



Statistical Learning

Problem

Bayes' Theorem

Naive Model

Learning

Ensemble Learning

Statistical Learning

Problem Description

- Given a set of data and set of hypotheses
- Predict next result based on past data
- Each hypothesis gives a chance of producing different data

Bayes' Theorem:

$$P(H | D) = \frac{P(H)P(D | H)}{P(D)}$$

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$$P(H | D) = \frac{P(H)P(D | H)}{P(D)}$$

$$P(H) = 0.0001$$

$$P(D | H) = 0.99$$

$$P(D) = 0.01$$

$$P(H | D) =$$

If you don't have $P(D)$:

$$P(D) = P(D | H)P(H) + P(D | \neg H)P(\neg H)$$

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Naive Bayesian Model

Finding the probability that hypothesis H is correct given data D :

$$\begin{aligned} P(D | H) &= P(d_0, \dots, d_n | H) \\ &= \prod_i P(d_i | H) \end{aligned}$$

Bayesian Learning

Make a prediction based on all hypotheses:

$$P(X | d) = \sum_i P(X | h_i)P(h_i | d)$$

Variations on Bayesian Learning:

- Pick the most likely hypothesis to make predictions – *maximum a posteriori*
- Penalize complicated hypotheses – useful with many H
- Assume each H has equal likelihood: predict with *maximum-likelihood*



Statistical
Learning

**Ensemble
Learning**

Description
Bagging
Stacking
Boosting

Ensemble Learning



Description

- Use multiple instances of a learning model
- Combine predictions with voting or average
- Reduces bias, reduces variance
- Good for distributed computing
- Flavors of ensemble learning:
 - Bagging
 - Stacking
 - Boosting

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Bagging

- Generate k smaller (overlapping) training sets
- Run learning model on all k training sets
- Prediction is based on the k results
 - Highest votes in classification
 - Average of all predictions in regression
- Higher likelihood that most models will be correct

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Stacking

- Train entirely different learning models on same data
- Mark the training data with each model's prediction
- Use a learning model to predict based on augmented training data (input data + other models' output)
- Reduces bias

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Boosting

- Gives each input example a weight w_i , initialized to 1
- Runs a learning model
- Gives higher weights to all examples that the model gets wrong
- Runs the same learning model with new weights
- Repeat until happy
- Give each hypothesis a weight in order to determine ensemble predictions