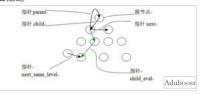
## AI学习笔记--sklearn--AdaBoost算法

Adaboost是一种迭代算法,其核心思想是针对同一个训练集训练不同的<u>分类器(</u>弱分类器),然后把这些弱分类器集合起来,构成一个更强的最终分类器(强分类器)。

## • 算法简介

Adaboost是一种迭代算法, 其核心思想是针对同一个训练集训练不同的分类器(弱分类器), 然后把这

些弱分类器集合起来,构成一个更强的最终分类器(强分类器)。其算法本身是通过改变数据分布来实现的,它根据每次训练集之中每个样本的分类是否正确,以及上次的总体分类的准确率,来确定每个样本的权值。将修改过权值的新数据集送给下层分类器进行训练,最后将每次训练得到的分类器最后融合起来,作为最后的决策分类器。使用adaboost分类器可以排除一些不必要的训练数据特征,并放在关键的训练数据上面。



#### • 算法应用

对adaBoost算法的研究以及应用大多集中于分类问题,同时也出现了一些在回归问题上的应用。就其应用adaBoost系列主要解决了: 两类问题、多类单标签问题、多类多标签问题、大类单标签问题、回归问题。它用全部的训练样本进行学习。

#### • 算法原理

基于Boosting的理解,对于AdaBoost,我们要搞清楚两点:

- 1. 每一次迭代的弱学习h(x;am)h(x;am)有何不一样,如何学习?
- 2. 弱分类器权值 $\beta m\beta m$ 如何确定?

对于第一个问题,AdaBoost改变了训练数据的权值,也就是样本的概率分布,其思想是将关注点放在被错误分类的样本上,减小上一轮被正确分类的样本权值,提高那些被错误分类的样本权值。然后,再根据所采用的一些基本机器学习算法进行学习,比如逻辑回归。

对于第二个问题,AdaBoost采用加权多数表决的方法,加大分类误差率小的弱分类器的权重,减小分类误差率大的弱分类器的权重。这个很好理解,正确率高分得好的弱分类器在强分类器中当然应该有较大的发言权。

#### 实例

为了加深理解,我们来举一个例子。有如下的训练样本,我们需要构建强分类器对其进行分类。x是特征,y是标签。

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
y	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1

令权值分布D1=(w1,1,w1,2,...,w1,10)D1=(w1,1,w1,2,...,w1,10)

并假设一开始的权值分布是均匀分布:w1,i=0.1,i=1,2,...,10w1,i=0.1,i=1,2,...,10

现在开始训练第一个弱分类器。我们发现阈值取2.5时分类误差率最低,得到弱分类器为:

$$G_1(x) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1, & {
m x}{<}2.5 \ -1, & {
m x}{>}2.5 \end{array} 
ight.$$

当然,也可以用别的弱分类器,只要误差率最低即可。这里为了方便,用了分段函数。得到了分类误差率e1=0.3c1=0.3。

第二步计算(G1(x)(G1(x)在强分类器中的系数α1=12log1-e1e1=0.4236α1=12log1-e1e1=0.4236,这个公式先放在这里,下面再做推导。

第三步更新样本的权值分布,用于下一轮迭代训练。由公式:

 $w_{2,i=w_{1,i}} = w_{1,i} = x_0 =$ 

得到新的权值分布,从各0.1变成了:

D2 = (0.0715, 0.0715

可以看出,被分类正确的样本权值减小了,被错误分类的样本权值提高了。

第四步得到第一轮迭代的强分类器:

sign(F1(x)) = sign(0.4236G1(x)) sign(F1(x)) = sign(0.4236G1(x))

以此类推,经过第二轮......第N轮,迭代多次直至得到最终的强分类器。迭代范围可以自己定义,比如限定收敛阈值,分类误差率小于某一个值就停止迭代,比如限定迭代次数,迭代1000次停止。这里数据简单,在第3轮迭代时,得到强分类器:

\$\sign(F3(x))=\sign(0.4236G1(x)+0.6496G2(x)+0.7514G3(x))\sign(F3(x))=\sign(0.4236G1(x)+0.6496G2(x)+0.7514G3(x))\$的分类误差率为0、结束迭代。

F(x)=sign(F3(x))F(x)=sign(F3(x))

就是最终的强分类器。

#### • 算法流程

总结一下,得到AdaBoost的算法流程:

