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# Optimal Minimal Margin Maximization with Boosting

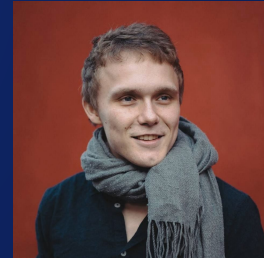
Allan Grønlund



Kasper Green Larsen



Alexander Mathiasen (me)

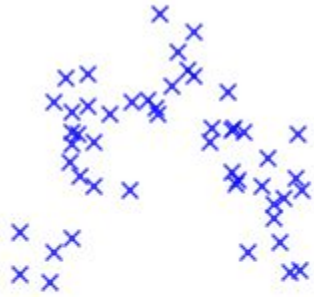


# What is boosting?

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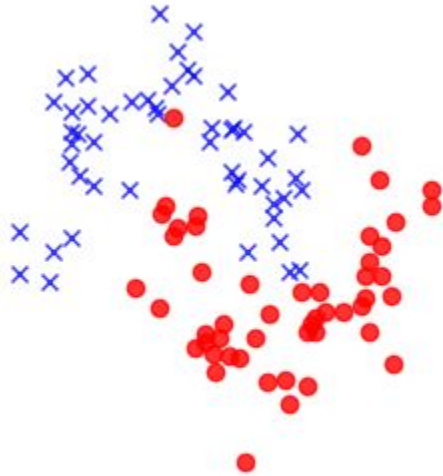
# What is boosting?

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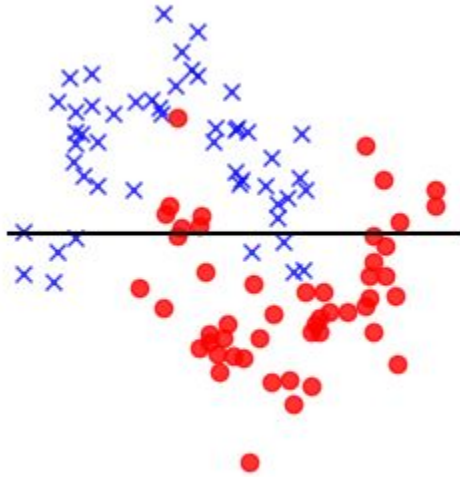
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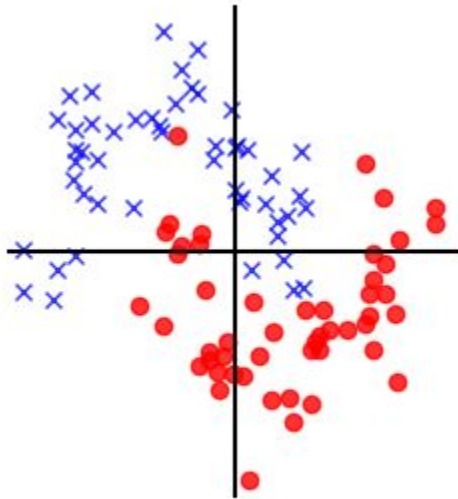
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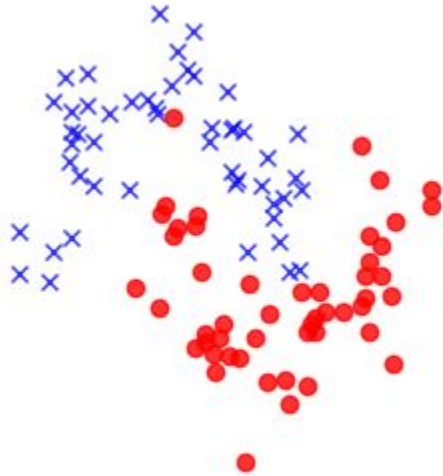
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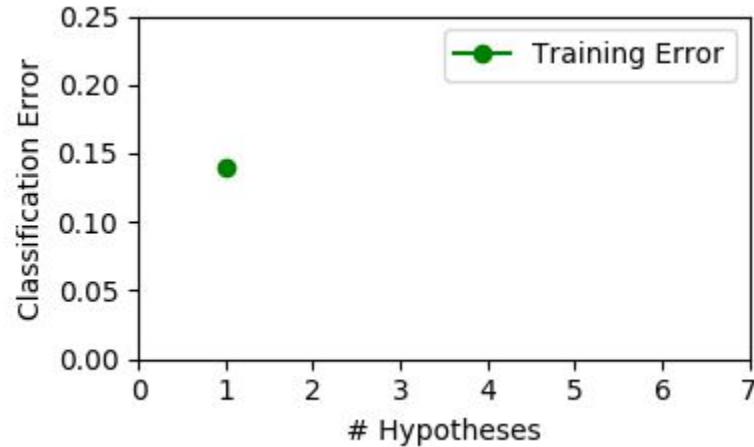
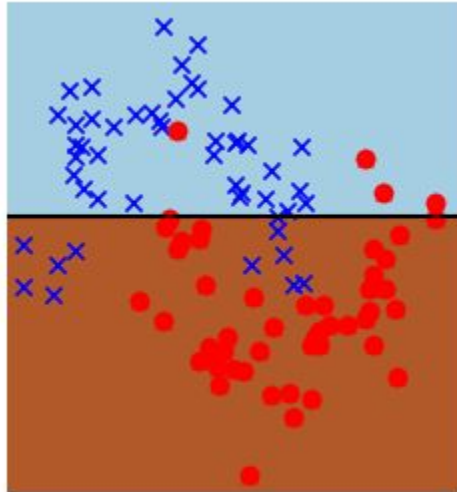
# What is boosting?

