Introduction to Statistical Machine Learning
Homework 3

Yota Toyama

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1. A decision tree can classify linearly separable data. A boundary made by such a tree looks like stairs approximating $\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x} + w_0 = 0$. And, in the worst case, its depth is $\lceil \log\lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil \rceil + 1$ because we can separate a space of $\mathbf{x}$ into $\lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil$ thin regions and balance the tree along $\mathbf{x}_1$.

2. A decision tree can classify data points which are not linearly separable by separating a space of $\mathbf{x}$ into N thin regions along $\mathbf{x}_1$. And, in the worst case, its depth is $\lceil \log N \rceil$ when the tree is balanced in the same way as in the problem 1.

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T+1)} &= \sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} \frac{1}{Z} W_i^{(T)} e^{-\alpha_{T+1} y_i h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} \\
&= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T)} e^{\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1-\epsilon_{T+1}}{\epsilon_{T+1}}} \\
&= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T)} \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon_{T+1}}{\epsilon_{T+1}}} \\
&= \frac{1}{Z} \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon_{T+1}}{\epsilon_{T+1}}} \sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T)} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{T+1}(1-\epsilon_{T+1})}}{Z}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &= e^{-\alpha_{T+1}}(1-\epsilon_{T+1}) + e^{\alpha_T}\epsilon_{T+1} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{T+1}}{1-\epsilon_{T+1}}}(1-\epsilon_{T+1}) + \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon_{T+1}}{\epsilon_{T+1}}}\epsilon_{T+1} \\
&= 2\sqrt{\epsilon_{T+1}(1-\epsilon_{T+1})}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \quad \sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Assume $h_{T+2} = h_{T+1}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+1}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T+1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \\
\sum_{i \text{ s.t. } y_i \neq h_{T+2}(\mathbf{x}_i)} W_i^{(T+1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \\
\epsilon_{T+2} &= \frac{1}{2} \\
\epsilon_{T+2} &\geq \frac{1}{2} \ \lightning
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore h_{T+2} \neq h_{T+1}$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_t} L(H_t, X) &= 0 \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_t} \left(e^{-\alpha_t}(1-\epsilon_t) + e^{\alpha_t}\epsilon_t \right) &= 0 \\
-e^{-\alpha_t}(1-\epsilon_t) + e^{\alpha_t}\epsilon_t &= 0 \\
e^{2\alpha_t} &= \frac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \\
\alpha_t &= \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}
\end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2}\left\|\mathbf{w}\right\|^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^{N} \max\left\{0, 1 - y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + w_0)\right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned}
&\max_{\mathbf{w},\xi} -\frac{1}{2}\left\|\mathbf{w}\right\|^2 - C\sum_{i=1}^{N}\xi_i \\
&\begin{cases} y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) + w_0) - 1 + \xi_i \geq 0 \\ \xi_i \geq 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Using Langrange multipliers,

$$\min_{\alpha,\mu} \max_{\mathbf{w},\xi} -\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{w}\|^2 - C\sum_{i=1}^{N}\xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i\left(y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)+w_0)-1+\xi_i\right) + \sum_{i=1}\mu_i\xi_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)+w_0)-1+\xi_i \geq 0 \\ \xi_i \geq 0 \\ \alpha_i \geq 0 \\ \mu_i \geq 0 \\ \alpha_i(y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)+w_0)-1+\xi_i) = 0 \\ \mu_i\xi_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

Let $L = -\frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{w}\|^2 - C\sum_{i=1}^{N}\xi_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i\left(y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)+w_0)-1+\xi_i\right) + \sum_{i=1}\mu_i\xi_i$.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = -\mathbf{w} + \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i y_i\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \xi_i} = -C + \alpha_i + \mu_i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\alpha_i\alpha_j y_i y_j\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)\phi(\mathbf{x}_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\alpha_i\alpha_j y_i y_j\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)\phi(\mathbf{x}_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\alpha_i\alpha_j y_i y_j\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)\phi(\mathbf{x}_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ The resulting optimization problem is the below.

$$\min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\alpha_i\alpha_j y_i y_j\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)\phi(\mathbf{x}_j) - \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C & \because \alpha_i = C - \mu_i \wedge \mu_i \geq 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_i y_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$ The parameters $H, \mathbf{f}, A, \mathbf{a}, B, \mathbf{b}$ of an equivalent quadratic problem are the below.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 y_1 \phi(\mathbf{x}_1)\phi(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & y_1 y_N \phi(\mathbf{x}_1)\phi(\mathbf{x}_N) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_N y_1 \phi(\mathbf{x}_N)\phi(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & y_N y_N \phi(\mathbf{x}_N)\phi(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f} = -\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ \vdots \\ C \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & \cdots & y_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Please, see a Jupyter notebook file submitted together.

References

[1] Christopher M. Bishop, Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning

[2] Discussion with Tomoki Tsujimura and Bowen Shi