

# Binary Classification, Part 3

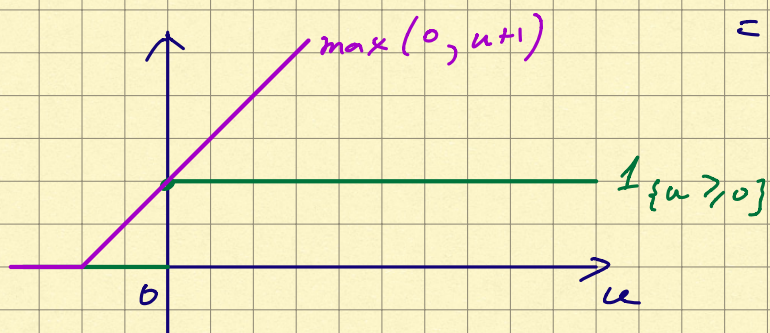
Review:

$$f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_f(x) = \text{sgn } f(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & f(x) \geq 0 \\ -1, & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$(x, y)$  in  $\mathcal{X} \times \{-1, +1\}$

$$L(g_f) = \mathbb{P}[Y \neq g_f(x)] \leq \mathbb{P}[Y f(x) \leq 0] = \mathbb{E}[1_{\{-Y f(x) \geq 0\}}]$$



penalty fcn  $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$   
 continuous  
 nondecreasing  
 $\varphi(u) \geq 1_{\{u \geq 0\}}$

$\varphi(\cdot) \rightarrow$  surrogate loss

$$l_\varphi(y, u) := \varphi(-yu)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(g_f) &= L(\text{sgn } f) \leq \mathbb{E}[1_{\{-Y f(x) \geq 0\}}] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}[\varphi(-Y f(x))] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[l_\varphi(Y, f(x))] \\ &=: A_\varphi(f) \quad ; \text{ surrogate loss of } f \end{aligned}$$

$$L(g_f) \leq A_\varphi(f)$$

$$L_n(g_f) \leq A_{\varphi, n}(f) \quad \text{where, e.g., } A_{\varphi, n}(f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(-Y_i f(x_i))$$

Thm (Koltchinskii-Panchenko) let  $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a penalty fcn s.t.:

- $\varphi(-y f(x)) \in [0, 1]$  for all  $(x, y)$ , all  $f \in \mathcal{F}$
- $\varphi$  is  $M_\varphi$ -Lipschitz:  $|\varphi(u) - \varphi(v)| \leq M_\varphi |u - v|$

Let  $\hat{f}_n$  be any element of  $\mathcal{F}$ , based on data.

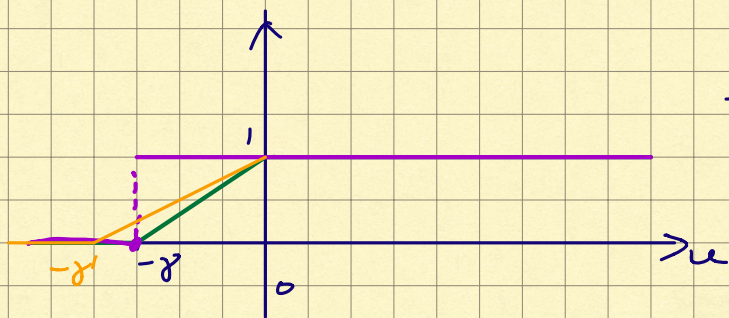
Then, w.p.  $\geq 1 - e^{-2t^2}$  ( $t > 0$ ),

$$L(\text{sgn } \vec{f}_n) \leq \underbrace{A_{\varphi, n}(\vec{f}_n)}_{\text{computable from data}} + 4M_{\varphi} \underbrace{\mathbb{E} R_n(\mathcal{F}(x^n))}_{\text{typically easy to bound}} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

Example (ramp penalty + margin)

$\gamma > 0$

$$\varphi(u) := \begin{cases} 0, & u < -\gamma \\ 1 + u/\gamma, & -\gamma \leq u < 0 \\ 1, & u \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\mathbb{1}_{\{u > -\gamma\}} \geq \varphi(u) \geq \mathbb{1}_{\{u \geq 0\}}$$

- for any  $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$L(\text{sgn } f) \leq A_{\varphi}(f) \leq L^{\gamma}(f),$$

$$\text{where } L^{\gamma}(f) := \mathbb{P}[\gamma f(x) < \gamma]$$

$\gamma f(x)$  : margin of  $f$  on  $(x, y)$

$$L^{\gamma}(f) = \underbrace{\mathbb{P}[\gamma f(x) < 0]}_{\mathbb{P}(Y \neq \text{sgn } f(x))} + \underbrace{\mathbb{P}[0 \leq \gamma f(x) < \gamma]}_{\text{prob. of margin} < \gamma}$$

$\varphi(\cdot)$  bdd between  $[0, 1]$ ,  $\frac{1}{\gamma}$ -Lipschitz

Corollary For any  $\hat{f}_n$ , w.p.  $\geq 1 - e^{-2t^2}$ ,

$$L(\text{sgn } \hat{f}_n) \leq L_n^\gamma(\hat{f}_n) + \frac{4}{\gamma} \mathbb{E} R_n(\mathcal{F}(X^n)) + \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}}$$

increases w.  $\gamma$                       decreases w.  $\gamma$

- would like to make  $\gamma$  data-dependent!

$$L(\text{sgn } \hat{f}_n) \leq \inf_{\gamma \in (0,1]} \left\{ L_n^\gamma(\hat{f}_n) + \frac{C}{\gamma} R_n + \dots \right\} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}}$$

w.p.  $\geq 1 - e^{-O(t^2)}$

Thm (K.-P.) Let  $\varphi$  be a pen fun, which is:

- bdd between 0 and 1
- 1-Lipschitz
- monotone:  $1 \geq \gamma \geq \gamma' > 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(u/\gamma) \geq \varphi(u/\gamma')$  for all  $u$ .