输入: 训练数据集 $T=\{(x1,y1),(x2,y2),(xN,yN)\}T=\{(x1,y1),(x2,y2),(xN,yN)\}$ ,其中, $xi\in X\subseteq Rn$ x $i\in X\subseteq Rn$ , $yi\in Y=-1,1$ y $i\in Y=-1,1$ ,迭代次数MM 初始化训练样本的权值分布: D1=(w1,1,w1,2,...,w1,i),w1,i=1N,i=1,2,...,ND1=(w1,1,w1,2,...,w1,i),w1,i=1N,i=1,2,...,N。

对于m=1,2,...,Mm=1,2,...,M

(a) 使用具有权值分布DmDm的训练数据集进行学习,得到弱分类器Gm(x)Gm(x) (b) 计算Gm(x)Gm(x)在训练数据集上的分类误差率:

$$e_m = \sum_{i=1Nwm,i} I(G_m(x_i) \neq y_i) e_m = \sum_{i=1Nwm,i} I(G_m(x_i) \neq y_i)$$

(c) 计算Gm(x)Gm(x)在强分类器中所占的权重:

$$\alpha m = 12log1 - emem \alpha m = 12log1 - emem$$

(d) 更新训练数据集的权值分布(这里, zmzm是归一化因子, 为了使样本的概率分布和为1):

$$\begin{aligned} wm+1, & i=wm, izmexp(-\alpha myiGm(xi)) \ , \ i=1,2,\dots,10 \\ & vm+1, i=wm, izmexp(-\alpha myiGm(xi)), \ \ i=1,2,\dots,10 \\ & zm=\sum_{i=1}^{Nwm, iexp(-\alpha myiGm(xi))} \\ & zm=\sum_{i=1}^{Nwm, iexp(-\alpha myiGm(xi))} \end{aligned}$$

3. 得到最终分类器:

$$F(x) = sign(\sum_{i=1}^{N} N\alpha mGm(x))F(x) = sign(\sum_{i=1}^{N} N\alpha mGm(x))$$

## • 公式推导

现在我们来搞清楚上述公式是怎么来的。

假设已经经过m-1m-1轮迭代,得到Fm-1(x)Fm-1(x),根据前向分步,我们可以得到:

$$Fm(x)=Fm-1(x)+\alpha mGm(x)Fm(x)=Fm-1(x)+\alpha mGm(x)$$

我们已经知道AdaBoost是采用指数损失,由此可以得到损失函数:

$$Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yiFm(xi)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yi(Fm-1(xi) + \alpha mGm(xi))) \\ Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yiFm(xi)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yi(Fm-1(xi) + \alpha mGm(xi))) \\ Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yiFm(xi)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yi(Fm-1(xi) + \alpha mGm(xi))) \\ Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yiFm(xi)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yiFm(xi)) \\ Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Nexp(-yiFm($$

$$Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{Nwm,i} exp(-yi\alpha mGm(xi)) Loss = \sum_{i=1}^{Nwm,i} exp(-yi\alpha mGm(xi))$$

其中,wm.i = exp(-yi(Fm-1(x)))wm,i = exp(-yi(Fm-1(x))), 敵黑板! 这个就是每轮迭代的样本权重! 依赖于前一轮的迭代重分配。

是不是觉得还不够像?那就再化简一下:

```
wm.i = exp(-yi(Fm-1(xi)+\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi)))=wm-1,i = exp(-yi\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi))wm,i = exp(-yi(Fm-1(xi)+\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi)))=wm-1,i - exp(-yi\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi))wm,i = exp(-yi(Fm-1(xi)+\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi)))=wm-1,i - exp(-yi\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi))=wm-1,i = exp(-yi\alpha m-1Gm-1(xi))=wm-1,
```

$$Loss = \sum_{yi=Gm(xi)wm,i} exp(-\alpha m) + \sum_{yi\neq Gm(xi)wm,i} exp(\alpha m) \\ Loss = \sum_{yi=Gm(xi)wm,i} exp(-\alpha m) + \sum_{yi\neq Gm(xi)wm,i} exp(\alpha m) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{yi=Gm(xi)wm,i} (\sum_{yi=Gm(xi)wm,i} \sum_{yi=1}^{n} \sum_{yi=Gm(xi)wm,i} exp(-\alpha m) + \sum_{yi\neq Gm(xi)wm,i} \sum_{yi=1}^{n} \sum_{$$

