

# AdaBoost: an Introduction

Carlo Ciliberto

SINA – Genova – 28/11/2011

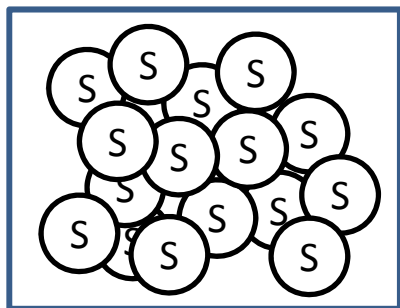
# AdaBoost

# AdaBoost

## Inputs:

- Training set  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$       $x \in \mathcal{X}$       $y_i \in [-1, 1]$

Training set

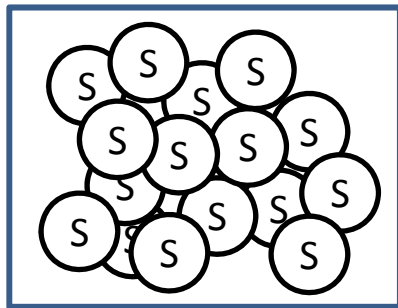


# AdaBoost

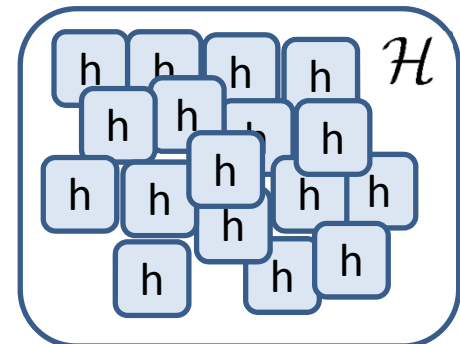
## Inputs:

- Training set  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$       $x \in \mathcal{X}$     $y_i \in [-1, 1]$
- Weak Learners    $\mathcal{H}$

Training set



Weak learners



# AdaBoost

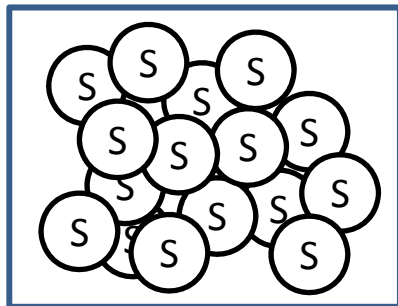
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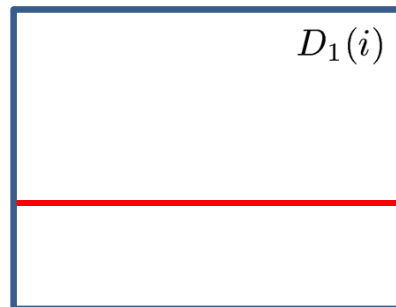
## Initialization:

- Uniform initial distribution  $D_1(i) = 1/n$

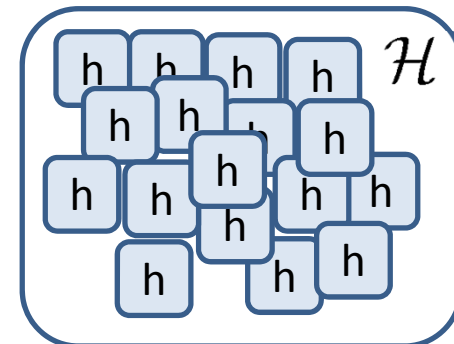
Training set



Weight distribution



Weak learners

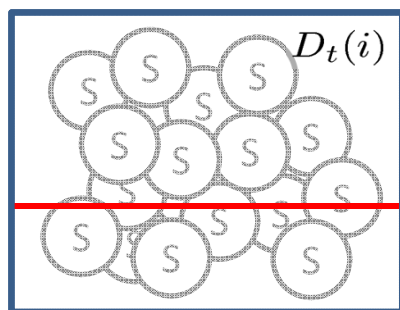


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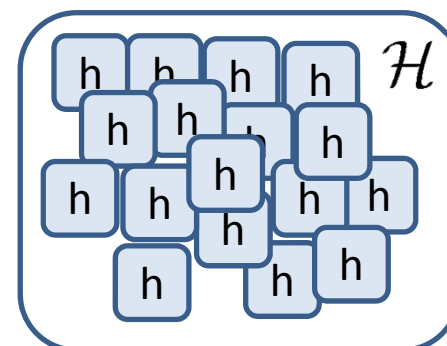
## Training:

For  $t = 1, \dots, T$ :

Training set



Weak learners

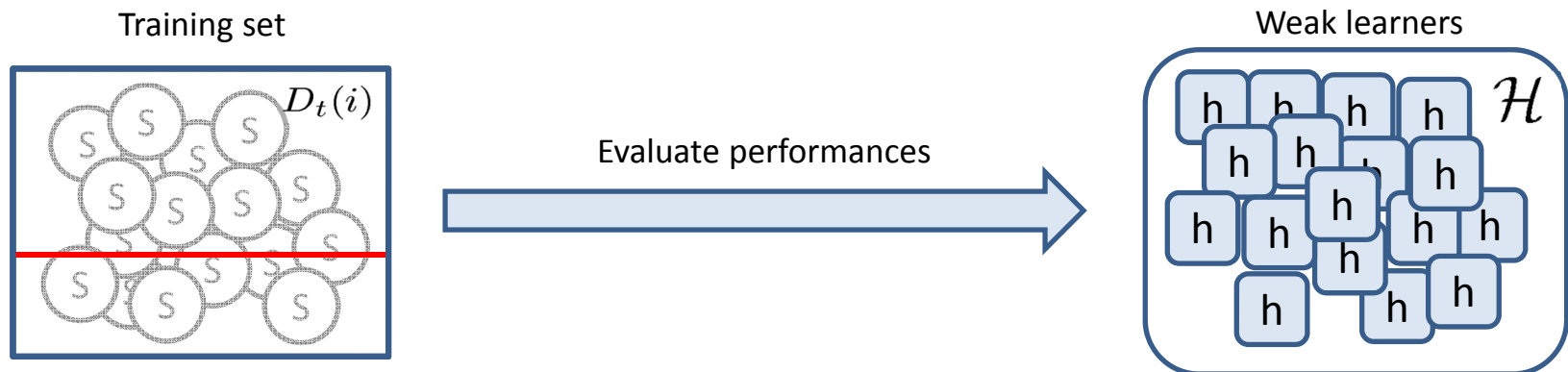


# AdaBoost

## Training:

For  $t = 1, \dots, T$ :

- Find the current best weak learner:  $h_t = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i/y_i \neq h(x_i)} D_t(i)$