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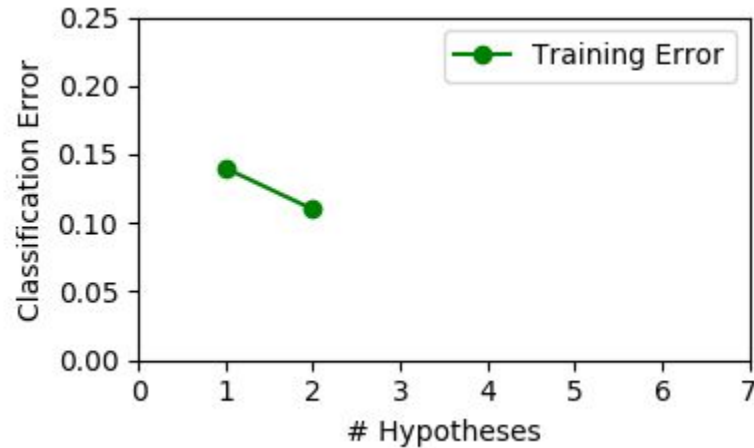
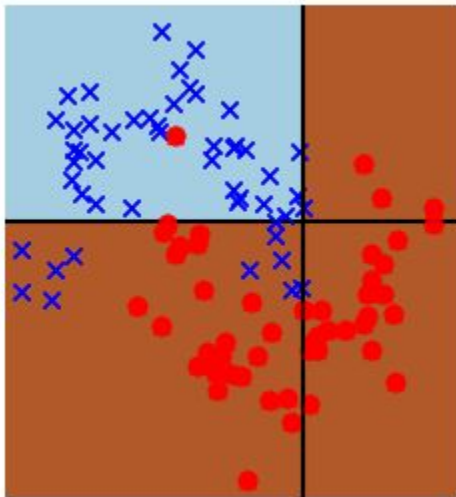
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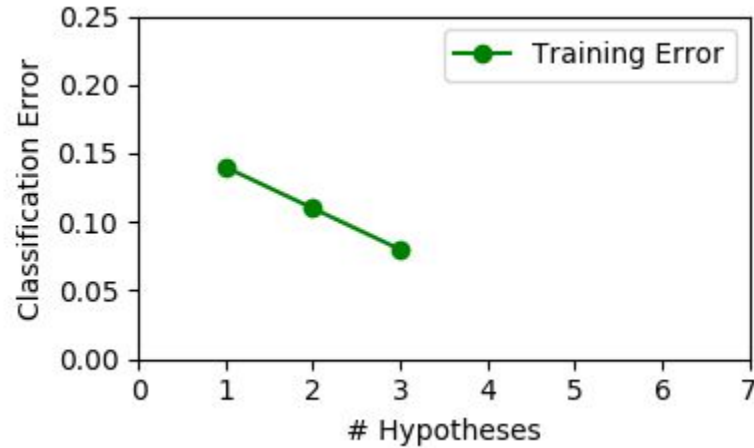
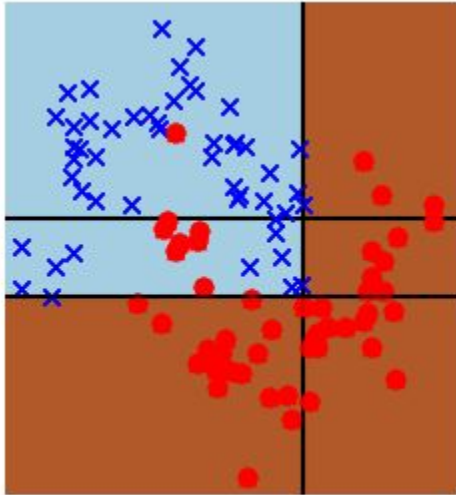
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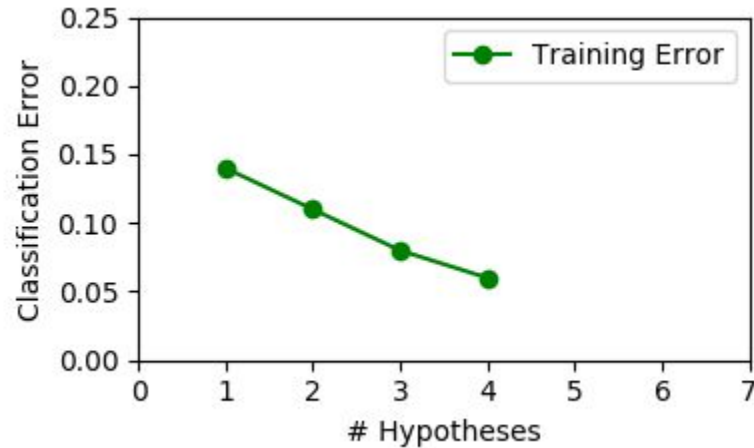
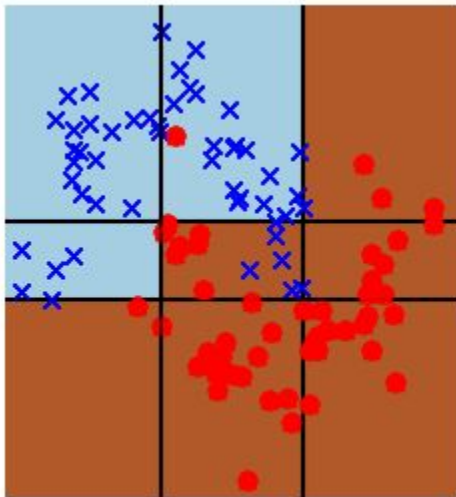
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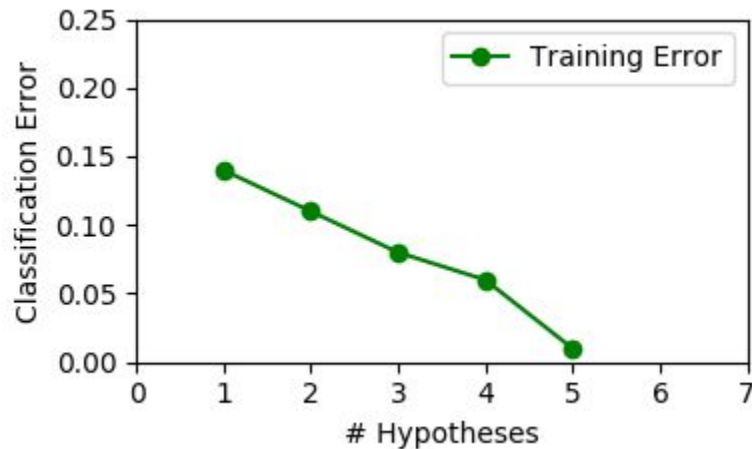
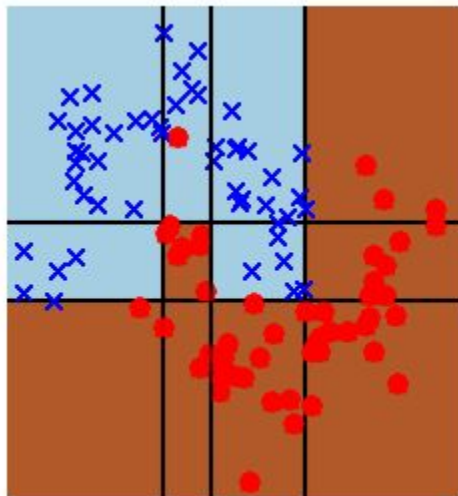
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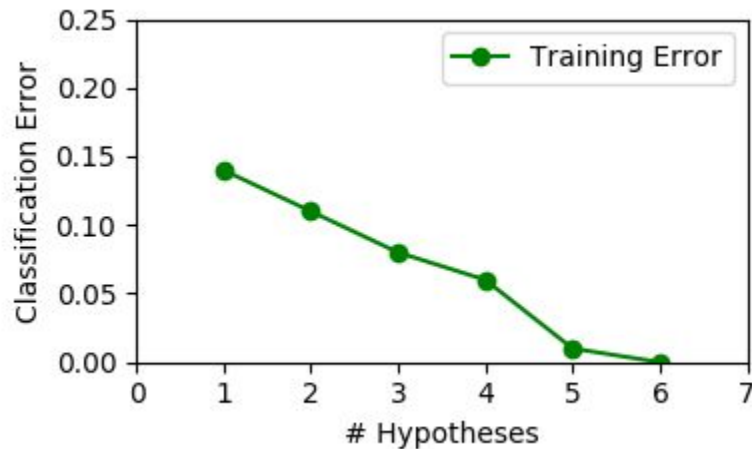
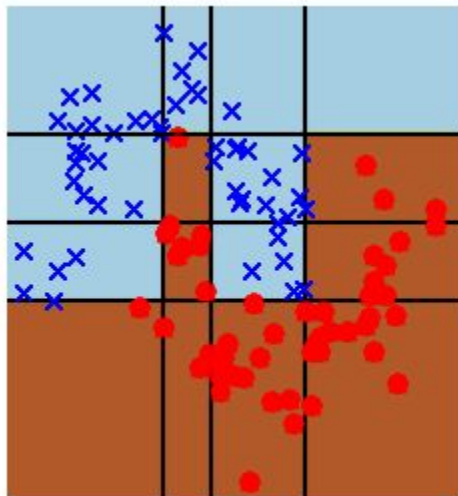
# What is boosting?

