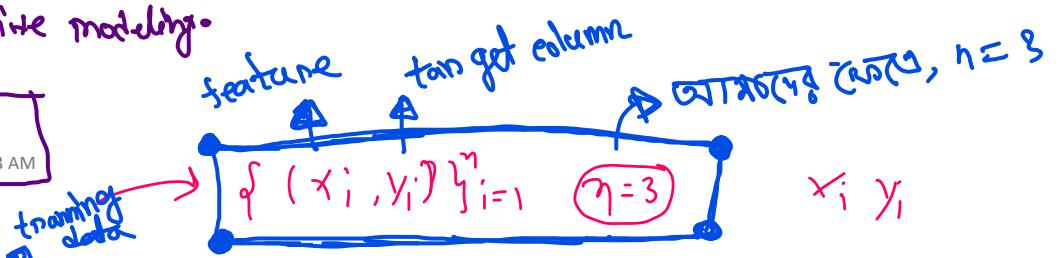


1st see what is additive modeling

Algorithm  
Monday, September 20, 2021 8:23 AM



Input: training set  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$  a differentiable loss function  $L(y, F(x))$ , number of iterations  $M$ .

→ 1. Initialize  $f_0(x) = \arg \min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^N L(y_i, \gamma)$ .

→ 2. For  $m = 1$  to  $M$ :

→ (a) For  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$  compute

$\uparrow$   
 $i/m \rightarrow$

$$r_{im} = - \left[ \frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)} \right]_{f=f_{m-1}}.$$

residual / pseudo-residual

(b) Fit a regression tree to the targets  $r_{im}$  giving terminal regions  $R_{jm}$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, J_m$ .

(c) For  $j = 1, 2, \dots, J_m$  compute

$$\boxed{\gamma_{jm}} = \arg \min_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{jm}} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \gamma).$$

(d) Update  $f_m(x) = f_{m-1}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{J_m} \gamma_{jm} I(x \in R_{jm})$ .

3. Output  $\hat{f}(x) = \boxed{f_M(x)}$ .

$$\oplus \quad f_1(x) = \overbrace{f_0(x)} + \boxed{dT}$$

$$f_2(x) = f_1(x) + dT_2$$

$$f_2(x) = f_1(x) + dT_2$$

$$f_0(x) + dT$$

$$f_1(x) + dT_2$$

$$f_0(x) + dT_1$$

$$f_4(x) = f_0(x) + \dots$$

→ recursion

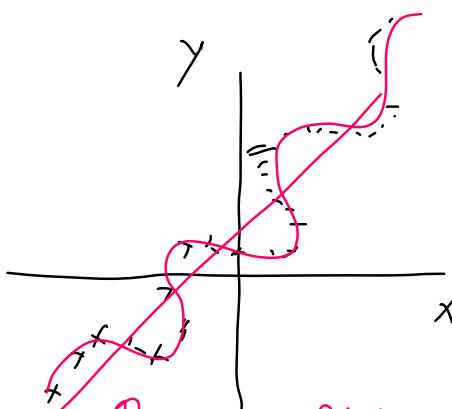
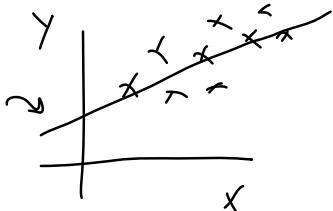
$$f_1(x) \quad f_2(x)$$

ml'তে আমাদের eff target column তাকে যাকী শুধু feature column থাকে। আমরা ultimately পেছের মডেল  $\hat{y} = f(x)$  selection করে করি।

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ x \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \\ y \end{array} \right. \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 | y$$

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$



$$f(x) = x + \sin x$$

$$y = x \quad y = \sin(x)$$

$$F(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots$$

↑                      ↓  
 D $\bar{I}$                       P $\bar{I}$

ক্ষেত্র, অসমদেৱ যেকি  $f^1$  ক'বুলি এটা আৰু ঘৰাবু। এখন, কিন্তু  
ক্ষেত্র line fit কৰিবলৈ কৰা গৈলে এভুলি আসলো LR-regression কৰাবো।  
মিস্টি, function টা আধুনিক complex হ'লৈ, (ভেজতে মজা) আসলো চৰিত  
ক'বুলি polynomial regression apply কৰাবু আজ্ঞা। বিপুল Polynomial এ  
ক'বুলি polynomial regression apply কৰাবু আজ্ঞা। কাহুন, polynomial এইকি  $x$  ক'বুলি power regression হ'লৈ  
গৈলে result আসব'লৈ। কাহুন, polynomial এইকি  $x$  ক'বুলি power regression হ'লৈ  
আৰে আৰে ~~edge~~ edge গৈলে খণ্ডকে দিকে দেখিয়ায়। যদিও  
Runge's Phenomenon ব্যাখ্যা কৰলৈ (search google for more)। এইজন্য  
আসলো polynomial regression ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাবু নাবুক হ'লৈ। তিই সমস্যাৰ  
অৱৰ্ধন হ'লৈ additive modeling! Additive modeling এআসলো  
কোৱা  $f^m$  কে, sum of more than one function এ প্ৰকাশ কৰিব।  
যদিও overall graph কৰা কৰাবোৱে explain কৰাবু গোৱে।

