训练误差上界,并证明若每个弱学习器的误差满足 $\frac{\epsilon_t^+-\epsilon_t^-}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon_t^0}}\geq\gamma>0$,则有: $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n\mathbbm{1}_{y_if(m{x}_i)<0}\leq\exp\left(-\frac{\gamma^2T}{2}\right)$,其中, T是弱学习器的个数。

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{E}} &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{y_i f(oldsymbol{x}_i) < 0} \ &\leq rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-y_i f(oldsymbol{x}_i)} \ &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(n \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t
ight) D_{T+1} \left(i
ight) \ &= \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t \end{aligned}$$

上面已经证明 $Z_t = \epsilon_t^- e^{\alpha_t} + \epsilon_t^0 + \epsilon_t^+ e^{-\alpha_t}$, 而通过 $\frac{\partial Z_t}{\partial \alpha_t} = \epsilon_t^- e^{\alpha_t} - \epsilon_t^+ e^{-\alpha_t} = 0$ 可以解得 $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\epsilon_t^+}{\epsilon_t^-}$, 故而有

$$Z_t \leq \epsilon_t^0 + 2\sqrt{\epsilon_t^+ \epsilon_t^-}$$

故而有

$$\hat{\mathcal{E}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{y_i f(\boldsymbol{x}_i) < 0} \leq \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t \leq \prod_{t=1}^T \left(\epsilon_t^0 + 2 \sqrt{\epsilon_t^+ \epsilon_t^-} \right)$$
 注意到 $\epsilon_t^+ + \epsilon_t^- = 1 - \epsilon_t^0$,故 $Z_t \leq \epsilon_t^0 + 2 \sqrt{\epsilon_t^+ \epsilon_t^-} = \epsilon_t^0 + \sqrt{\left(1 - \epsilon_t^0\right)^2 - \left(\epsilon_t^+ - \epsilon_t^-\right)^2}$ 。 故当 $\frac{\epsilon_t^+ - \epsilon_t^-}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon_t^0}} \geq \gamma > 0$ 即 $\left(\epsilon_t^+ - \epsilon_t^- \right)^2 \geq \gamma^2 \left(1 - \epsilon_t^0 \right)$ 时,有

$$egin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{E}} &= rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{y_i f(oldsymbol{x}_i) < 0} \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \left(\epsilon_t^0 + \sqrt{\left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight)^2 - \left(\epsilon_t^+ - \epsilon_t^-
ight)^2}
ight) \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \left(\epsilon_t^0 + \sqrt{\left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight)^2 - \gamma^2 \left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight)}
ight) \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \left(\epsilon_t^0 + \left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight) \sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}
ight) \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \sqrt{\epsilon_t^0 + \left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight) \gamma^2} \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight) \gamma^2} \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \sqrt{\exp\left(-\left(1 - \epsilon_t^0
ight) \gamma^2
ight)} \ &\leq \prod_{t=1}^T \sqrt{\exp\left(-\gamma^2
ight)} \ &\leq \exp\left(-\frac{\gamma^2 T}{2}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

3.4 Gradient Boosting Machines (40pt)

1. 完成上述算法中的填空。

- 1. $\Rightarrow f_0(x) = 0$.
- 2. For t=1 to T:

(a) 计算在各个数据点上的梯度
$$oldsymbol{g}_t = \left(rac{\partial}{\partial \hat{oldsymbol{y}}_i} \ell\left(oldsymbol{y}_i, \hat{oldsymbol{y}}_i
ight) igg|_{\hat{oldsymbol{y}}_i = f_{t-1}(oldsymbol{x}_i)}
ight)_{i=1}^n$$

(b) 根据
$$-oldsymbol{g}_t$$
 拟合一个回归模型, $h_t = rg \min_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h\left(x_i\right) - oldsymbol{g}_t
ight)^2$ 。

- (c) 选择合适的步长 α_t ,最简单的选择是固定步长 $\eta \in (0,1]$ 。
- (d) 更新模型, $f\left(oldsymbol{x}
 ight)=f_{t-1}\left(oldsymbol{x}
 ight)+\eta h_{t}\left(oldsymbol{x}
 ight)$ 。

2. 考虑回归问题,假设损失函数 $\ell(m{y},\hat{m{y}})=rac{1}{2}ig(m{y}-\hat{m{y}}ig)^2$ 。直接给出第 t 轮迭代时的 $m{g}_t$ 以及 h_t 的表达式。(使用 f_{t-1} 表达)。

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{g}_t &= rac{\partial}{\partial \hat{oldsymbol{y}}} rac{1}{2} ig(oldsymbol{y} - \hat{oldsymbol{y}} ig)^2 igg|_{\hat{oldsymbol{y}} = f_{t-1}(oldsymbol{x}) - oldsymbol{y}} \ &= rg \min_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight) - oldsymbol{g}_t
ight)^2 \ &= rg \min_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight) - f_{t-1}\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight) + oldsymbol{y}
ight)^2 \end{aligned}$$

3. 考虑二分类问题,假设损失函数 $\ell(\pmb{y},\hat{\pmb{y}})=\ln\left(1+e^{-\pmb{y}\hat{\pmb{y}}}\right)$ 。 直接给出第 t 轮迭代时的 \pmb{g}_t 以及 h_t 的表达式。(使用 f_{t-1} 表达)。