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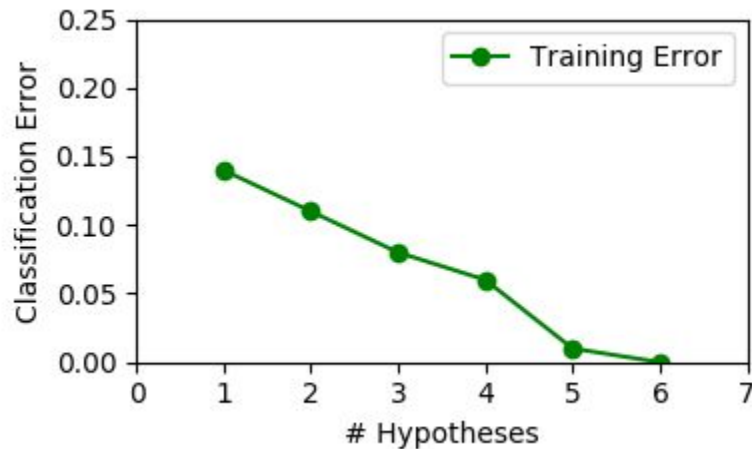
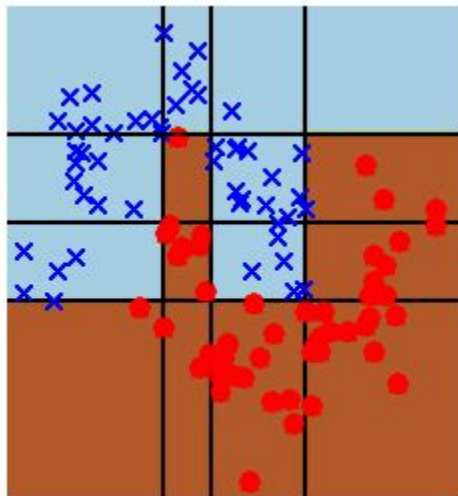
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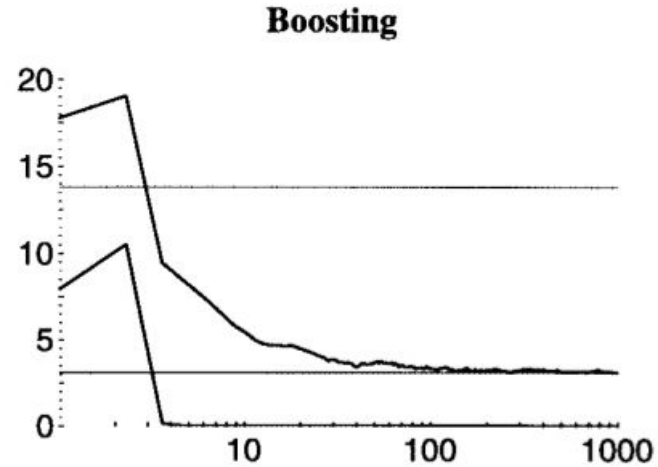


# No Overfitting?

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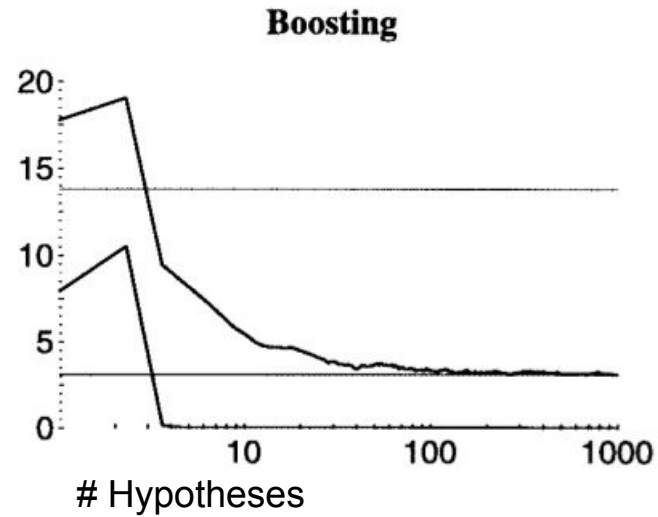
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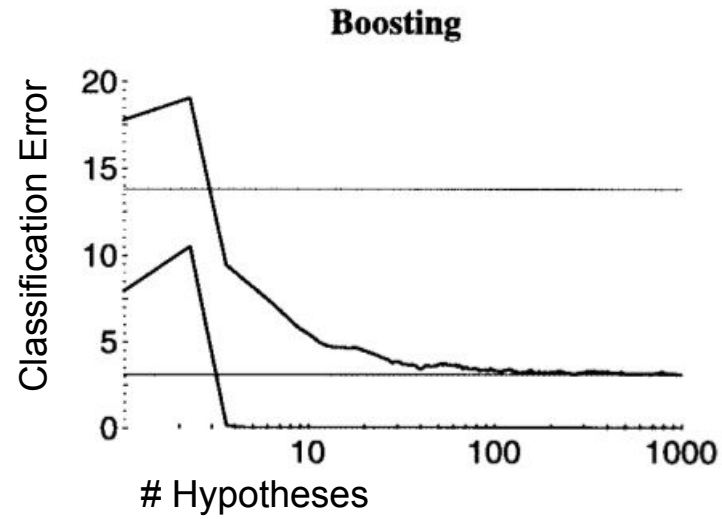
# No Overfitting?