$$F(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + \dots + f_n(x)$$

Gradient  
boosting ↗

↓ mean calculation      ↓ decision tree

Step: 1 of Algorithm  
Explanation  
Date: September 20, 2021 8:25 AM

Differentiation  
loss function  
least square error

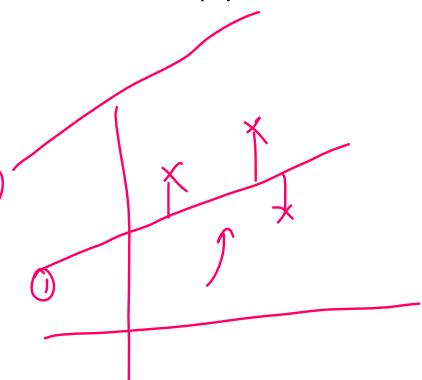
$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

↓  
actual      pred

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$L(y, F(x)) \rightarrow L(y, \hat{y})$$

$\hat{y}$



ধোনে,  $\frac{1}{2}$  টাকা কর্তৃত result দে - লাভ

গুরুতর প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে calculation easy করার জন্য  $\frac{1}{2}$  গুন করেছি।

$$\textcircled{1} = \underline{10} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \underline{20} = 10$$

$$y = f(x)$$

mean

DT

$$f(x) = f_0(x) + \overline{f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots + f_n(x)}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$f_0(x) = \underset{\gamma}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, \gamma)$$

$$f_0(x) = \underset{\gamma}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \gamma)^2$$

যুক্তি দ্বারা মানে এমন  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \gamma)^2$  কিরণ সর্বনিম্ন হবে? differentiation করা সহজে। আরু প্রমাণ করা example দেওয়া হলো।

column 3 DT  
 $\sum n=3$

$$\frac{d f_0(x)}{d \gamma} = \frac{d}{d \gamma} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \gamma)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d}{d \gamma} (y_i - \gamma)^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \gamma) \frac{d}{d \gamma} (y_i - \gamma) = - \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \gamma) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\gamma - y_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 (\gamma - y_i) = 0 \Rightarrow (\gamma - 192) + (\gamma - 144) + (\gamma - 91) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 (y_i - \bar{y}) = 0 \Rightarrow (y - 192) + (y - 144) + (y - 9) = 0$$

$$3y = 192 + 144 + 9$$

mean  
Fm(x), f<sub>0(x)</sub>  
mean of output

$$\bar{y} = \frac{192 + 144 + 9}{3}$$

এজন্য আসল  
mean হচ্ছে কৃতি  
mathematically প্রমাণিত

Step 2(a)

$$F(x) = f_0(x) + f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots + f_m(x)$$

অবশ্যই DT জৰুরো কৃতি হ'ব।

mean  
(self)

$m = 1$  → Number of DT

2(a) i = now number, m = dt number

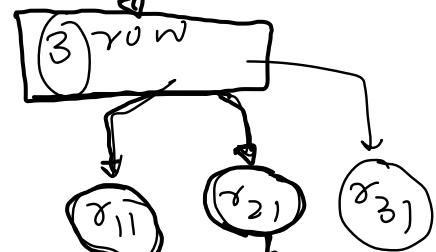
এখন, n ইউ, pseudo  
residual. (see-106)

$$\sigma_{im} = - \left[ \frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)} \right]$$

→ অধ্যয় অভ্যন্তরীণ now দ্বাৰা  $\sigma_{im}$   
এৰু value হৈবু কৃতি কৰিব। আমাদেৱ  
 $f = f_{m-1}$ ,  $L$ , total now কৰিব।

$$\sigma_{ii} = - \left[ \frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)} \right]$$

$$f = f_0$$



$$\hat{y}_i = f(x_i)$$

$$\sigma_{ii} = - \left[ \frac{\partial L(y_i, \hat{y}_i)}{\partial \hat{y}_i} \right]$$

1st dt কৃতি 1st now  
এৰু pseudo residual

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2$$

$$\sigma_{ii} = - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_i} \frac{1}{2} (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left[ (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \right]_{f=f_0} = \left[ (y_i - f(x_i)) \right]_{f=f_0}$$

