

10-701 Recitation
MACHINE LEARNING

BOOSTING

A Formal View of Boosting

- given training set $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_m, y_m)$
- $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$ correct label of instance $x_i \in X$
- for $t = 1, \dots, T$:
 - construct distribution D_t on $\{1, \dots, m\}$
 - find weak hypothesis (“rule of thumb”)
 $h_t : X \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$
with small error ϵ_t on D_t :
 $\epsilon_t = \Pr_{D_t}[h_t(x_i) \neq y_i]$
- output final hypothesis H_{final}

AdaBoost

[Freund & Schapire]

- constructing D_t :

- $D_1(i) = 1/m$
- given D_t and h_t :

$$D_{t+1}(i) = \frac{D_t(i)}{Z_t} \cdot \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_t} & \text{if } y_i = h_t(x_i) \\ e^{\alpha_t} & \text{if } y_i \neq h_t(x_i) \end{cases}$$
$$= \frac{D_t(i)}{Z_t} \cdot \exp(-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i))$$

where $Z_t =$ normalization constant

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right) > 0$$

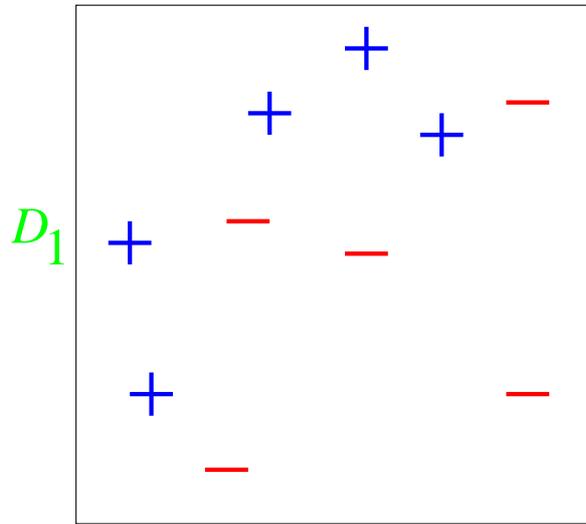
- final hypothesis:

- $H_{\text{final}}(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_t \alpha_t h_t(x) \right)$

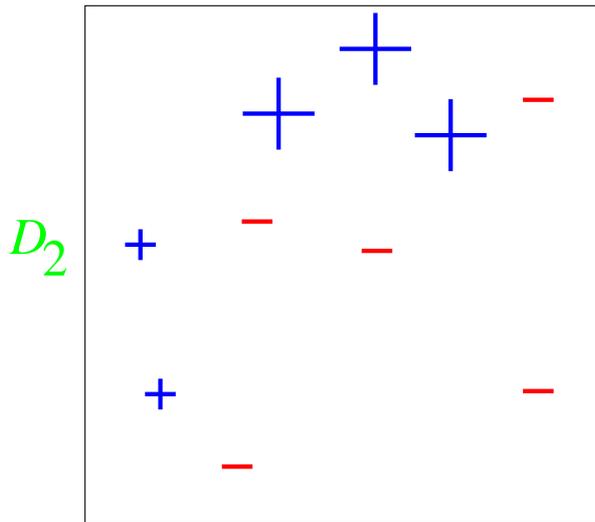
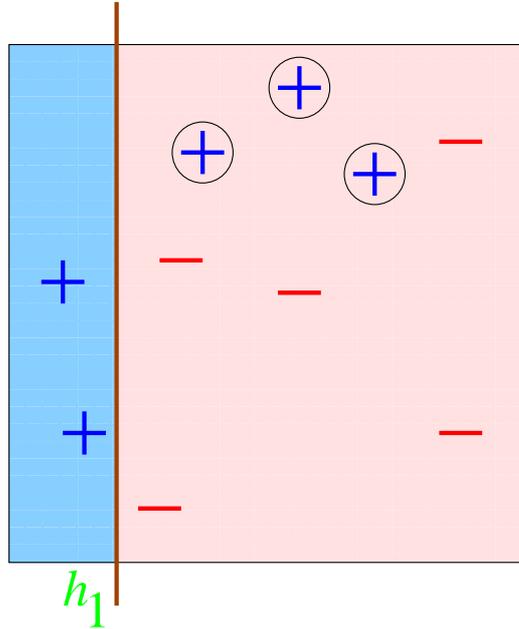
$$\epsilon_t = \sum_{i=1}^m D_t(i) \cdot \mathbb{1}[y_i \neq h_t(x_i)]$$
$$Z_t = \sum_{i=1}^m D_t(i) e^{-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i)}$$