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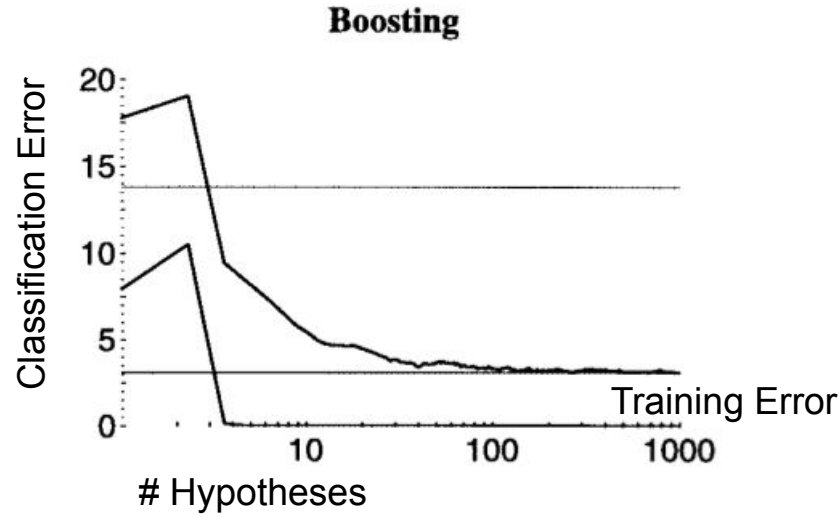
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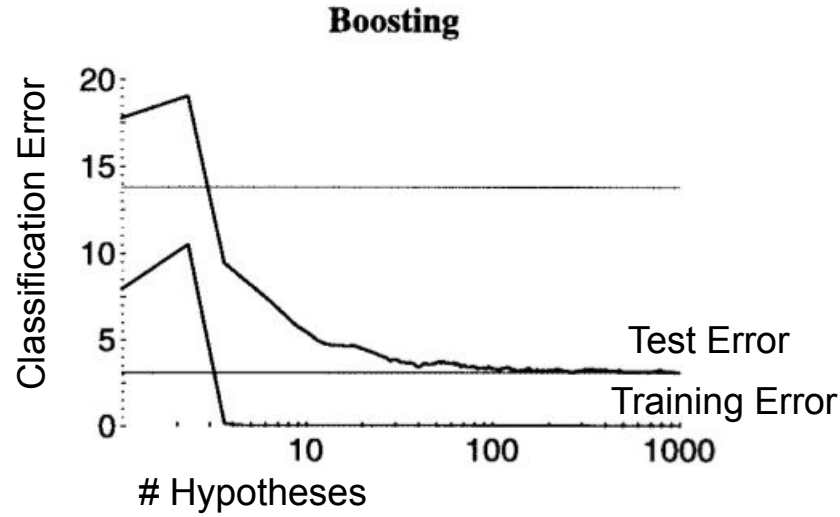
# No Overfitting?

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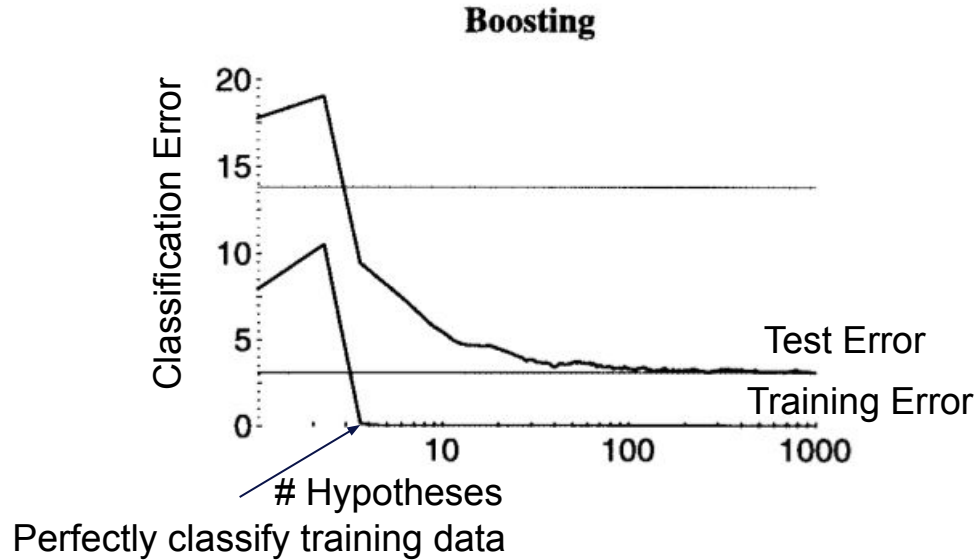
# No Overfitting?

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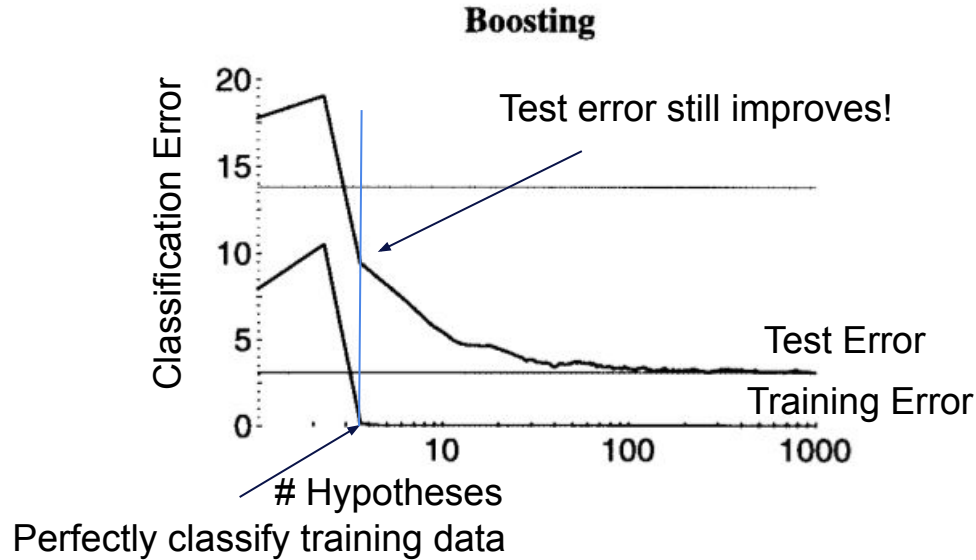
# No Overfitting?

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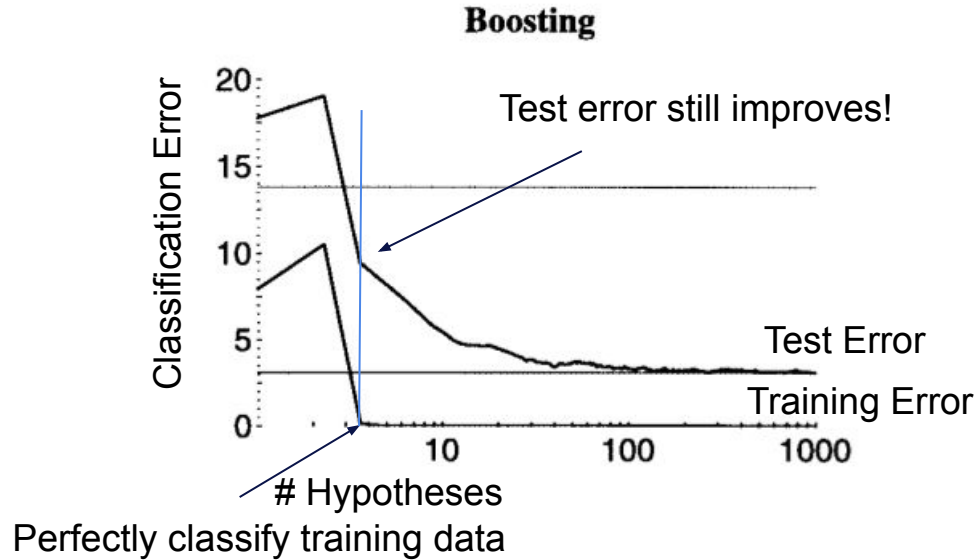
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# No Overfitting?

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How do we explain this?



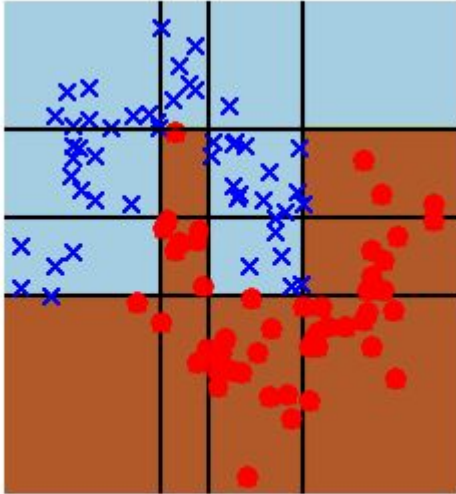
# An explanation by the minimal margin

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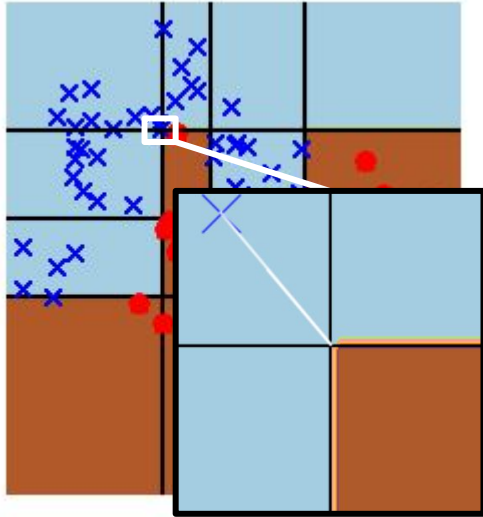


# An explanation by the minimal margin

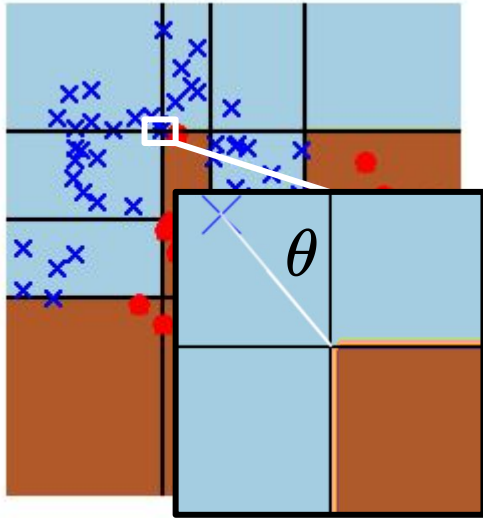
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# An explanation by the minimal margin

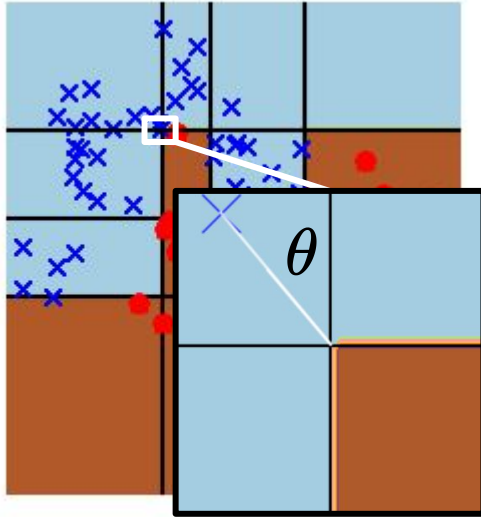


# An explanation by the minimal margin



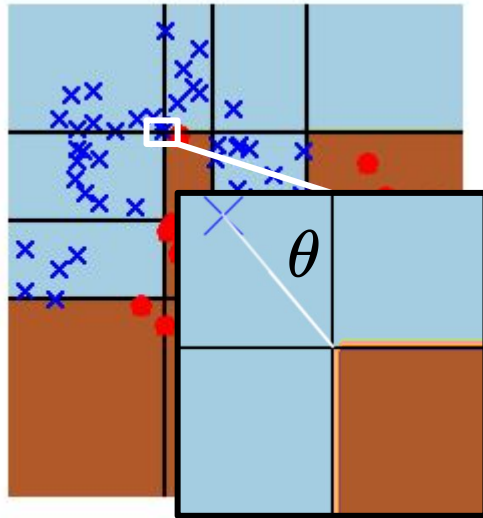
*\* Not technically correct, see paper for definition.*