→ ( $f$  র জামানায়  $f_0$  রাখ)

$$= \lfloor (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \rfloor_{f=f_0} = \lfloor (y_i - f_0(x_i)) \rfloor_{f=f_0}$$

$$r_{ij} = \underline{(y_i - f_0(x_i))}$$

Now

$$r_{11} = y_1 - f_0(x_1) = 192 - 142 =$$

Pseudo Residual for  
1st DT

mean 1st row

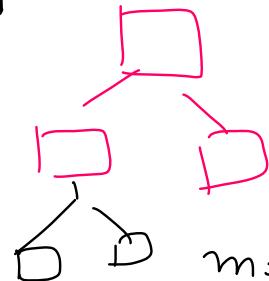
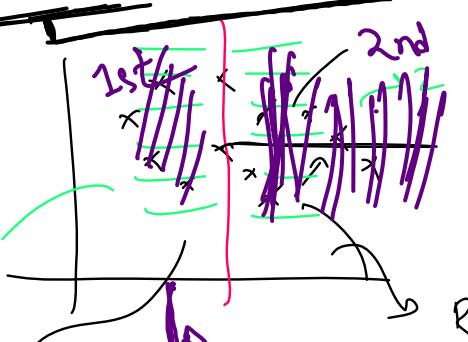
$$r_{21} = y_2 - f_0(x_2) = 144 - 142 =$$

mean 2nd row

$$r_{31} = y_3 - f_0(x_3) = 91 - 142 =$$

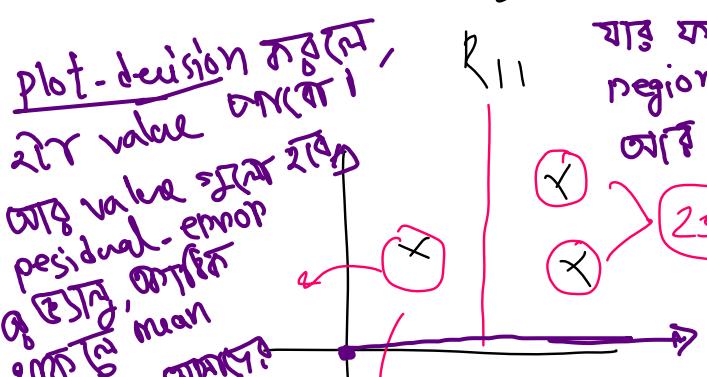
" 3rd row

2(b) fit a regression tree  
with max-depth 1  
1. यात्रा करने के दौरान  
द्वितीय



$m = 1$

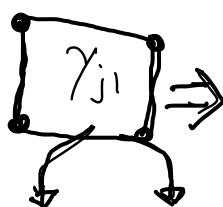
पासमें, max\_depth=1 विलए DT के अस करवाएँ।  
यह फल, DT, data के उत्तरों तरजु करवाएँ। 1st  
region के terminal region, R11, 2nd के R21 वर्ग छि  
अब, 1 यात्रा 1st decision tree के बाहर !



$j \rightarrow$  terminal region number  
 $m \rightarrow$  DT Number

gradient boosting को अपडेट करें।  
residual error यात्रा करें, DT के target column के residual error।

$$y_{jm} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{jm}} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \gamma)$$



$$Y_{11} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma}$$

$$\sum_{x_i \in R_{11}} L(y_i, f_{m-1}(x_i) + \gamma)$$

जैसा मान, यामदेव terminal  
region के मध्य द्वितीय राह  
पांचवें, जूँकु ऐश्वर्य निव।

यामदेव द्वितीय राह  
राह

m=1, অসমৰ্গো 1st DT

$$\gamma_1 \quad \gamma_{21}$$

$$\gamma_{11} = \arg \min_{\gamma} \frac{1}{2} \sum (y_i - (f_0(x_i) + \gamma))^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \times \cancel{2} (y_i - (f_0(x) + \gamma)) \cancel{\frac{d}{d\gamma}} (\cancel{y_i} - \cancel{f_0(x)} - \cancel{\gamma}) = 0$$

$$= \cancel{(y_i - f_0(x) - \gamma)} = 0$$

$$= y_i - f_0(x) - \gamma = 0$$

(value from code)

$$\gamma_{11} = \gamma_1 - \gamma_2 - \gamma = 0$$

$\boxed{\gamma = \gamma_1 - \gamma_2 = -5}$

$$\gamma_{21} = \arg \min_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{21}} L(y_i, f_0(x_i) + \gamma)$$

summation two টি বাটু অসমৰ্গো  
terminal region এ ২টা পাইলি আছে।

$$= \arg \min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^2 (y_i - (f_0(x_i) + \gamma))^2$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^2 (y_i - f_0(x_i) - \gamma) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 (y_i - f_0(x_i) - \gamma) = 0$$

$$= \gamma_1 - f_0(x_1) - \gamma + \gamma_2 - f_0(x_2) - \gamma = 0$$

336  
284

$$= \gamma_2 - \gamma_2 - \gamma + \gamma_4 - \gamma_2 - \gamma = 0$$

$$336 - 284$$

$$52 - 2\gamma = 0$$

$$\gamma = \frac{52}{2} = 26.$$

ଶୈଳୀଳିକା , ଯାହିଁ loss ମୁଁ Least square ରୂପରେ ଥାଏନ୍ତି, ରେଣ୍ଟ,  
DT ରୁ leaf Node ରୁ value ରୁ, Gradient boosting ରୁ output  
ଏଇ ବାରୁଦ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିବାକୁ