

$$p(D|\bar{\theta}), p(\bar{\theta})$$

$$\max_{\bar{\theta}_{MAP}} p(\bar{\theta}|D) \propto p(\bar{\theta}) p(D|\bar{\theta})$$

$$p(x|D) = \frac{E[p(x|\bar{\theta})]}{p(D|D)}$$

$$\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

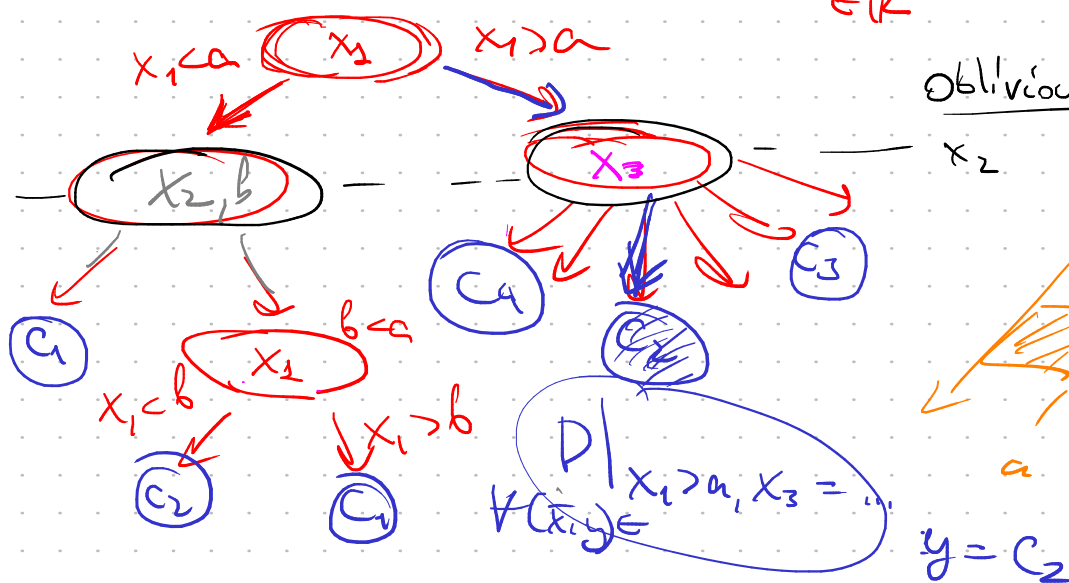
$$D = \{(x_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^N$$

① Decision trees

$$\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\text{logit} \in \{<14, [14, 18], [19, 25], [26, 35], [36, 50], >50\}$$

Oblivious decision trees



- рекурсивно:

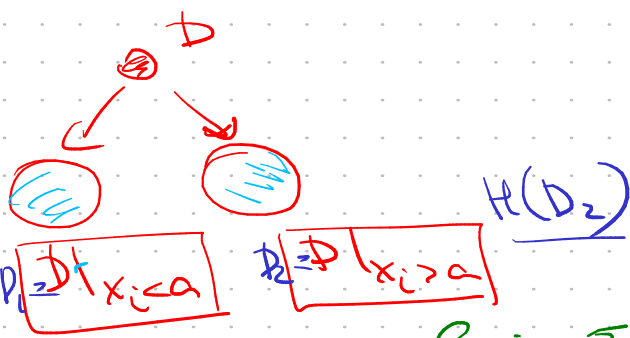
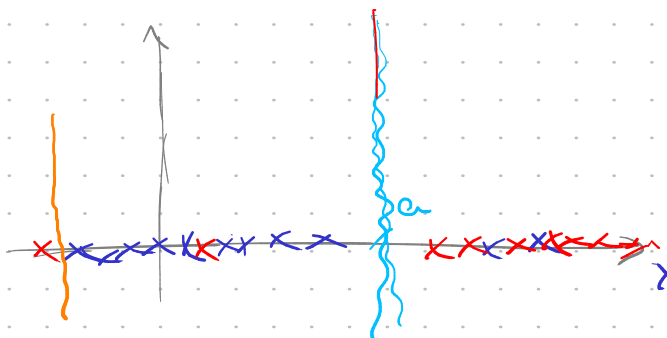
- хотим ли мы расщепить? если нет, всё