# An explanation by the minimal margin



$$\Pr_{(x,y) \sim D} [f(x) \neq y] = O \left( \sqrt{\frac{\ln |H| \ln m}{\theta^2 m}} \right)$$

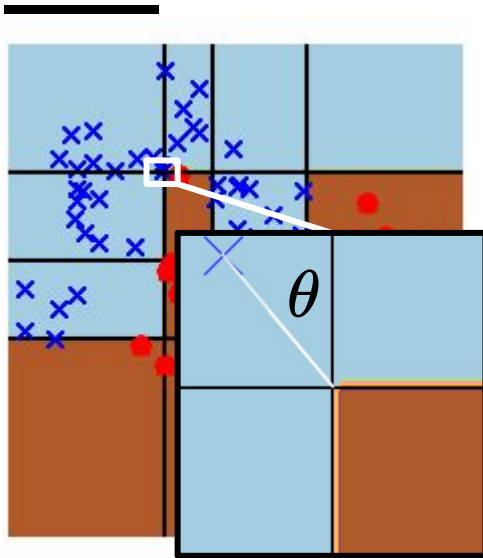
# An explanation by the minimal margin



Generalization error

$$\Pr_{(x,y) \sim D} [f(x) \neq y] = O \left( \sqrt{\frac{\ln |H| \ln m}{\theta^2 m}} \right)$$

# An explanation by the minimal margin

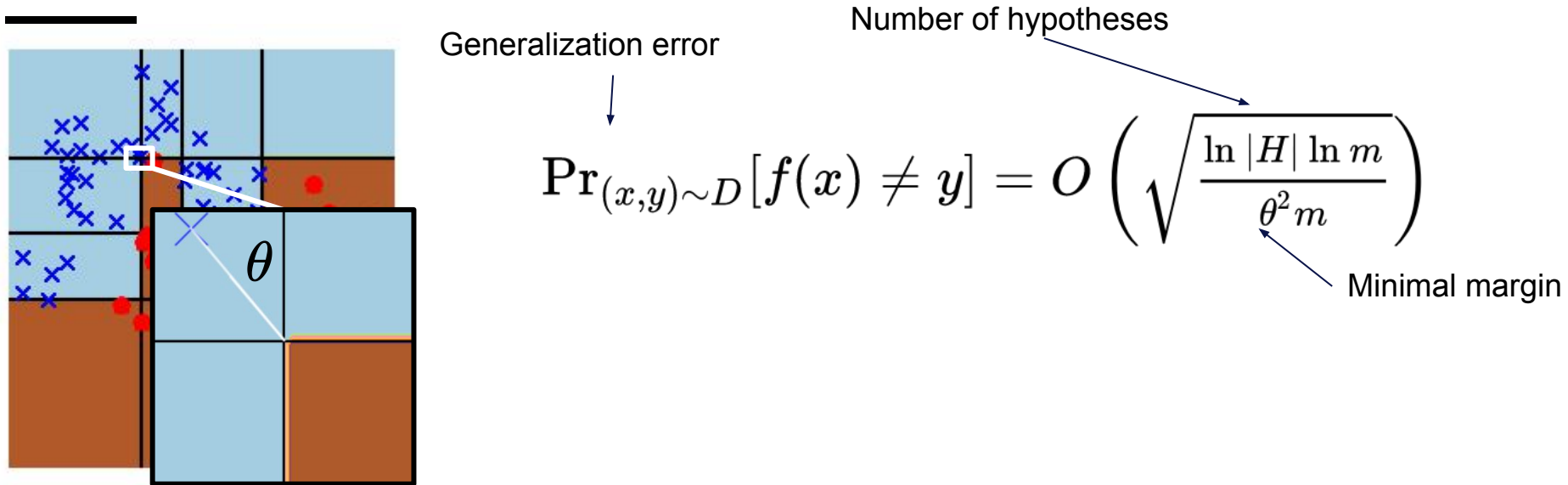


Generalization error

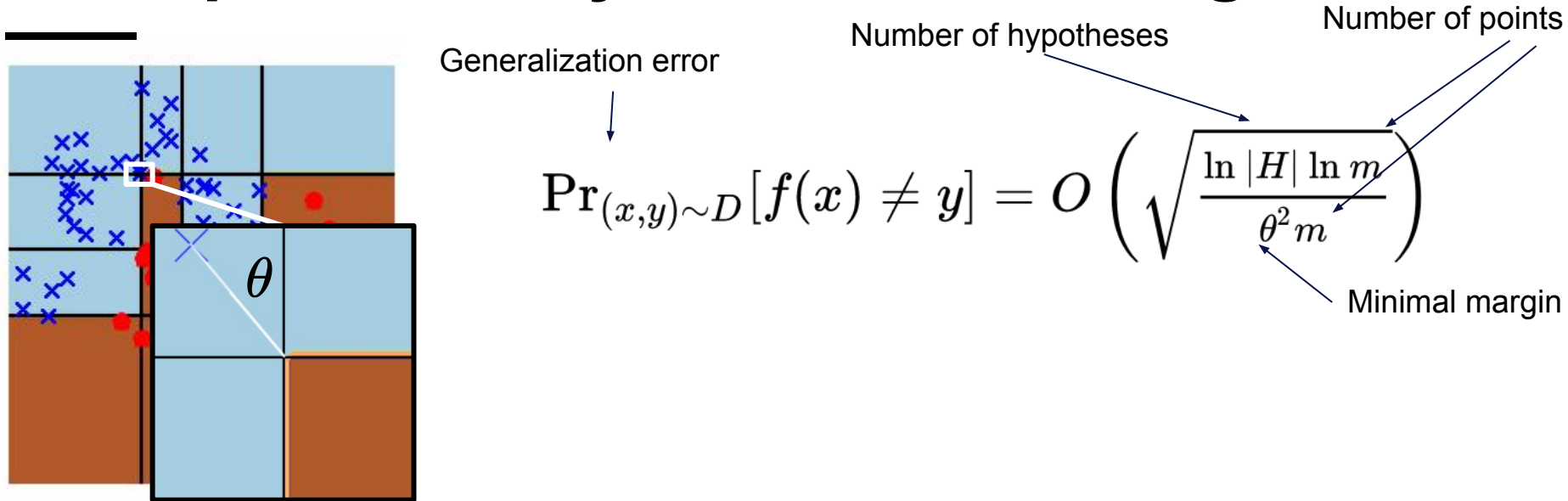
$$\Pr_{(x,y) \sim D} [f(x) \neq y] = O \left( \sqrt{\frac{\ln |H| \ln m}{\theta^2 m}} \right)$$

Minimal margin

# An explanation by the minimal margin

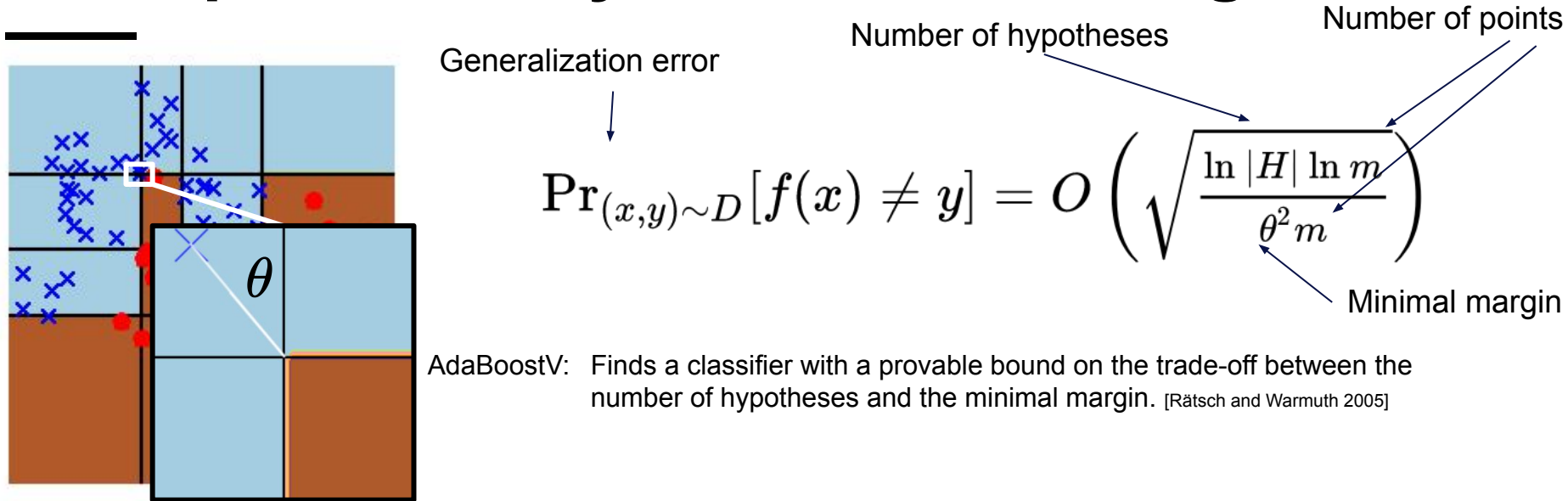


# An explanation by the minimal margin

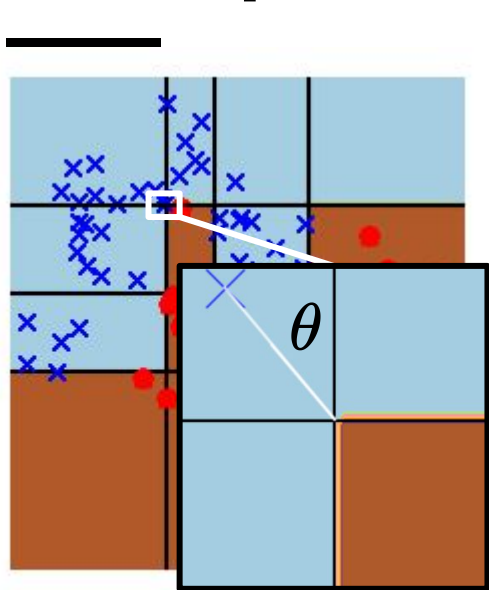




# An explanation by the minimal margin



# An explanation by the minimal margin



Generalization error

Number of hypotheses

Number of points

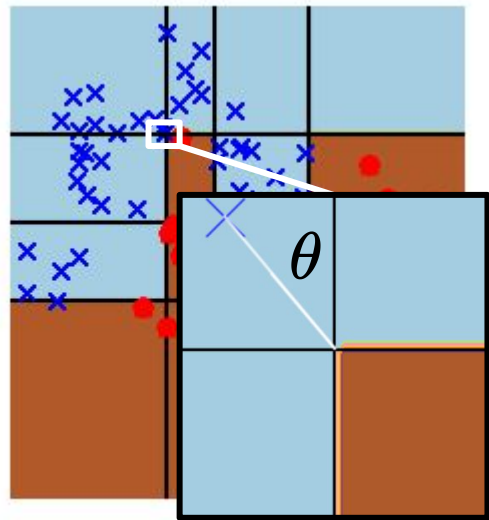
$$\Pr_{(x,y) \sim D} [f(x) \neq y] = O \left( \sqrt{\frac{\ln |H| \ln m}{\theta^2 m}} \right)$$

Minimal margin

AdaBoostV: Finds a classifier with a provable bound on the trade-off between the number of hypotheses and the minimal margin. [Rätsch and Warmuth 2005]

JMLR: Conjecture: there is a lower bound which matches AdaBoostV. [Nie et al. 2013]

# An explanation by the minimal margin



Generalization error

Number of hypotheses

Number of points

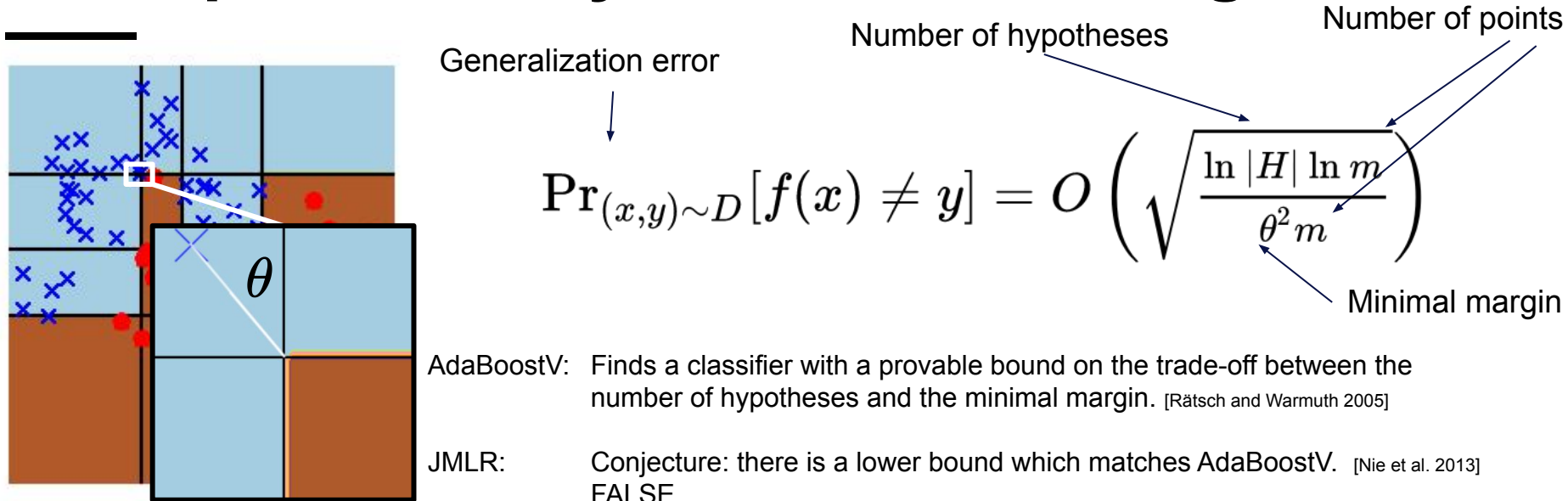
$$\Pr_{(x,y) \sim D} [f(x) \neq y] = O \left( \sqrt{\frac{\ln |H| \ln m}{\theta^2 m}} \right)$$

Minimal margin

AdaBoostV: Finds a classifier with a provable bound on the trade-off between the number of hypotheses and the minimal margin. [Rätsch and Warmuth 2005]

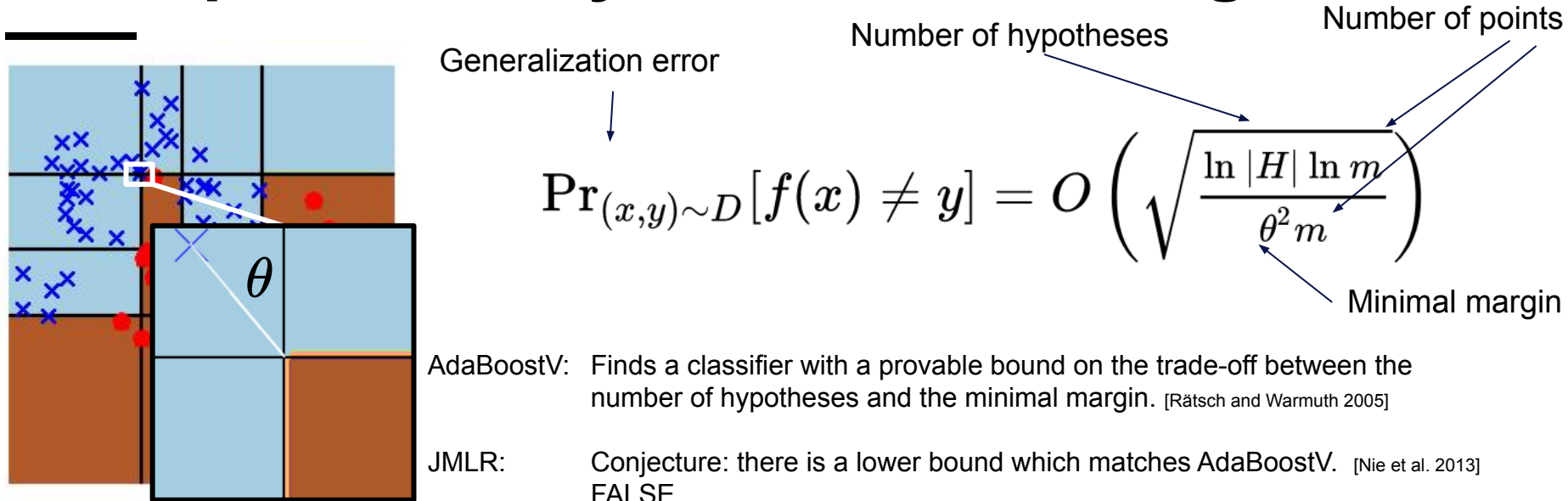
JMLR: Conjecture: there is a lower bound which matches AdaBoostV. [Nie et al. 2013]  
FALSE.

# An explanation by the minimal margin



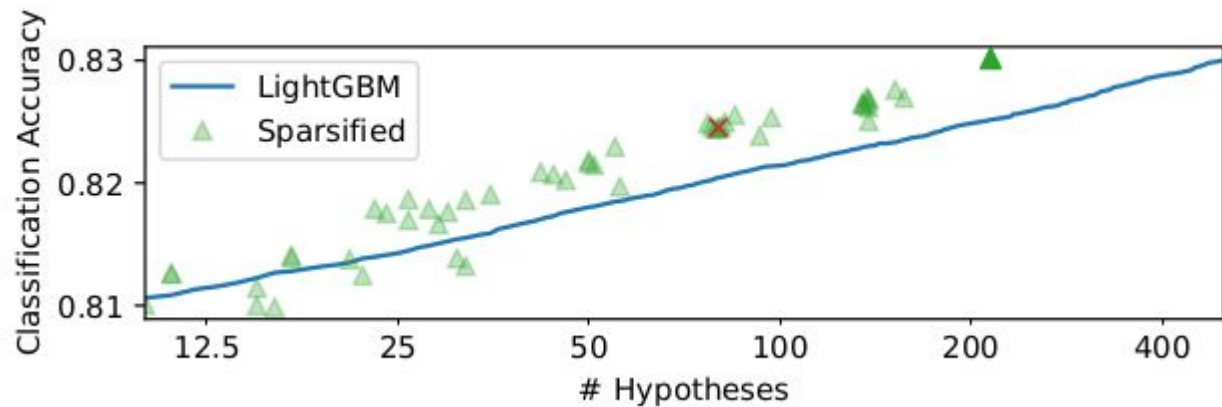
SparsiBoost: Obtains a slightly better bound than AdaBoostV.

# An explanation by the minimal margin



# Experiments

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UNIVERSITY  
DENMARK