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{g}_t &= rac{\partial}{\partial \hat{oldsymbol{y}}} \ln \left(1 + e^{-oldsymbol{y}\hat{oldsymbol{y}}}
ight) igg|_{\hat{oldsymbol{y}} = f_{t-1}(oldsymbol{x})} \ &= rac{-oldsymbol{y} e^{-oldsymbol{y} f_{t-1}(oldsymbol{x})}}{1 + e^{-oldsymbol{y} f_{t-1}(oldsymbol{x})}} \ &= -oldsymbol{y} \sigma \left(-oldsymbol{y} f_{t-1}\left(oldsymbol{x}
ight)
ight) \ h_t = rg \min_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight) + oldsymbol{y} \sigma \left(-oldsymbol{y} f_{t-1}\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight)
ight)^2 \ &= rg \min_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(h\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight) + oldsymbol{y} \sigma \left(-oldsymbol{y} f_{t-1}\left(oldsymbol{x}_i
ight)
ight)^2 \end{aligned}$$

4. 完成 boosting.py 中 GradientBoosting 类的 fit 函数。

```
def fit(self, train_data, train_target):
 1
 3
        Fit gradient boosting model
        :param train_data: x
 5
        :param train_target: y
        :return:
 7
        ft = np.zeros(train_data.shape[0]) # f_t(x)
 8
 9
        train_target = train_target.squeeze()
10
        self.ht = [] # sequence of h_t(x)
11
        for t in range(self.T):
            rgs = DecisionTreeRegressor(min_samples_split=self.min_sample,
12
    max_depth=self.max_depth)
13
            # Your code goes here (~4 lines)
14
            # TODO 3.5.4
15
            gradient = self.gradient_func(train_target, ft)
            rgs.fit(train_data, -gradient)
16
17
            self.ht.append(rgs)
            ft += self.learning_rate * rgs.predict(train_data)
18
19
20
        return self
```

5. 完成 boosting.py 中 GradientBoosting 类的 predict 函数。

```
def predict(self, test_data):
    # Your code goes here (~6 lines)
    # TODO 3.5.5

ft = np.zeros(test_data.shape[0])

for rgs in self.ht:
    ft += self.learning_rate * rgs.predict(test_data)

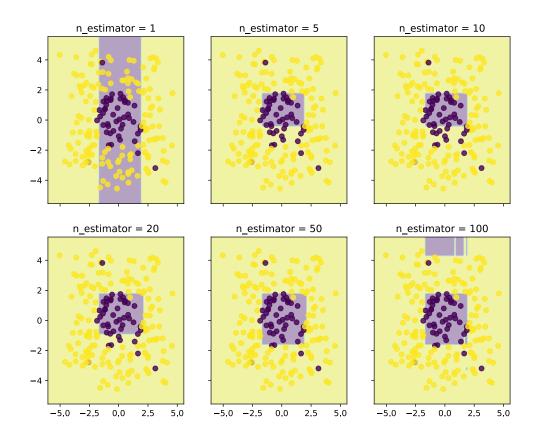
return ft
```

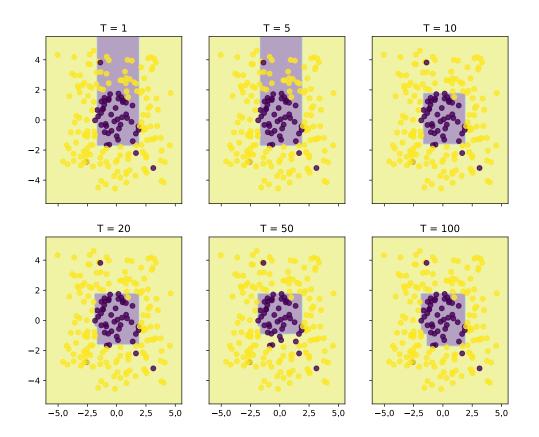
6. 完成 boosting.py 中函数 gradient_logistic。

```
def gradient_logistic(train_target, train_predict):
    """
    compute g_t in 3.5.3
    """
    # Your code goes here (~3 lines)
    # TODO 3.5.6
    sigmoid = 1 / (1 + np.exp(train_target * train_predict))
    return -train_target * sigmoid
```

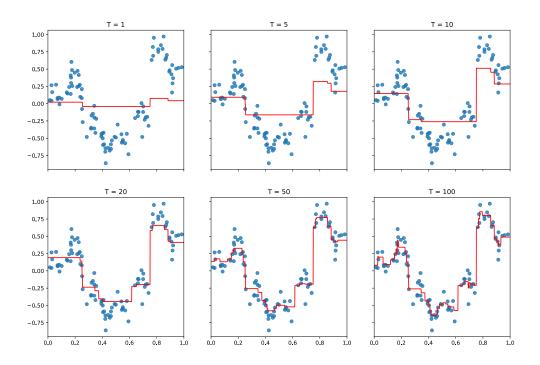
7. 运行 boosting.py,在实验文档中记录 GBM 在不同数据集上运行的结果,包括 (a) GBM_l2.pdf ,使用 L2 loss 在二分类问题上的结果。(b) GBM_logistic.pdf ,使用 logistic loss 在二分类问题上的结果。(c) GBM_regression.pdf ,使用 L2 loss 在回归问题上的结果。并简要描述实验现象(例如超参数对于 GBM 的影响、损失函数对于 GBM 的影响等)。

GBM_l2.pdf 的结果如下





GBM_regression.pdf 的结果如下



可以观察到,对于 L2 loss 在二分类问题上的结果,当 n_estimator 较小时,存在欠拟合现象;随着 n_estimator 的增加,模型的拟合效果逐渐提升,但是当 n_estimator 较大时,存在过拟合现象。对于 logistic loss 在二分类问题上的结果,当 T 较小时,存在欠拟合现象;随着 T 的增加,模型的拟合效果逐渐提升,且整体上优于 L2 loss。

对于 L2 loss 在回归问题上的结果,当 T 较小时,存在欠拟合现象;随着 T 的增加,模型的拟合效果逐渐提升,但是当 T 较大时,存在少量的过拟合现象,但整体效果上优于决策树的结果。

成绩: 100

评语: 2.1.2 -3; 3.3 (附加题) 10