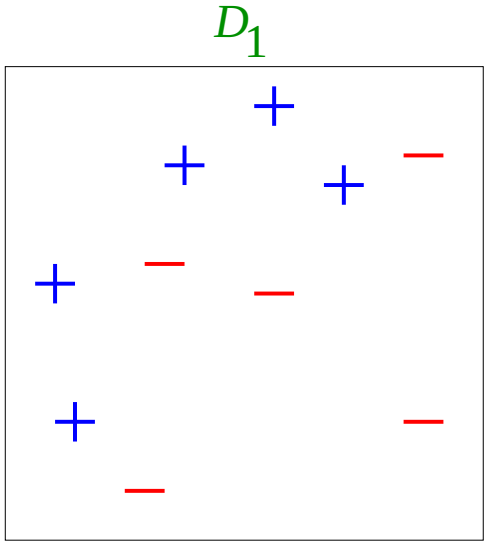
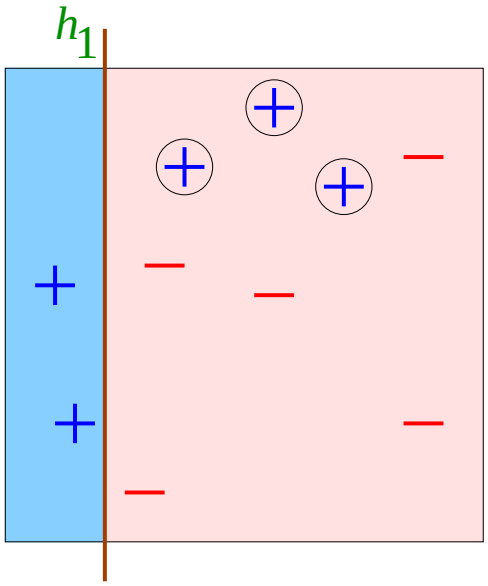
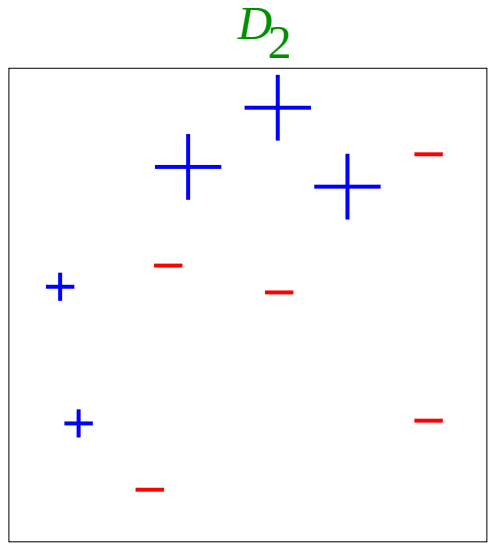
Toy Example