- выбрать атрибут x_i

- выбрать расщепление:

- если x_i better, то по x_i

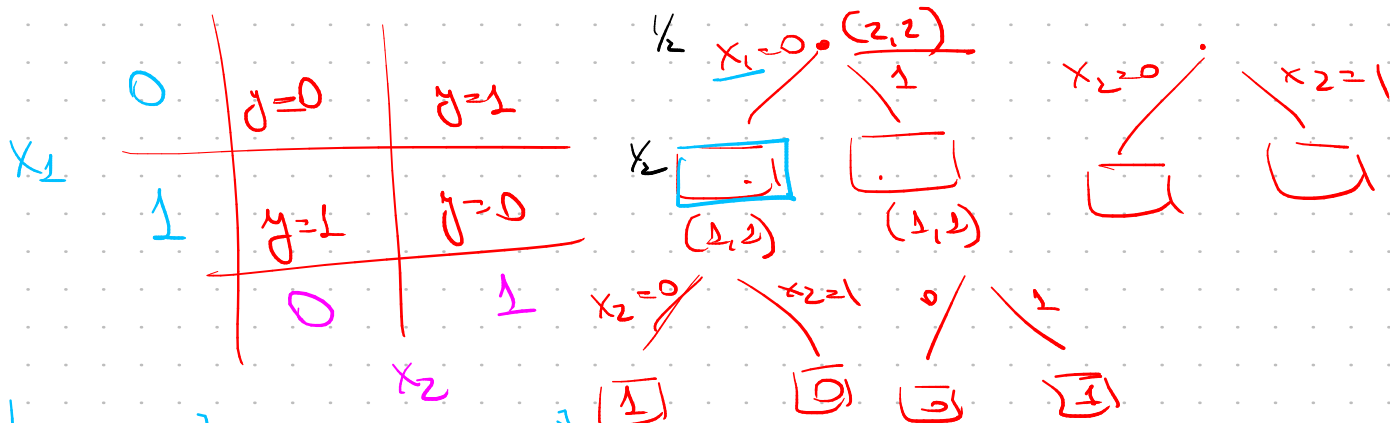
- если не лучше?



$$\frac{1}{2} H(D_1) + \frac{1}{2} H(D_2) \rightarrow \min$$

$$H(D_1) = - \sum_k p_k \log p_k \quad \text{Gini} = \sum_k p_k (1 - p_k)$$

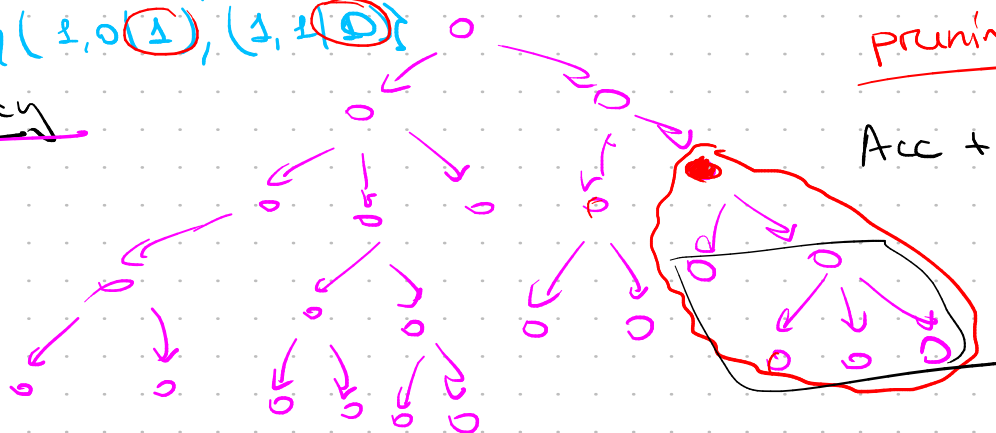
$$\text{Gain}(D, x_i) = \sum_{s=1}^S \frac{|D_s|}{|D|} H(D_s) - H(D) \quad \text{где } p_k = \frac{\# \{x_n \in C_k\}}{|D|}$$



$$D|_{x_1=0} = \{(0,0) \circledast, (0,1) \circledast\}$$

$$D|_{x_1=1} = \{(1,0) \circledast, (1,1) \circledast\}$$

Accuracy



Random forest

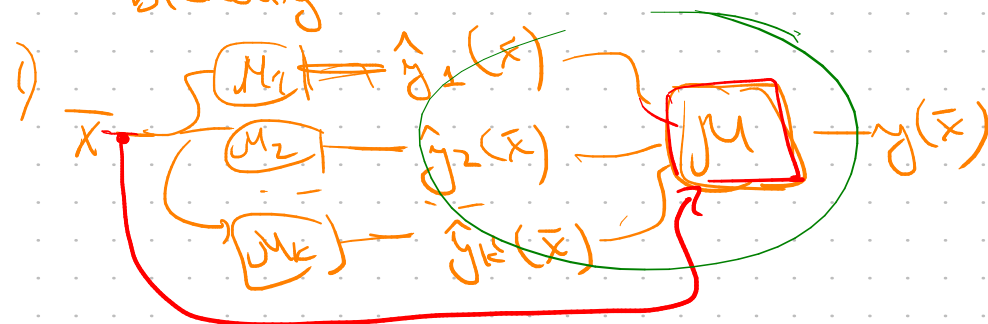
② Model combination

→ model selection: $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_K \rightsquigarrow k^*$

$$k^* = \arg\max_k p(M_k(D)) = \arg\max_k p(D|M_k) p(M_k)$$

$$p(D|M_k) = \int p(D|\bar{\theta}_k, M_k) p(\bar{\theta}_k|M_k) d\bar{\theta}_k \leftarrow \text{BIC, TIC, AIC}$$

- blending



$$2) \quad \bar{x} \rightarrow [M] \rightarrow [k] \rightarrow [M_k(\bar{x})] \rightarrow \hat{y}_k(\bar{x})$$



→ Committee

$$\mathcal{M}(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \mu_k(\bar{x})$$

$$y_k(\bar{x}) = h(\bar{x}) + \varepsilon_k(\bar{x})$$

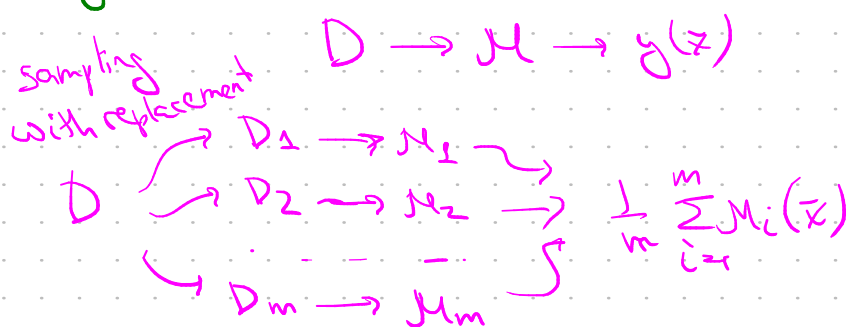
$$\text{Error}_k = \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\left(y_k(\bar{x}) - h(\bar{x}) \right)^2 \right] = \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\varepsilon_k^2(\bar{x}) \right]$$

$$\text{Error}_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_k \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\varepsilon_k^2(\bar{x}) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error}_{\text{com}} &= \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_k y_k(\bar{x}) - h(\bar{x}) \right)^2 \right] = \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_k \varepsilon_k(\bar{x}) \right)^2 \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{K^2} \left(\sum_k \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\varepsilon_k^2(\bar{x}) \right] + \sum_{k \neq l} \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\varepsilon_k(\bar{x}) \cdot \varepsilon_l(\bar{x}) \right] \right) = \frac{1}{K^2} \sum_k \mathbb{E}_{\bar{x}} \left[\varepsilon_k^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\text{Error}_{\text{avg}}}{K} \leq \text{Error}_{\text{com}} \leq \text{Error}_{\text{avg}}$$