(Slide stolen from Schapire's Boosting Tutorial)

Toy Example

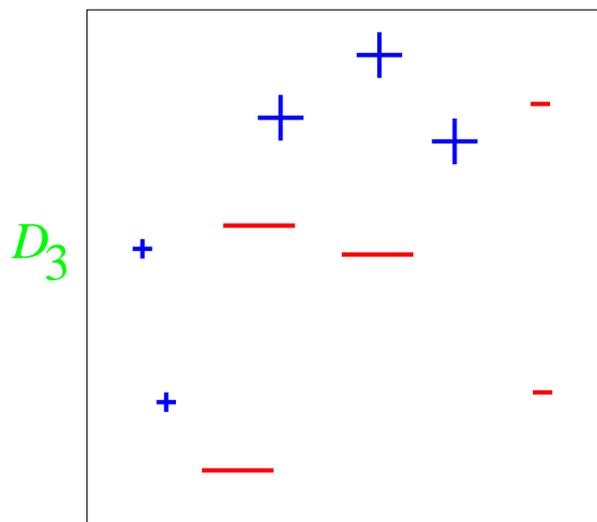
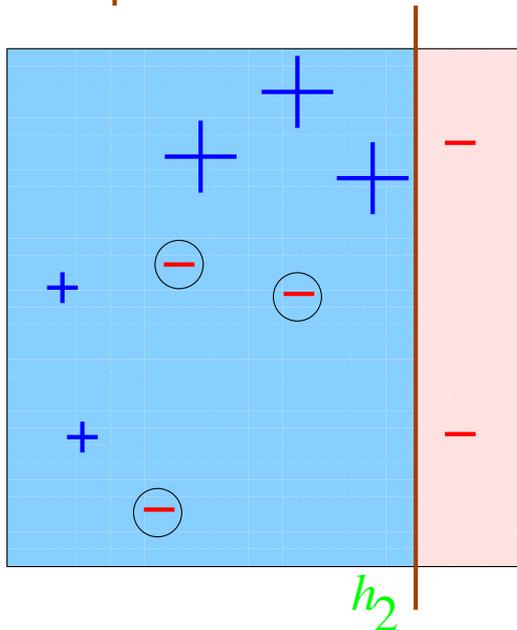
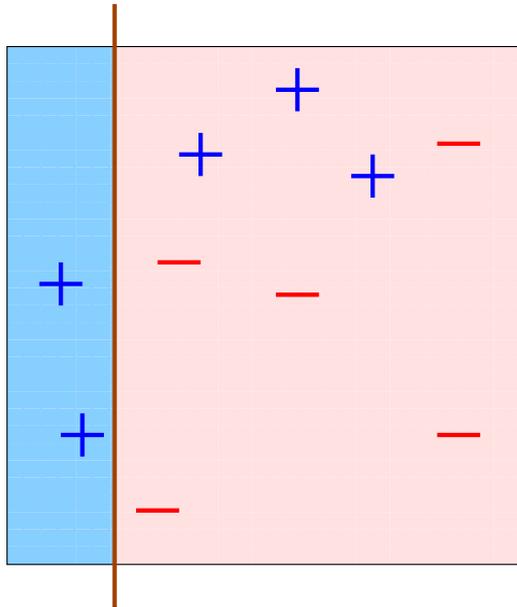


Round 1



$$\varepsilon_1 = 0.30 \leftarrow \frac{3}{10}$$
$$\alpha_1 = 0.42 \leftarrow .42$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \frac{3}{10}}{\frac{3}{10}} \right)$$