Then, for any  $\hat{f}_n \in \mathcal{F}$ , w.p.  $\geq 1 - 2e^{-2t^2}$ ,

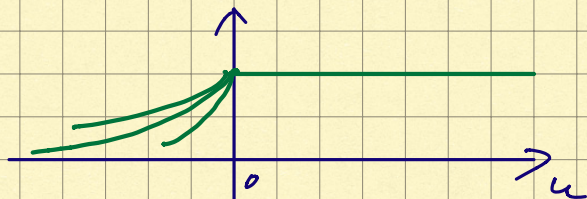
$$L(\text{sgn } \hat{f}_n) \leq \inf_{0 < \gamma \leq 1} \left\{ A_{\varphi(1/\gamma), n}(\hat{f}_n) + \frac{C}{\gamma} \mathbb{E} R_n(\mathcal{F}(X^n)) + C \sqrt{\frac{\log \log(2/\gamma)}{n}} \right\} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{n}}$$

(cf. lecture notes for exact constants + proof)

Examples of  $\varphi$ :

1) ramp,  $\varphi(u) = \min\{1, \max\{0, u+1\}\}$

2) truncated exp,  $\varphi(u) = \min\{1, e^u\}$



$$\varphi(u/\gamma) = \min\{1, e^{u/\gamma}\}$$

## 1) Generalized majority vote

$\mathcal{G}$ : fixed collection of classifiers,  $g: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$   
(base classifiers)

$$V(\mathcal{G}) < \infty$$

Fix  $\lambda > 0$

$$\mathcal{F}_\lambda := \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^N c_k g_k(x) : N \in \mathbb{N}, |c_1| + \dots + |c_N| \leq \lambda, g_1, \dots, g_N \in \mathcal{G} \right\}$$

- gen. maj. vote:  $c_1 = \dots = c_N = \lambda/N$

Note:  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda$  may not be a VC class (unlike  $\mathcal{G}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(X^n)) &= R_n(\lambda \cdot \text{absconv}(\mathcal{G}(X^n))) \\ &= \lambda \cdot R_n(\text{absconv}(\mathcal{G}(X^n))) \\ &= \lambda \cdot R_n(\mathcal{G}(X^n)) \\ &\leq C \lambda \cdot \sqrt{\frac{V(\mathcal{G})}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

## 2) AdaBoost (Y. Freund - R. Schapire, 1997)

$\mathcal{G}$ : collection of base classifiers (weak learners)  $g: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \{-1, +1\}$

$$\mathcal{F} = \text{conv}(\mathcal{G})$$

Data:  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  iid, in  $\mathcal{X} \times \{-1, +1\}$

Algo: iterative update of classifiers in  $\text{conv}(\mathcal{G})$

$K \geq 1$  iterations

Init:  $w^{(1)} = (w_1^{(1)}, \dots, w_n^{(1)})$ ,  $w_i^{(1)} = 1/n \forall i$

for  $k = 1, \dots, K$ :

- $e_k(g) := \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(k)} \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_i \neq g(X_i)\}}$ ,  $g \in \mathcal{G}$

- weighted class. error

Note:  $k=1$   $e_1(g) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_i \neq g(X_i)\}} = L_n(g)$

$$g_k := \operatorname{argmin}_{g \in \mathcal{G}} e_k(g)$$

$$e_k := e_k(g_k) = \min_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(k)} \mathbb{1}_{\{Y_i \neq g(X_i)\}}$$

Key Assumption:  $e_k \leq 1/2$

- update  $w^{(k)} \rightarrow w^{(k+1)}$

$$\forall i \in [n]: w_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{w_i^{(k)} \exp(-\alpha_k Y_i g_k(X_i))}{\sum_k}$$

where  $\alpha_k := \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1-e_k}{e_k}$  ( $\geq 0$ )  $0 \leq e_k \leq \frac{1}{2}$   
 $1-e_k \geq e_k$

$$\sum_k := \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(k)} \exp(-\alpha_k Y_i g_k(X_i))$$

$$\exp(-\alpha_k Y_i g_k(X_i)) = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha_k} & \text{if } Y_i g_k(X_i) = -1 \\ e^{-\alpha_k} & \text{if } Y_i g_k(X_i) = +1 \end{cases}$$

- After  $K$  steps, return

$$\hat{f}_n(x) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k g_k(x)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k} \in \operatorname{conv}(\mathcal{G})$$

Note:  $\text{sgn } \hat{f}_n(x) = \text{sgn} \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k g_k(x) \right)$

Preview:  $L(\hat{f}_n) \leq \frac{K}{1} 2 \sqrt{e_k(1-e_k)}$

— if  $2 \sqrt{e_k(1-e_k)} < \frac{1}{K}$ , then error will decay with  $K$ !

— implicit margin minimization!

$$\gamma \approx \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k}$$