bagging - bootstrap aggregation

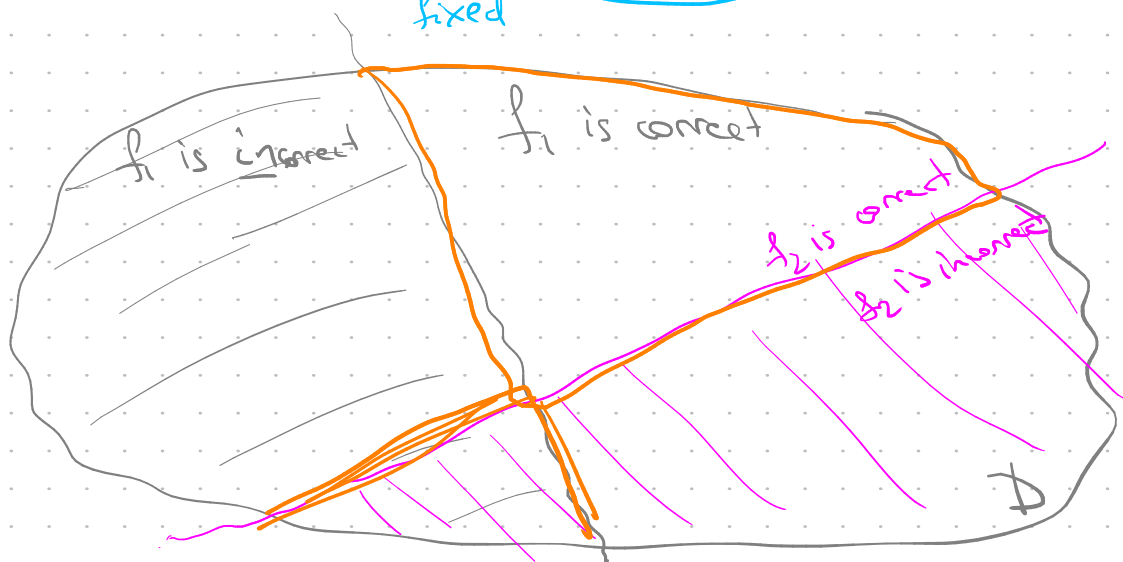


③ Boosting

$$F(\bar{x}) = \alpha_1 f_1(\bar{x}) + \alpha_2 f_2(\bar{x}) + \dots + \alpha_T f_T(\bar{x})$$

$$F_k(\bar{x}) = \underbrace{F_{k-1}(\bar{x})}_{\text{fixed}} + \alpha_k f_k(\bar{x})$$

AdaBoost
Freund, Schapire
1997
Gödel Prize



- given system classifiable. $f_t \in \mathcal{D}$, minimizing

$$\varepsilon_t = \sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i^{(t)} [f_t(\bar{x}_i) \neq y_i]$$

Adaboost:

- init $\omega_i^{(1)} = 1/N$

- for $t = 1 \dots T$:

- choose f_t , minimize ε_t

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - \varepsilon_t}{\varepsilon_t}$$

$$\omega_i^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{Z_t} \omega_i^{(t)} \cdot e^{-\alpha_t y_i f_t(\bar{x}_i)}$$

where $Z_t = \sum_i$

$$F(\bar{x}) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_t \alpha_t f_t(\bar{x}) \right) = F(\bar{x})$$