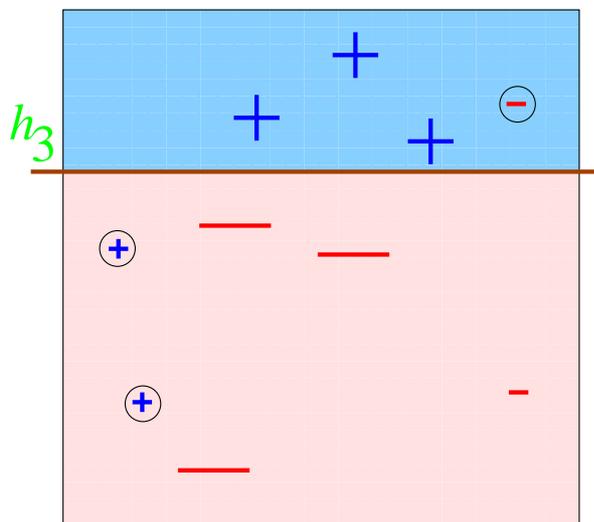
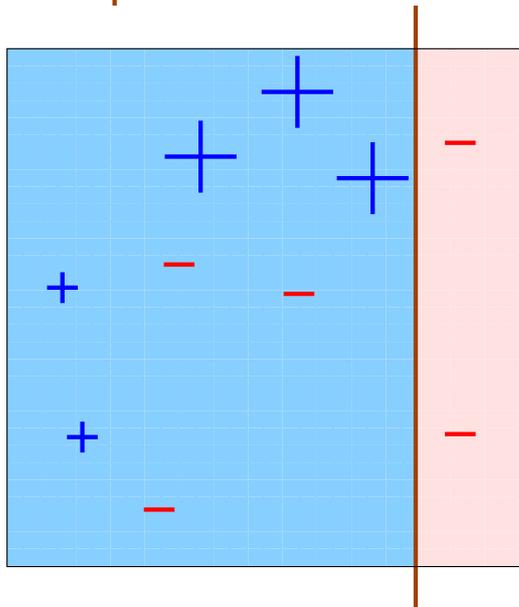
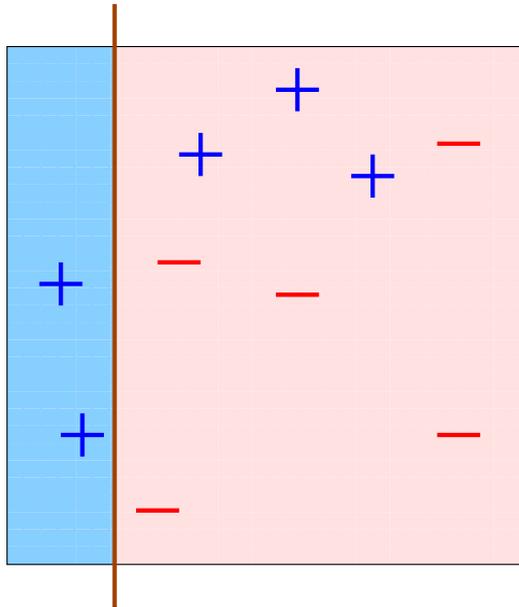
Round 2



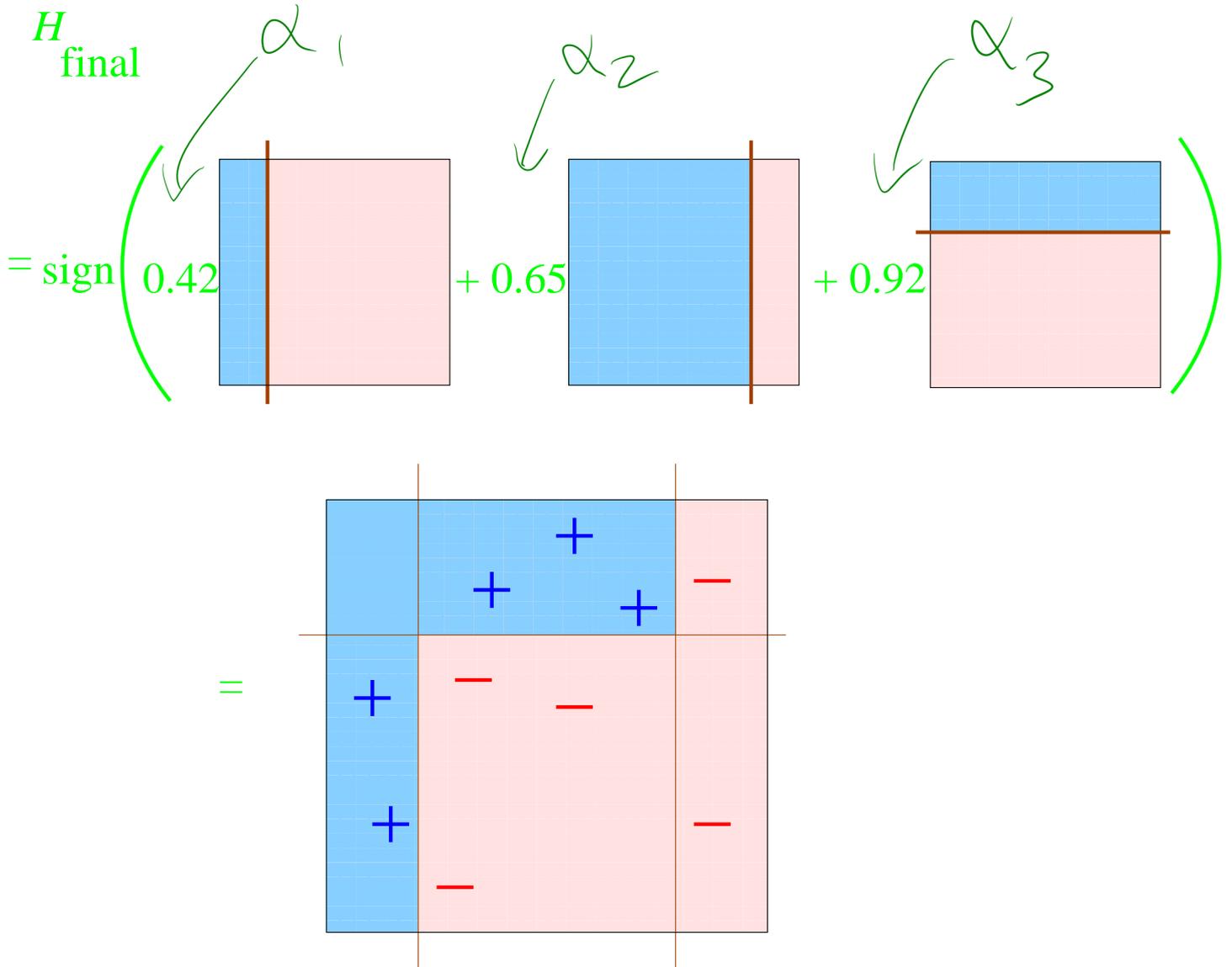
$\epsilon_2 = 0.21$ $\leftarrow e^{\epsilon_2}$
 $\alpha_2 = 0.65$ \leftarrow