weak classifiers = vertical or horizontal half-planes

Round 1

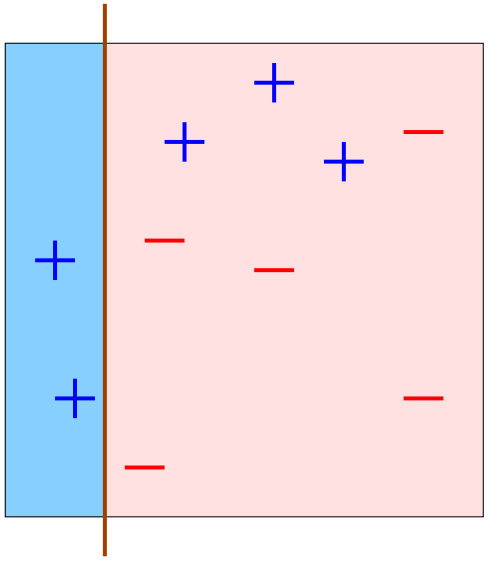


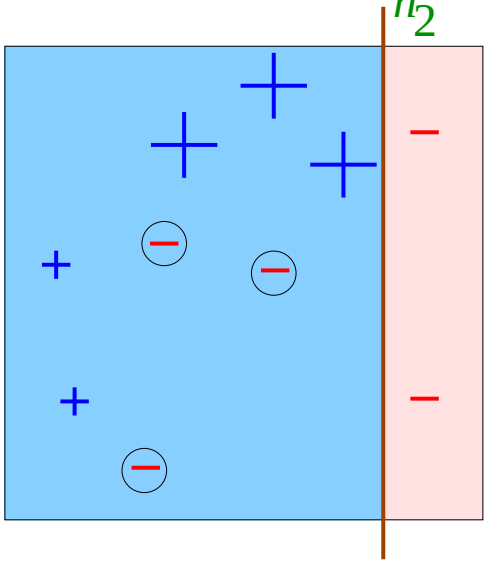


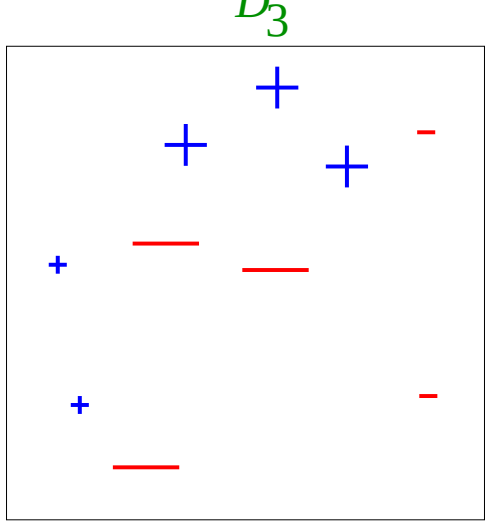
$\varepsilon_1 = 0.30$

$\alpha_1 = 0.42$

Round 2



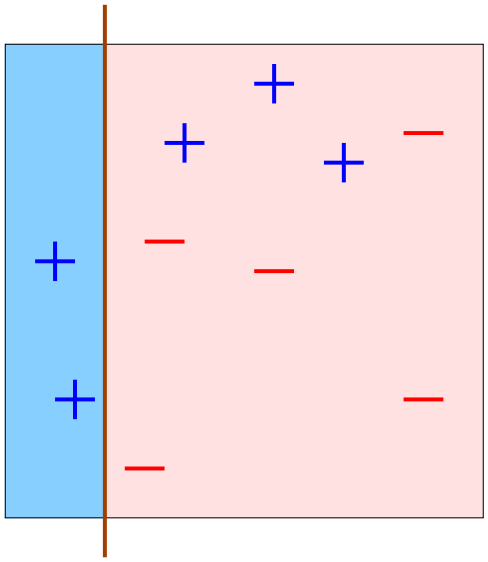


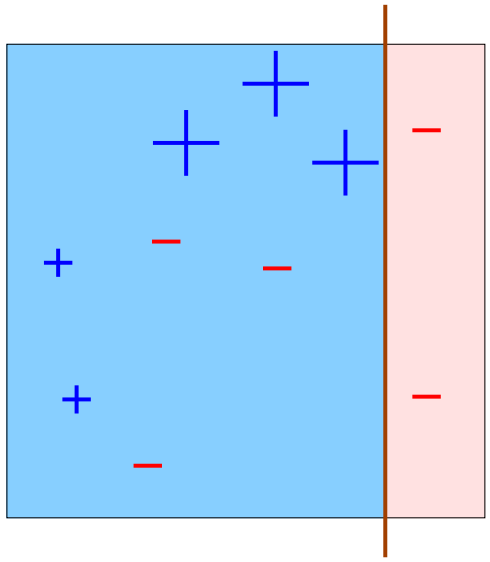


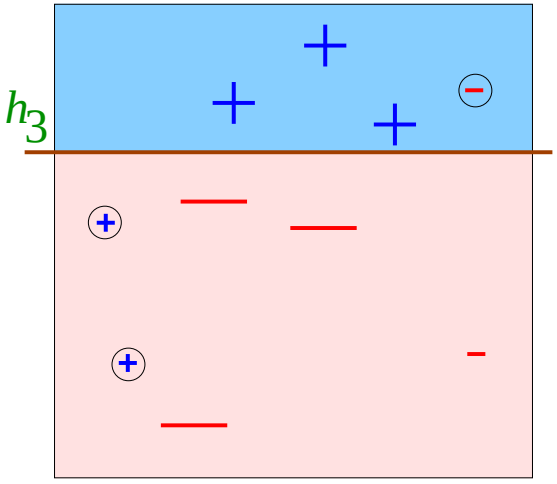
$\varepsilon_2 = 0.21$

$\alpha_2 = 0.65$

Round 3



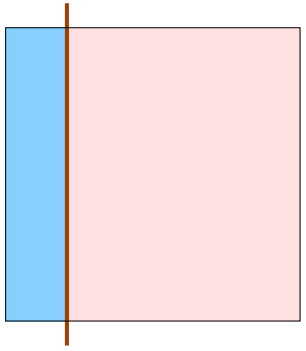
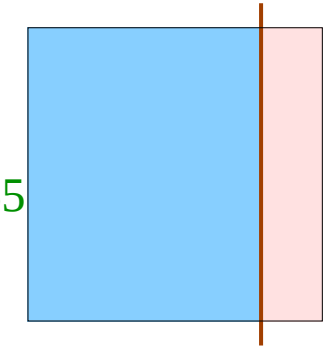
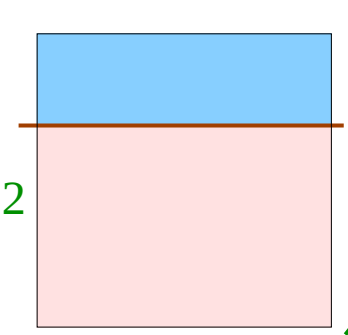