公式变形之后,炒鸡激动!∑vi≠Gm(xi)wm,i~∑Ni=1wm,i~∑ii≠Gm(xi)wm,i~∑i=1Nwm,i~这个不就是分类误差率emem吗???! 重写一下,

$$\textit{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m)) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-\alpha m) \\ \text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} exp(-\alpha m) + emexp(-$$

Ok,这样我们就得到了化简之后的损失函数。接下来就是求导了。对 $\alpha mam$ 求偏导, $\Diamond \partial Loss \partial \alpha m = 0 \partial Loss \partial \alpha m = 0$ 得到:

 $\alpha m = 12log1 - emem$ 

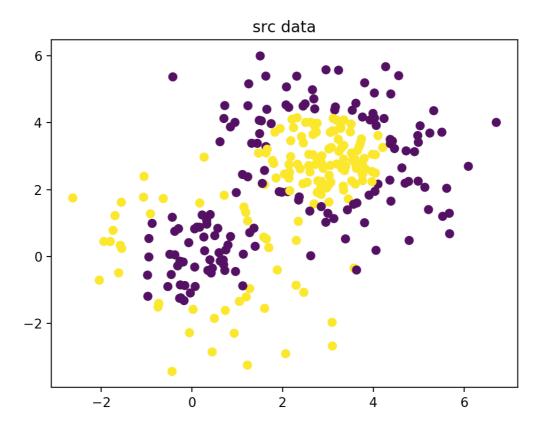
#### • 算法例子

### 例子是Python的,最简单的例子

```
#coding=utf-8
Created on 2017年11月27日
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.datasets import make_gaussian_quantiles
#用make_gaussian_quantiles生成多组多维正态分布的数据
#这里生成2维正态分布,设定样本数100,协方差2
x1,y1=make_gaussian_quantiles(cov=2., n_samples=100, n_features=2, n_classes=2, shuffle=True, random_state=1)
#为了增加样本分布的复杂度,再生成一个数据分布
x2,y2=make_gaussian_quantiles(mean=(3,3), cov=1.5, n_samples=200, n_features=2, n_classes=2, shuffle=True,
random_state=1)
X=np.vstack((x1,x2))
y=np.hstack((y1,1-y2))
plt.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1],c=y)
plt.title('src data')
plt.show()
#设定弱分类器CART
weakClassifier=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1)
#构建模型。
clf=AdaBoostClassifier(base_estimator=weakClassifier,algorithm='SAMME',n_estimators=200,learning_rate=0.1)
clf.fit(X, y)
#绘制分类效果
x1_min=X[:,0].min()-1
x1_max=X[:,0].max()+1
x2_min=X[:,1].min()-1
x2_max=X[:,1].max()+1
x1_{,x2} = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x1_min,x1_max,0.02),np.arange(x2_min,x2_max,0.02))
y_=clf.predict(np.c_[x1_.ravel(),x2_.ravel()])
y_=y_.reshape(x1_.shape)
plt.contourf(x1_,x2_,y_,cmap=plt.cm.Paired)
plt.title('result')
plt.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1],c=y)
plt.show()
```

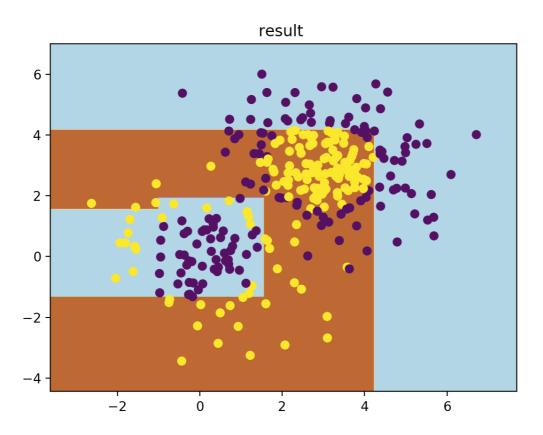
执行结果:

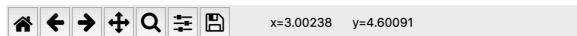
Figure 1





原始生成数据和实际训练结果:



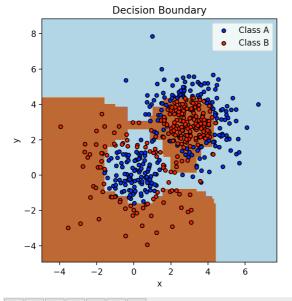


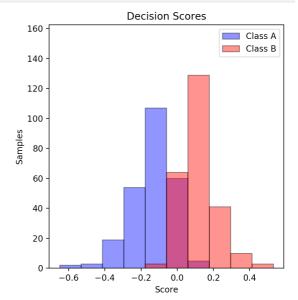
# 再看一个sklearn的官方例子:

```
plot_step = 0.02
class_names = "AB"
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
# Plot the decision boundaries
Z = bdt.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
Z = Dut.prediction = E
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
cs = plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Paired)
plt.axis("tight")
# Plot the training points
plt.xlim(x_min, x_max)
plt.ylim(y_min, y_max)
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.title('Decision Boundary')
# Plot the two-class decision scores
twoclass_output = bdt.decision_function(X)
plot_range = (twoclass_output.min(), twoclass_output.max())
plt.subplot(122)
for i, n, c in zip(range(2), class_names, plot_colors):
    plt.hist(twoclass_output[y == i],
               bins=10,
               range=plot_range,
               facecolor=c,
               label='Class %s' % n,
               alpha=.5,
edgecolor='k')
x1, x2, y1, y2 = plt.axis()
plt.axis((x1, x2, y1, y2 * 1.2))
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.ylabel('Samples')
plt.xlabel('Score')
plt.title('Decision Scores')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.35)
plt.show()
```

输出结果:

Figure 1





x=3.9051 y=-4.4333

Sklearn 也提供了各种对比:

```
print(__doc_
# Code source: Gaël Varoquaux
              Andreas Müller
# Modified for documentation by Jaques Grobler
# License: BSD 3 clause
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons, make_circles, make_classification
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from \ sklearn. gaussian\_process \ import \ Gaussian Process Classifier
from sklearn.gaussian_process.kernels import RBF
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis
h = .02 # step size in the mesh
classifiers = [
    KNeighborsClassifier(3),
    SVC(kernel="linear", C=0.025), SVC(gamma=2, C=1),
    GaussianProcessClassifier(1.0 * RBF(1.0)),
    DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5),
RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=5, n_estimators=10, max_features=1),
    MLPClassifier(alpha=1),
    AdaBoostClassifier(),
    GaussianNB(),
    QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis()]
X, y = make_classification(n_features=2, n_redundant=0, n_informative=2,
                          random_state=1, n_clusters_per_class=1)
rng = np.random.RandomState(2)
X += 2 * rng.uniform(size=X.shape)
linearly_separable = (X, y)
linearly_separable
```

```
]
figure = plt.figure(figsize=(27, 9))
# iterate over datasets
for ds_cnt, ds in enumerate(datasets):
    # preprocess dataset, split into training and test part
    X, y = ds
    X = StandardScaler().fit_transform(X)
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = \
    train_test_split(X, y, test_size=.4, random_state=42)
    x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - .5, X[:, 0].max() + .5
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - .5, X[:, 1].max() + .5
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
                          np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))
    # just plot the dataset first
    cm = plt.cm.RdBu
    cm_bright = ListedColormap(['#FF0000', '#0000FF'])
    ax = plt.subplot(len(datasets), len(classifiers) + 1, i)
    if ds cnt == 0:
        ax.set_title("Input data")
    # Plot the training points
    ax.scatter(X_train[:, 0], X_train[:, 1], c=y_train, cmap=cm_bright,
               edgecolors='k')
    # Plot the testing points
    ax.set_xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
ax.set_ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
    ax.set_xticks(())
    ax.set_yticks(())
    i += 1
    # iterate over classifiers
    for name, clf in zip(names, classifiers):
       ax = plt.subplot(len(datasets), len(classifiers) + 1, i)
        clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
score = clf.score(X_test, y_test)
        # Plot the decision boundary. For that, we will assign a color to each
        # point in the mesh [x_min, x_max]x[y_min, y_max].
if hasattr(clf, "decision_function"):
    Z = clf.decision_function(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
        else:
            Z = clf.predict_proba(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])[:, 1]
        # Put the result into a color plot
        Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
        ax.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=cm, alpha=.8)
        # Plot the training points
        ax.set_xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
        ax.set_ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
        ax.set_xticks(())
        ax.set_yticks(())
        if ds_cnt == 0:
            ax.set_title(name)
        ax.text(xx.max() - .3, yy.min() + .3, ('%.2f' % score).lstrip('0'),
                size=15, horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

