

# Ensemble Methods in a Nutshell

Junio de 2018

# Contenido

- 1 Ensemble Methods
- 2 Bagging and Sub-bagging
- 3 Boosting
- 4 Stacking

# Introduction

- These are general methodologies for combining a collection of simpler models.
- We give a very brief overview of:
  - 1 Bagging and Sub-bagging.
  - 2 Boosting.
  - 3 Stacking.

# Contenido

- 1 Ensemble Methods
- 2 Bagging and Sub-bagging
- 3 Boosting
- 4 Stacking

## In a nutshell

- Bagging is a general methodology for averaging models and reducing variance.
- Bagging is a bootstrap of the prediction.
- Sub-bagging is a special case, it is also a bootstrap of the prediction and balances classes when disproportionately unbalanced.

## In a nutshell

- Bagging is a general methodology for averaging models and reducing variance.
- Bagging is a bootstrap of the prediction.
- Sub-bagging is a special case, it is also a bootstrap of the prediction and balances classes when disproportionately unbalanced.

## In a nutshell

- Bagging is a general methodology for averaging models and reducing variance.
- Bagging is a bootstrap of the prediction.
- Sub-bagging is a special case, it is also a bootstrap of the prediction and balances classes when disproportionately unbalanced.

# Contenido

- 1 Ensemble Methods
- 2 Bagging and Sub-bagging
- 3 Boosting**
- 4 Stacking

## Setup

- Viene de Adaptive Boosting.
- Supongamos que tenemos una muestra  $\tau_n = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_m, y_m)\}$  donde  $y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ .
- Defina unos pesos iniciales para cada observación  $i$ :  $D_1(i) = \frac{1}{m}$ .  $D_t$  siempre será una distribución sobre las  $m$  observaciones.

# AdaBoost

- Para cada  $t = 1, \dots, T$
- Construir un clasificador (puede ser débil)  $h_t$  que minimice la función de pérdida:
  - 1 Defina el error  $e_t$  como:

$$e_t = \sum_{i=1}^m D_t(i) I(y_i \neq h_t(x_i)) \quad (1)$$

- 2 Calcular  $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-e_t}{e_t}\right)$
- 3 Modificar los pesos:

$$D_{t+1}(i) \rightarrow \frac{D_t(i) \exp(-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i))}{Z_t}$$

donde  $Z_t = \sum_{i=1}^m D_t(i)$

- $H(x) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(x)\right)$

# Contenido

- 1 Ensemble Methods
- 2 Bagging and Sub-bagging
- 3 Boosting
- 4 Stacking**

## Optimal combination of models

- Take the prediction of many models as features in a regression problem.
- A simple example is to use regularization techniques to make combined model (e.g., Ridge, Lasso, etc)