Proof: $\varepsilon_t = \frac{1}{2} - \gamma_t$, where $\gamma_t > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_i^{(T+1)} &= \omega_i^{(1)} \cdot \frac{1}{Z_1} e^{-\gamma_1 \alpha_1 f_1(\bar{x}_i)} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{Z_T} e^{-\gamma_T \alpha_T f_T(\bar{x}_i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{e^{-\gamma_i \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t f_t(\bar{x}_i)}}{Z_1 Z_2 \dots Z_T} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{e^{-\gamma_i F(\bar{x}_i)}}{Z_1 \dots Z_T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } \text{sign}(F(\bar{x}_i)) \neq y_i, \text{ then } e^{-\gamma_i F(\bar{x}_i)} &\geq 1 \\ \Rightarrow [\text{sign}(F(\bar{x}_i)) \neq y_i] &\leq e^{-\gamma_i F(\bar{x}_i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [\text{sign}(F(\bar{x}_i)) \neq y_i] \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_i e^{-\gamma_i F(\bar{x}_i)} = \sum_i \omega_i^{(T+1)} \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t = \\ &= \prod_{t=1}^T Z_t \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_t = \sum_i w_i^{(t)} e^{-\alpha_t y_i f_t(\bar{x}_i)} = \sum_{i: y_i = f_t(\bar{x}_i)} w_i^{(t)} e^{-\alpha_t} + \sum_{i: y_i \neq f_t(\bar{x}_i)} w_i^{(t)} e^{\alpha_t} =$$

$$= e^{-\alpha_t} (1 - \epsilon_t) + e^{\alpha_t} \epsilon_t = e^{-\alpha_t} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_t \right) + e^{\alpha_t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \delta_t \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right] = \sqrt{1 - 4\delta_t^2}$$

$$\text{Error} \leq \prod_{t=1}^T \sqrt{1 - 4\delta_t^2} \leq e^{-2 \sum_{t=1}^T \delta_t^2}$$

(Friedman, 2000): $F(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum \alpha_t f_t(\bar{x})$ $\frac{1}{w_i^{(t)}}$

$$\underline{L(\bar{x})} = \sum_{i=1}^N e^{-y_i F(\bar{x}_i)} = \frac{1}{N} \prod_{s=1}^{t-1} Z_s$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N e^{-y_i (F_{t-1}(\bar{x}_i) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_t f_t(\bar{x}_i))} = \sum e^{-y_i F_{t-1}(\bar{x}_i)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} y_i \alpha_t f_t(\bar{x}_i)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Const.}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{w_i^{(t)}}{w_i^{(t)}} \cdot \prod_{s=1}^{t-1} Z_s \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} y_i \alpha_t f_t(\bar{x}_i)} = e^{\frac{\alpha_t}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\alpha_t}{2}} \quad \left[e^{\frac{-\alpha_t}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \text{const.} \cdot \left(\sum_{i: f_t(\bar{x}_i) = y_i} w_i^{(t)} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_t} + \sum_{i: f_t(\bar{x}_i) \neq y_i} w_i^{(t)} e^{\frac{1}{2} \alpha_t} \right) =$$

$$= \text{const.} \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_t} \cdot \sum_i w_i^{(t)} + (e^{\alpha_t/2} - e^{-\alpha_t/2}) \cdot \sum_{i: f_t(\bar{x}_i) \neq y_i} w_i^{(t)} \right)$$

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}$$

$$f_t: \min \sum_{i: f_t(\bar{x}_i) \neq y_i} w_i^{(t)}$$

④ Gradient boosting

$$f_1, f_2, \dots, f_T$$

$$\hat{y}_i = \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\bar{x}_i) = (f_1(\bar{x}_i) + \dots + f_{T-1}(\bar{x}_i)) + \underbrace{f_T(\bar{x}_i)}$$

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\ell(y_i, \hat{y}_i)}_{(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2} + \sum_{t=1}^T \Omega(f_t) \xrightarrow{f_T} \min$$

$$L^{(T)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \ell(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(T-1)} + f_T(\bar{x}_i)) + \Omega(f_T) \xrightarrow{f_T} \min$$

$$\ell(y_i, \hat{y}_i) = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$L^{(T)} = \sum_i \left((y_i - \hat{y}_i^{(T-1)} + f_T(\bar{x}_i))^2 \right) + \Omega(f_T) =$$

$$= \text{const} + \sum_i \left(f_T(\bar{x}_i)^2 - 2 f_T(\bar{x}_i) (y_i - \hat{y}_i^{(T-1)}) \right) + \Omega(f_T) \xrightarrow{f_T} \min$$

$$\ell(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(T-1)} + f_T(\bar{x}_i)) \approx \ell(y_i, \hat{y}_i^{(T-1)}) +$$

$$+ \boxed{\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \hat{y}} \bigg|_{\hat{y}^{(T-1)}}} \cdot f_T(\bar{x}_i) + \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \hat{y}^2} \bigg|_{\hat{y}^{(T-1)}}} \cdot f_T^2(\bar{x}_i)$$