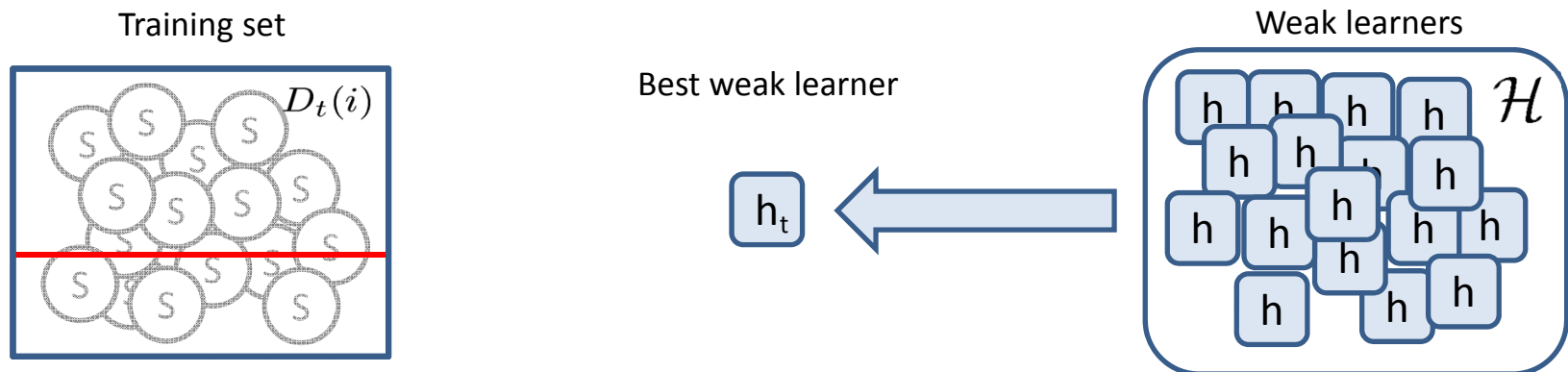


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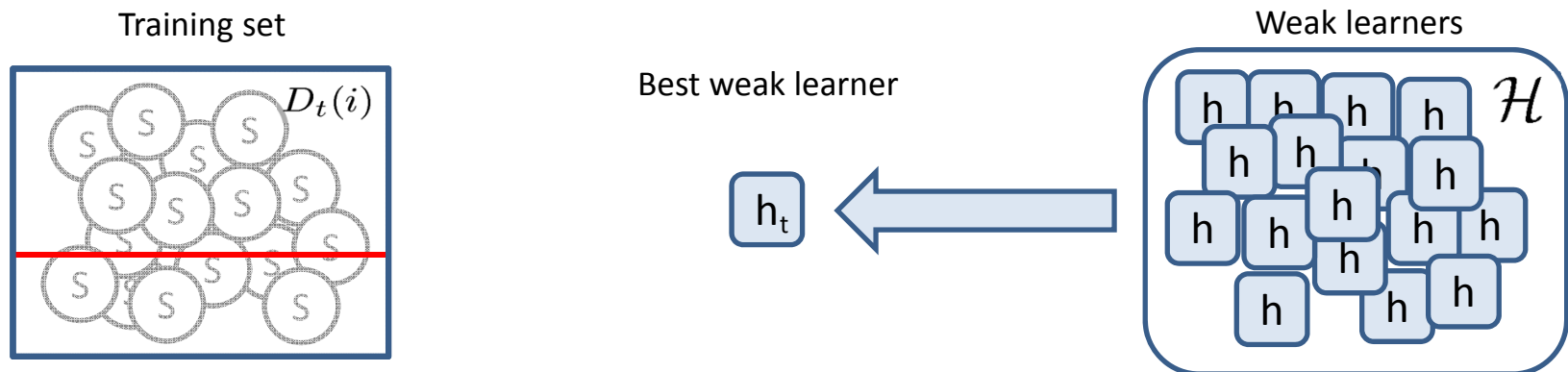


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- Set  $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}$ ,  $\epsilon_t = \sum_{i/y_i \neq h(x_i)} D_t(i)$

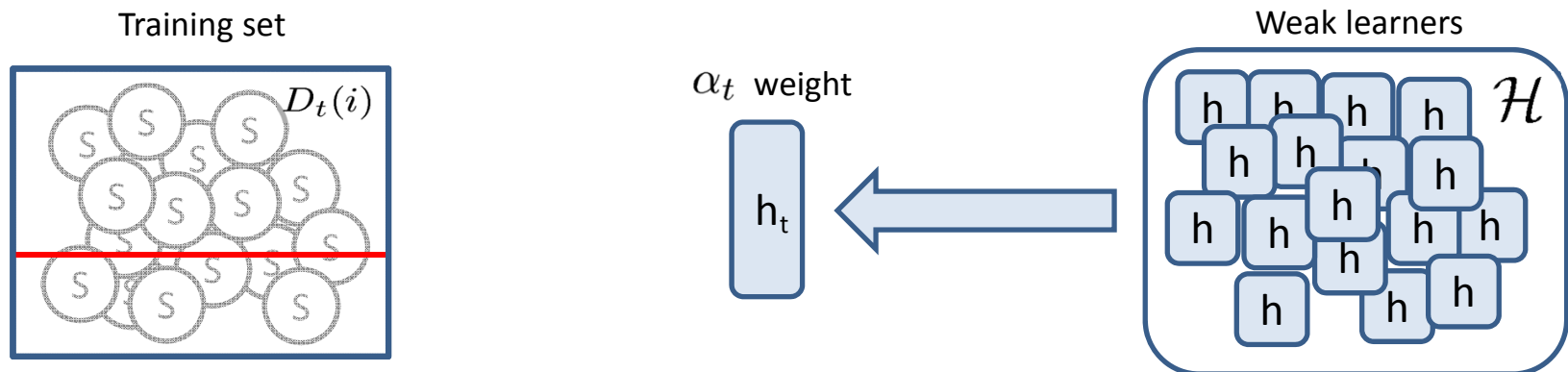


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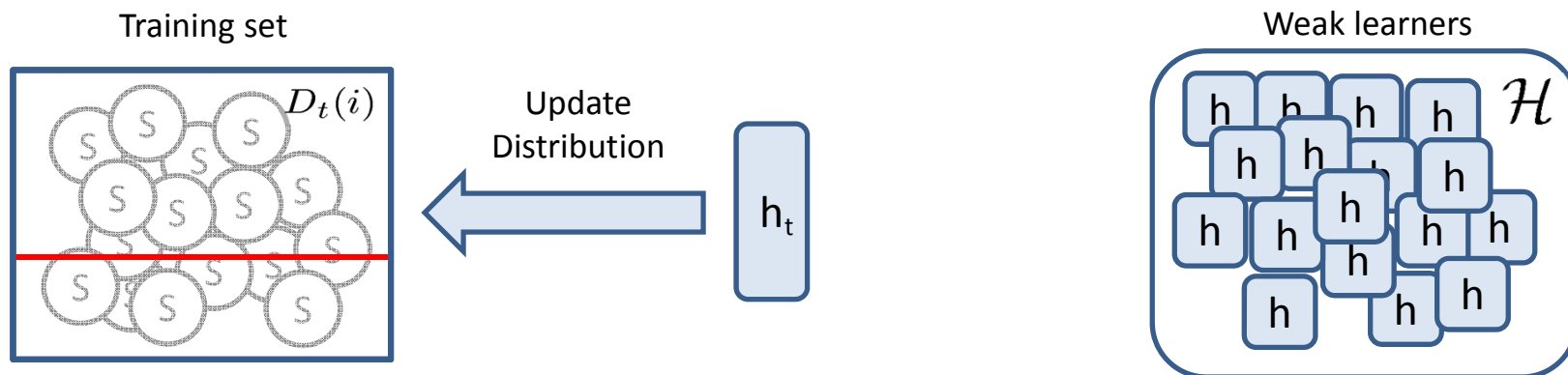


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- Update the weights  $D_{t+1}(i) = \frac{D_t(i) \exp(-\alpha_t y_i h_t(x_i))}{Z_t}$

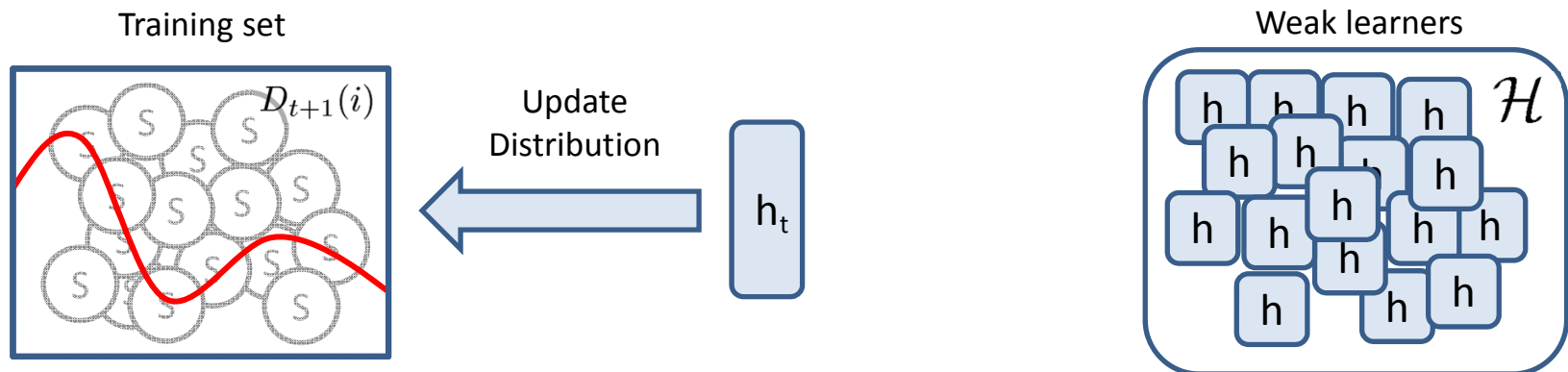


# AdaBoost

## Training:

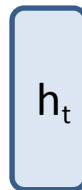
For  $t = 1, \dots, T$ :

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# AdaBoost

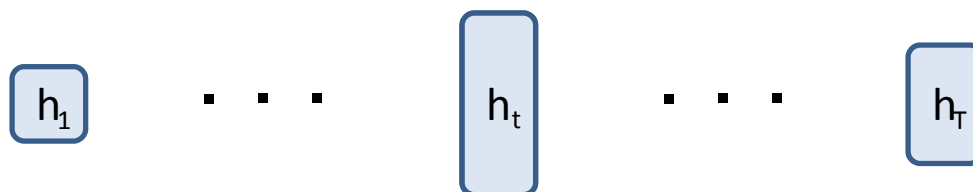
Test:



$h_t$

# AdaBoost

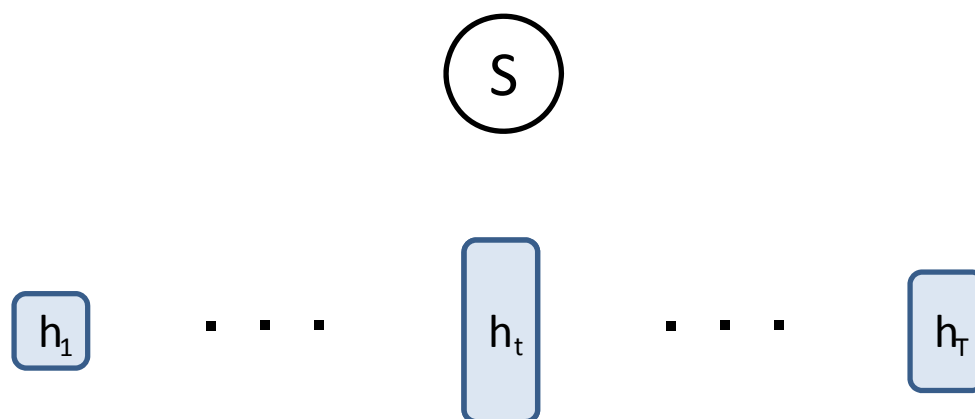
Test:



# AdaBoost

## Test:

For any novel example  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ :

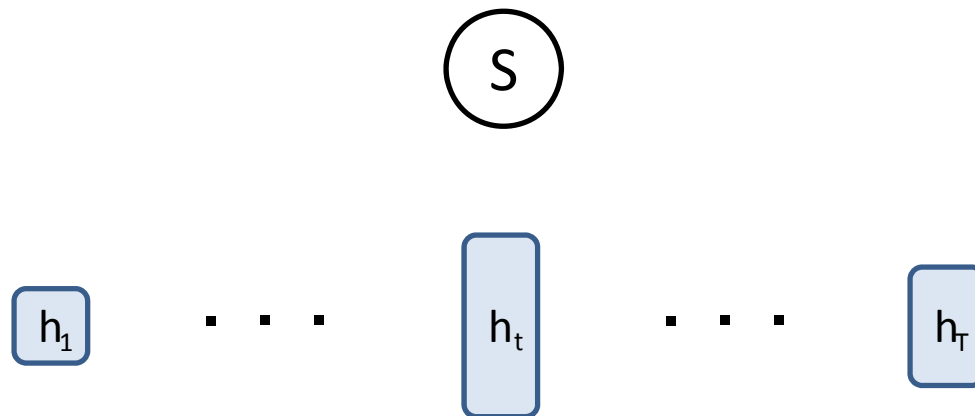


# AdaBoost

## Test:

For any novel example  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ :

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



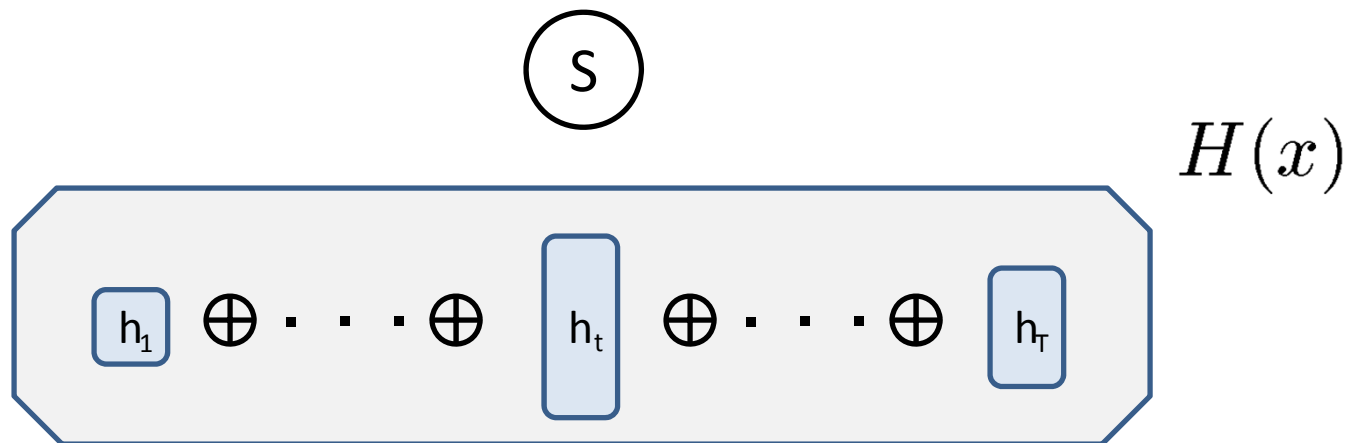


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# Face Detection



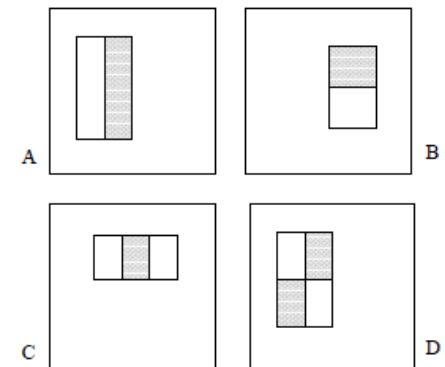
# Face Detection

- Training set  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$



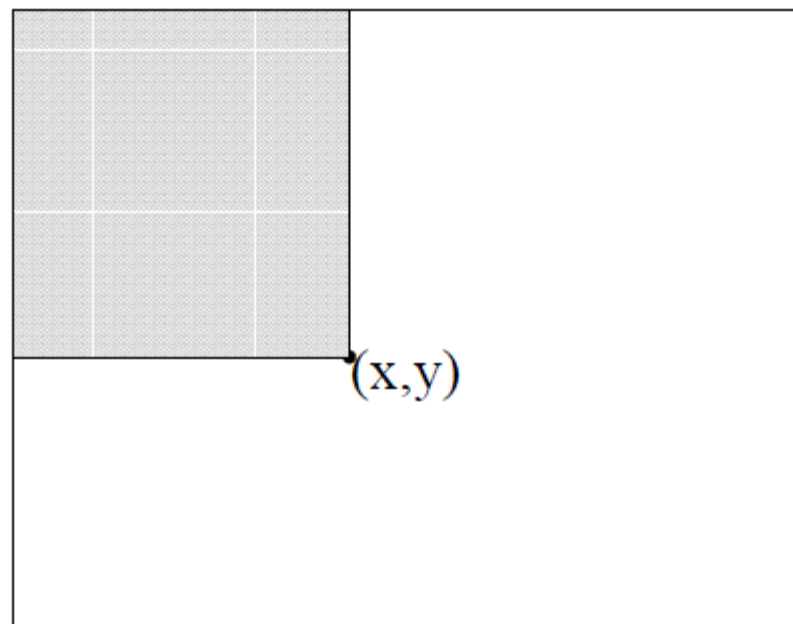
- Weak Learners  $\mathcal{H}$

$$h_j(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p_j f_j(x) < p_j \theta_j \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

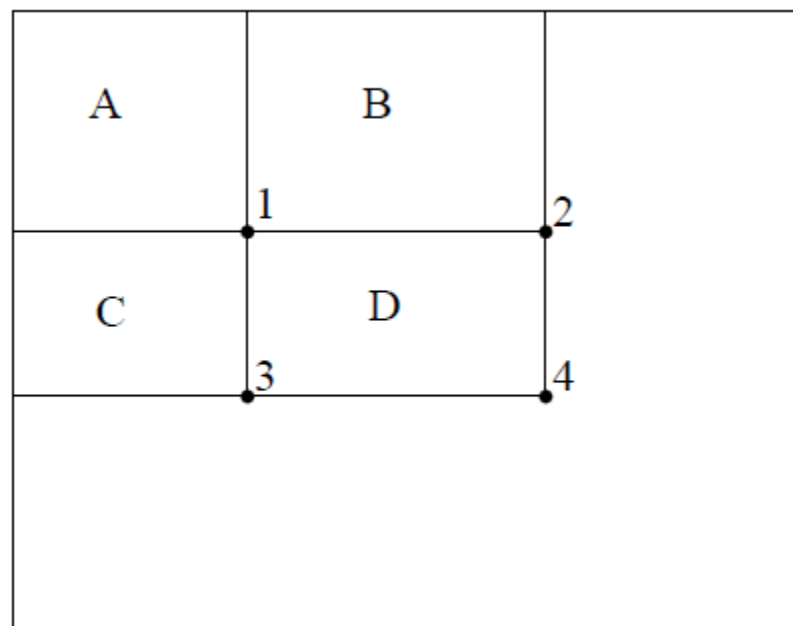


# Integral Image

$$ii(x, y) = \sum_{x' \leq x, y' \leq y} i(x', y')$$

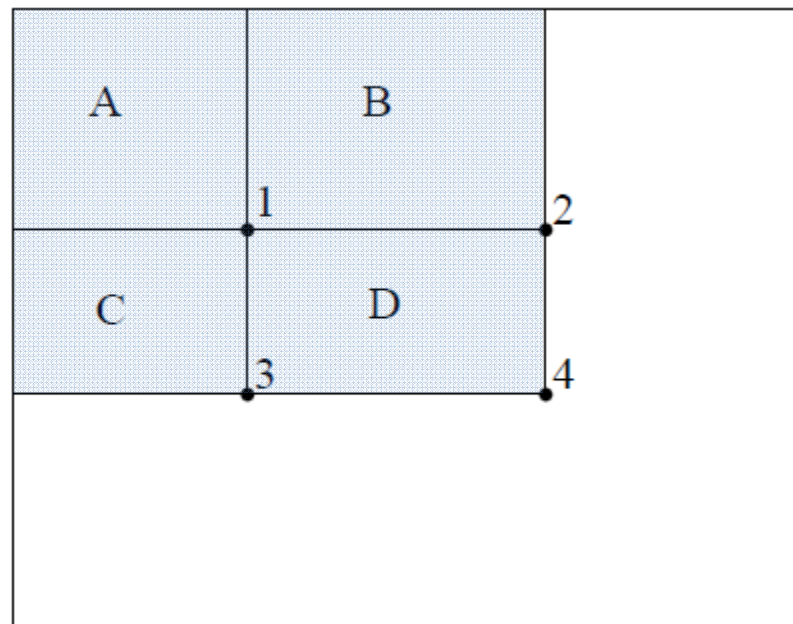


# Integral Image



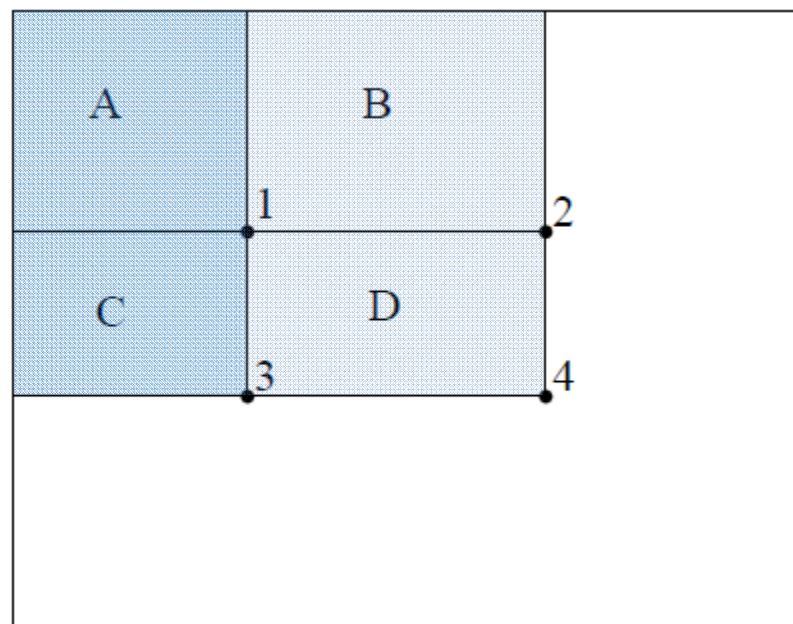
# Integral Image

$$D = ii(x_4, y_4)$$



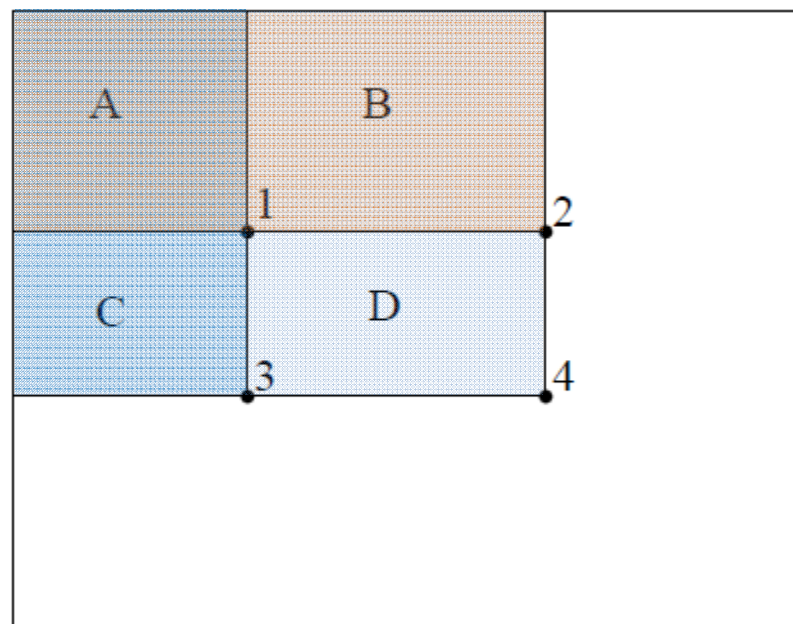
# Integral Image

$$D = ii(x_4, y_4) - ii(x_3, y_3)$$



# Integral Image

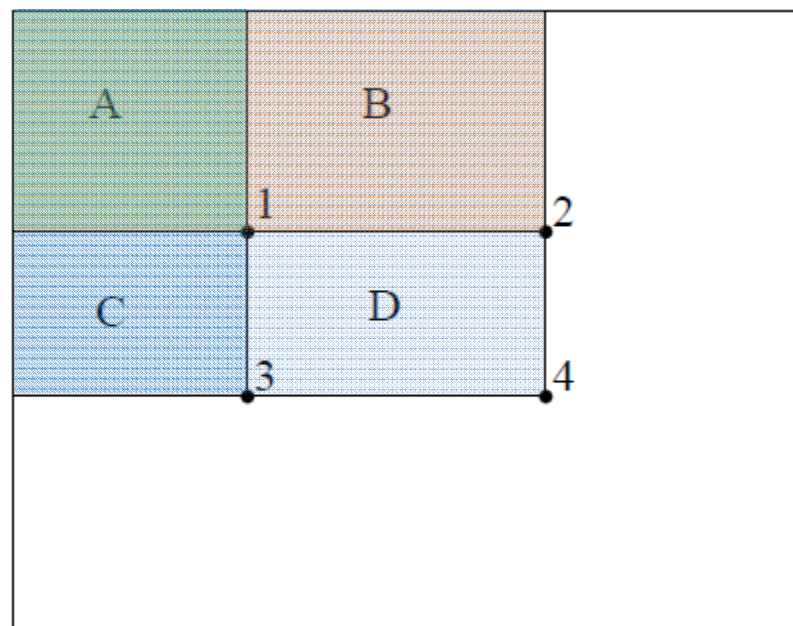
$$D = ii(x_4, y_4) - ii(x_3, y_3) - ii(x_2, y_2)$$





# Integral Image

$$D = ii(x_4, y_4) - ii(x_3, y_3) - ii(x_2, y_2) + ii(x_1, y_1)$$



# Integral Image

