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Kernel Perceptron Boosting for Effective Learning of Imbalanced Data

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가 learner) 가 Reuters-21578 (weak

1.

(input space) (hyperplane) \mathbf{x} (accuracy) (recall)/ (precision)
 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \mathbf{w} \cdot \phi(\mathbf{x}) > 0 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 가 = TP/(TP+FN), = TP/(TP+FP)

‘+1’, ‘-1’ ‘+1’ ‘+1’ ‘-1’ ‘+1’
 (imbalanced data) 가 가 가 가 가 가 가

		1	
		+1	-1
+1	+1	TP	FP
	-1	FN	TN

TP (True Positive), FP (False Positive), FN (False Negative), TN (True Negative) 4

[4, 5, 12].

1. ‘+1’ (up-sampling)
 ‘-1’

2. '-1' (down-sampling) '+1'

3. '+1' (error cost) '-1'

1, 2
1
'+1'
[7]. 2 '-1'

[6]. (random sampling) (focused sampling) 1,2 가

(active learning) [8]. [8] 가

가 가 (decision boundary)

$(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N), y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$

$D_1(i) = 1/N;$

$t=1, \dots, T$

- D_t N
- NN_t
- $h_t: X \rightarrow \text{sgn}(NN_t(X))$

$\epsilon_t = \sum_{h_t(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i} D_t(i)$

$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}\right)$ 가

- D_t

$D_{t+1}(i) = \frac{D_t(i)}{Z_t} \times \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_t}, & \text{if } h_t(\mathbf{x}_i) = y_i \\ e^{+\alpha_t}, & \text{if } h_t(\mathbf{x}_i) \neq y_i \end{cases}$

$H(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^T \alpha_i h_i(\mathbf{x})\right)$

3 '+1' '-1'

'+1'

3. AdaBoost 0.5 (weak learner) (ensemble machine) [10, 11]. (bias/variance dilemma)

AdaBoost [10]. AdaBoost

가 가

가

1 AdaBoost

1 (primal form). , 가

$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^l y_i \alpha_i \mathbf{x}_i$

if $y_i(\mathbf{w}_k \cdot \mathbf{x}_i) \leq 0$ then

$\alpha_i = \alpha_i + \eta(k)$ 가 (dual form).

$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^l y_i \alpha_i (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x})$

가 α_i \mathbf{x}

$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^l y_i \alpha_i K(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x})$

3.1 Rosenblatt 가

if $y_i(\mathbf{w}_k \cdot \mathbf{x}_i) \leq 0$ then

$\mathbf{w}_{k+1} = \mathbf{w}_k + \eta(k) y_i \mathbf{x}_i$

Support Vector Machine (SVMs) [1, 2, 3, 9].

$K(\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}) = (1 + \mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x})^d$

$d = 1$ () $d = 3$

4. 4.1 Reuters-21578

Reuters-21578

3 가 ('+1' / '-1') 2 3

	train	test
earn	32.4%	34.6%
grain	4.7%	4.2%
crude	4.2%	5.2%

3

3 F1 (/)

F1	earn	crude	grain
MLP	97.80	59.41	80.59
KPB	97.65	86.43	85.62
Naïve	97.70	57.72	77.46

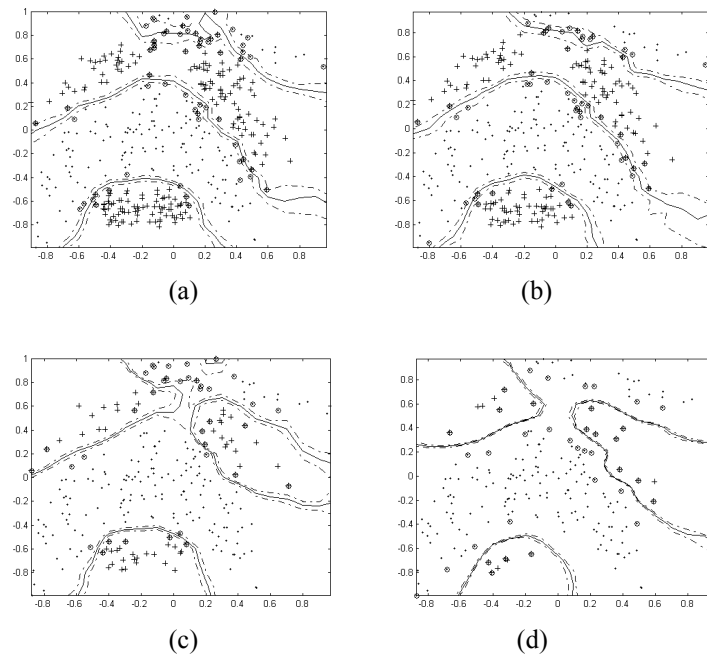
MLP (30), KPB (BR-2-1-G-06)
(d = 1), Naïve

BK21

4.2. (banana)

banana 502
, '+1' 90%,
70%, 30%, 10%
80%

2



2

2 '* '+1', '-1'
T 1.5

4.3.

1 'earn' 가
, 'crude'
2

5.

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