Round 3



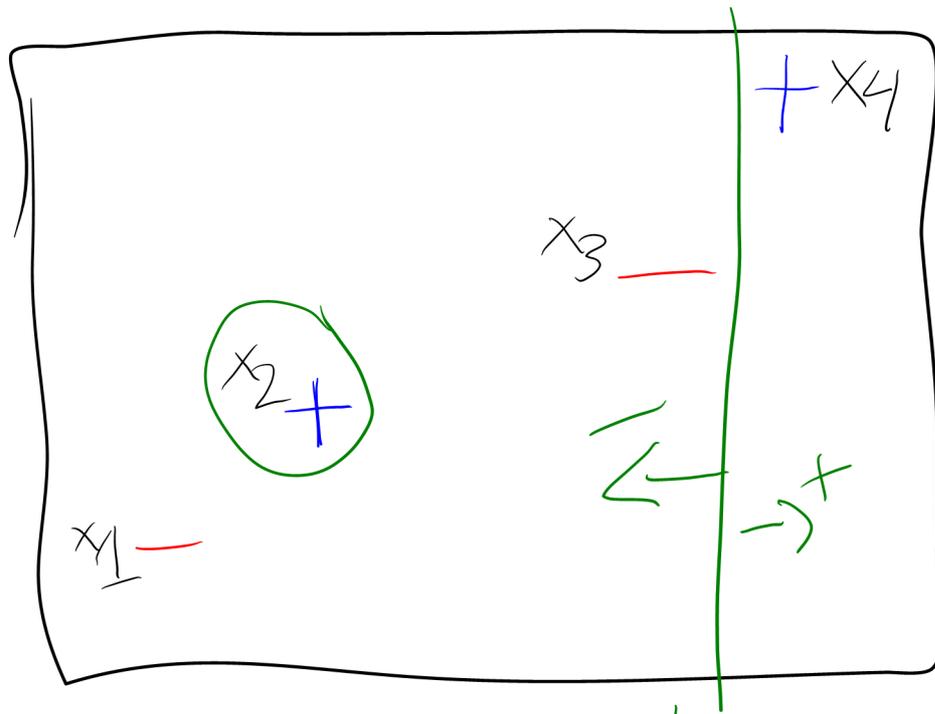
Final Hypothesis



* See demo at

www.research.att.com/~yoav/adaboost

weak
Learner:
Pick a
decision
stump that
minimizes
 ϵ_t .



$$D_1(1) = D_1(2) = D_1(3) = D_1(4) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{3/4}{1/4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$e^{\alpha_1} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3} = \sqrt{3}, \quad e^{-\alpha_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$D_2(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}, \quad D_2(2) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$D_2(3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}, \quad D_2(4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

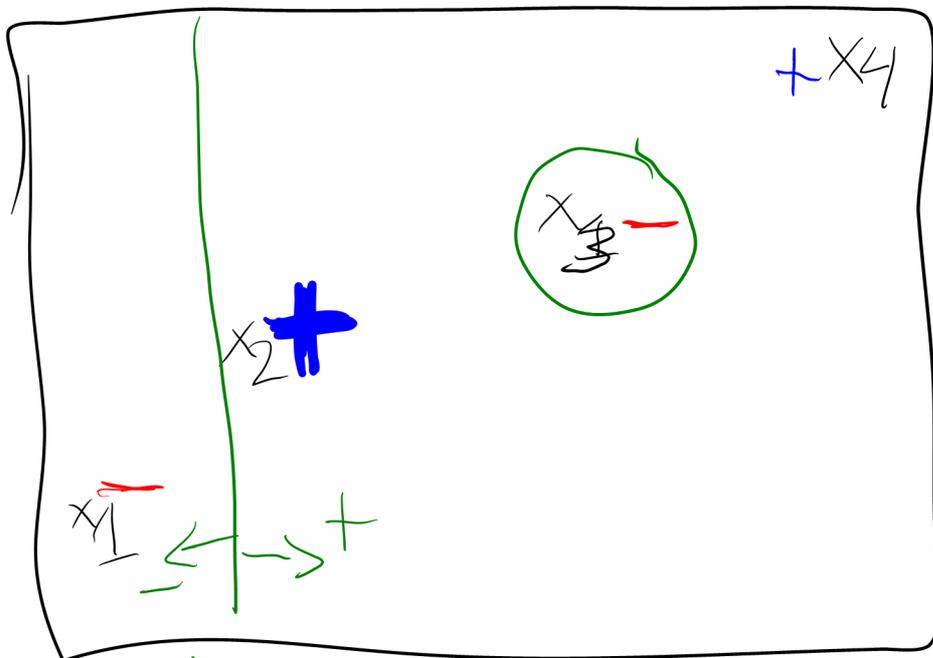
$$D_2(1) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad D_2(2) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad D_2(3) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad D_2(4) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$H(x) = \text{sign}(\alpha_1 h_1(x))$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.87$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} = \text{error}_{\text{train}}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$



$$D_2(1) = \frac{1}{6}, D_2(2) = \frac{1}{2}, D_2(3) = \frac{1}{6}, D_2(4) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{6} \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$$

$$H(x) = \text{sign}(\alpha_1 h_1(x) + \alpha_2 h_2(x)) \\ = \text{sign}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 3\right) h_1(x) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 5\right) h_2(x)\right)$$

$$e^{\alpha_2} = \sqrt{5} \quad e^{-\alpha_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$D_3(1) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \quad D_3(2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

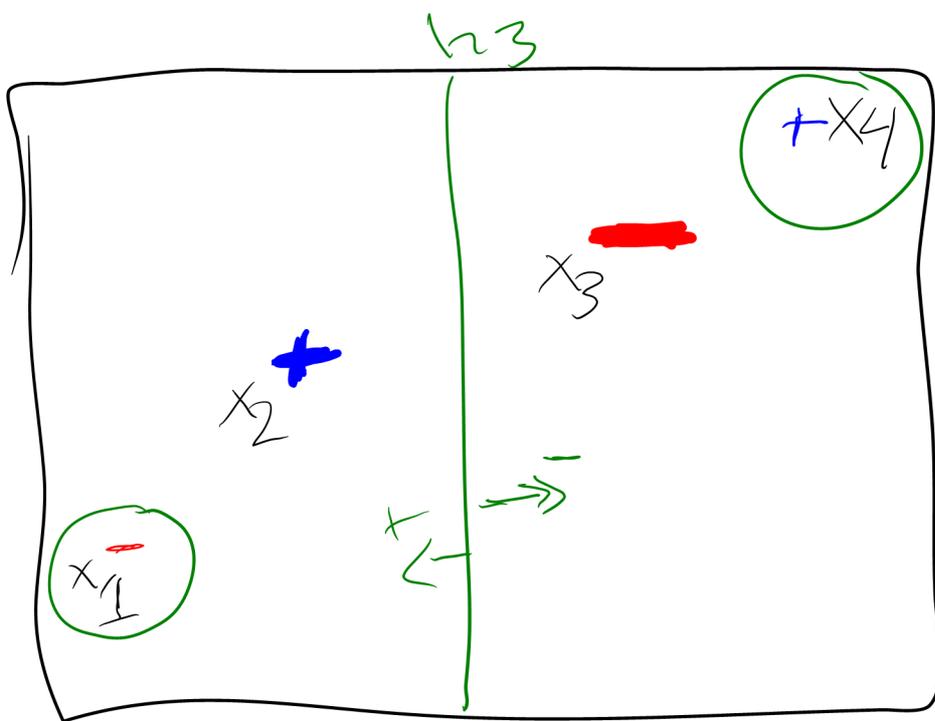
$$D_3(3) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \quad D_3(4) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z_2 = 2 \frac{1}{6\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \approx \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$D_3(1) = \frac{1}{10}, \quad D_3(2) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$D_3(3) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad D_3(4) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{6\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \\ = \frac{2}{6\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \\ \approx \frac{2}{6 \cdot 2.236} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2.236} + \frac{2.236}{6} \\ \approx \frac{2}{13.416} + \frac{1}{4.472} + 0.3727 \\ \approx 0.149 + 0.2236 + 0.3727 \\ \approx 0.7453$$



$$D_3(1) = \frac{1}{10}, D_3(2) = \frac{3}{10}, D_3(3) = \frac{1}{2}, D_3(4) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4/5}{1/5} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 4$$

$$H(x) = \text{sign}(\alpha_1 h_1(x) + \alpha_2 h_2(x) + \alpha_3 h_3(x))$$

$$= \text{sign}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 3\right) h_1(x) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 5\right) h_2(x) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 4\right) h_3(x)\right)$$

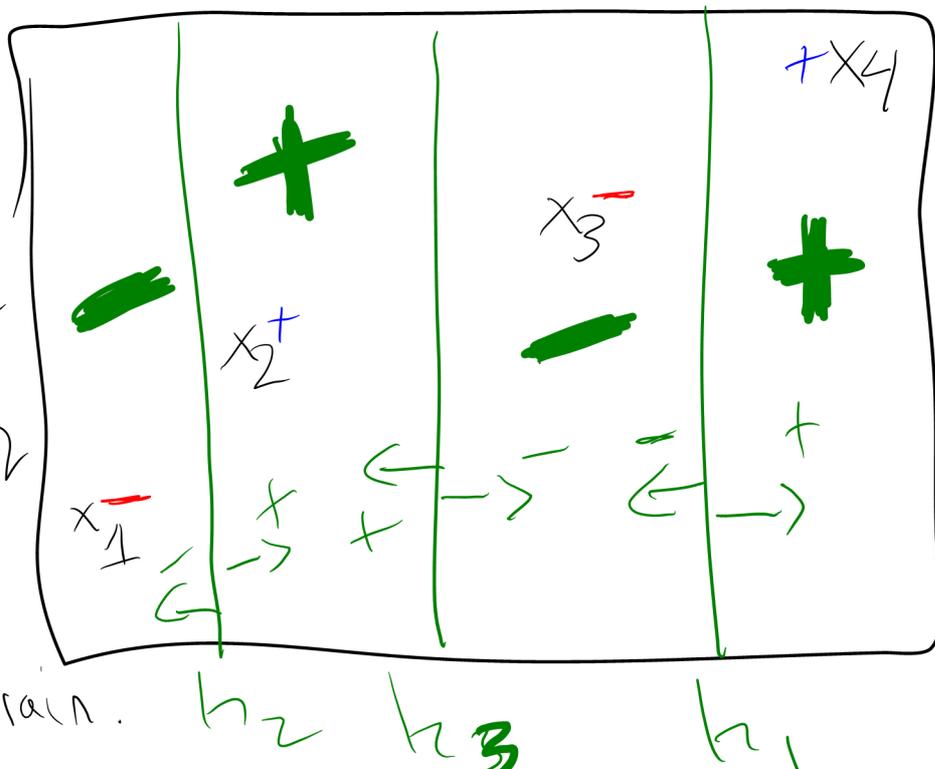
Note:

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \approx 0.52$$

$> 0 =$
efficient.



see
applet
too.

see also

guy who discovered boosting!

Schapire's
video tutorial
(linked from the
course website)

$\approx 2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs well spent

There was a question about situations where AdaBoost fails. Here's an example

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