$= g_i$ $= h_i$

$$L^{(T)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \left(g_i \cdot f_T(\bar{x}_i) + \frac{h_i}{2} f_T^2(\bar{x}_i) \right) + \Omega(f_T) \xrightarrow{f_T} \min$$

⑤ XGBoost

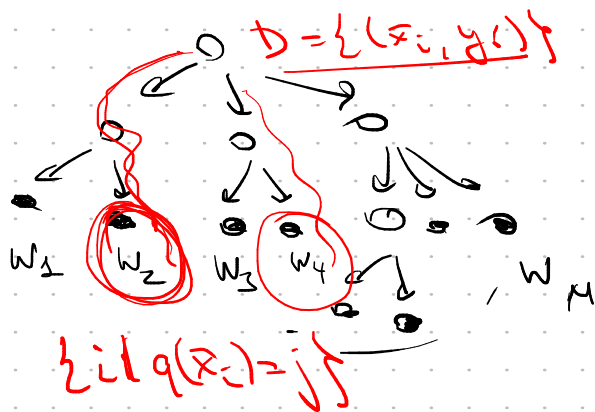
$f_t(\bar{x})$ — decision tree

$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{R} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

$$q: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$$f_T(\bar{x}) = w_{q(\bar{x})}$$

$$\Omega(f) = \gamma \cdot M + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n w_j^2$$



$$L^{(T)} \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \left(g_i \cdot \underbrace{w_{q(\bar{x}_i)}} + \frac{h_i}{2} w_{q(\bar{x}_i)}^2 \right) + \delta M + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^M w_j^2}_{\text{L2}} =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^M \left(\underbrace{w_j}_{\text{"} G_j(a)} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{i: q(x_i)=j} g_i}_{\text{"} H_j(a)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} w_j^2}_{\text{"} H_j(a)} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{i: q(x_i)=j} h_i}_{\text{"} H_j(a)} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \underbrace{w_j^2}_{\text{"} H_j(a)} \right) + \gamma M =$$

$$G_j(a)$$

$H_i(a)$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^M \left(\underbrace{w_j - G_j + \frac{1}{2} w_j^2 (H_j + \lambda)}_{w_j \rightarrow \min} \right) + \gamma M = \underbrace{9}_{\text{circled}} w_j \rightarrow \min$$

$$w_j^* = \frac{G_j}{H_j + 1}$$

92 min

$$= \sum_{j=1}^M \left(-\frac{G_j^2}{H_{j+1}} + \frac{G_j^2}{2(H_{j+1})} \right) + \delta M = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{G_j^2}{H_{j+1}} + \delta M$$

Diagram illustrating a split in a decision tree:

- Root node D splits into left child D_L and right child D_R .
- Left child D_L is labeled L .
- Right child D_R is labeled R .

$$L = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_j \frac{G_j^2}{H_j + \lambda} + \gamma M$$

$$L' = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq s} \frac{G_j^2}{H_j + \lambda} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{G_L^2}{H_L + \lambda} + \frac{G_R^2}{H_R + \lambda} \right) + \gamma(M+1)$$

$$\text{Gain}_s = L - L' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{G_L^2}{H_L + \lambda} + \frac{G_R^2}{H_R + \lambda} - \frac{G_s^2}{H_s + \lambda} \right) - \gamma$$

- XGBoost:
- init
 - for $t = 1, \dots, T$:
 - while $\exists s: \text{Gain}_s > 0$:
 - grow tree f_t
 - $F_t = f_1 + \dots + f_t$
 - compute $\hat{y}_i^{(t)}, g_i^{(t)}, h_i^{(t)}$