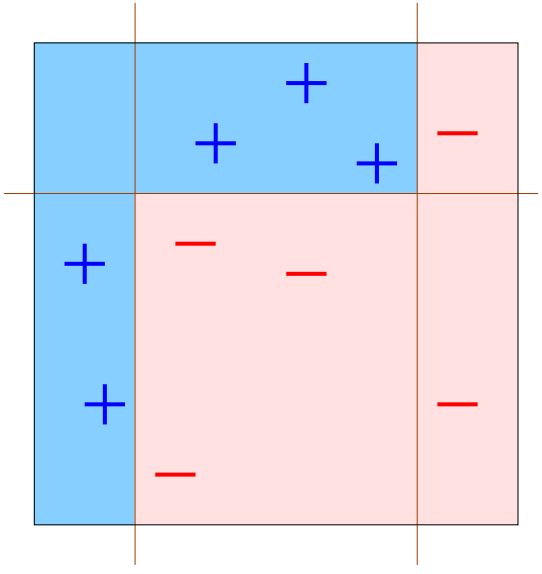


$\varepsilon_3 = 0.14$

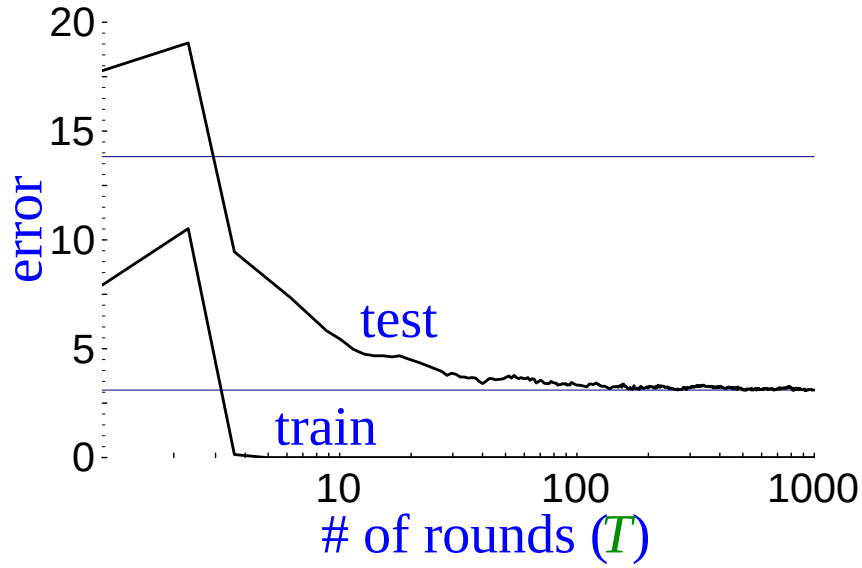
$\alpha_3 = 0.92$

Final Classifier

$H_{\text{final}} = \text{sign}\left(0.42 \right.$  $+ 0.65$  $+ 0.92$  $\left.\right)$

$=$ 

Actual Typical Run



(boosting C4.5 on "letter" dataset)

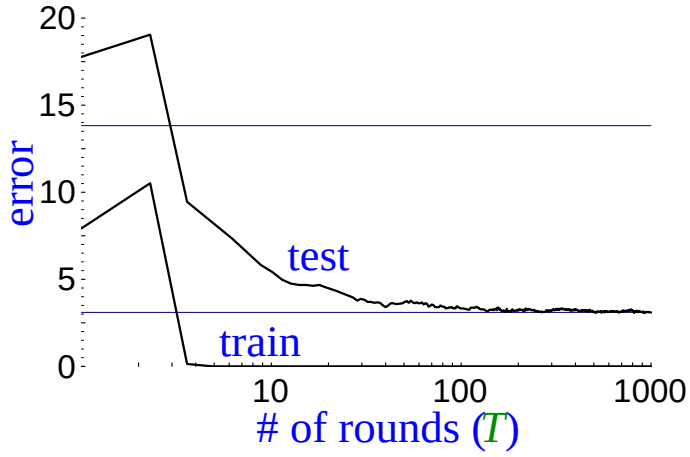
- test error does not increase, even after 1000 rounds
  - (total size $>$ 2,000,000 nodes)
- test error continues to drop even after training error is zero!

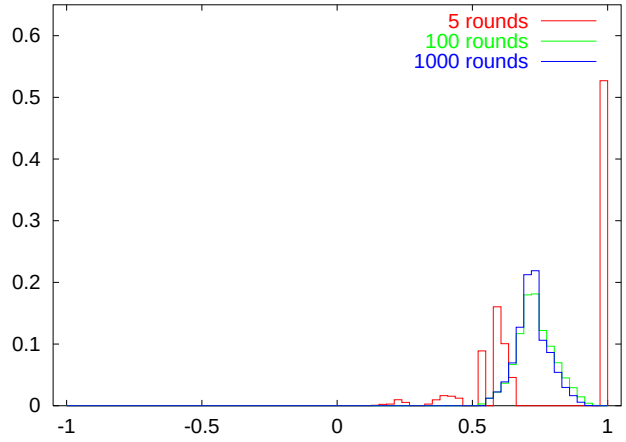
	# rounds		
	5	100	1000
train error	0.0	0.0	0.0
test error	8.4	3.3	3.1

- Occam's razor wrongly predicts "simpler" rule is better

The Margin Distribution

- margin distribution
  = distribution of margins of training examples



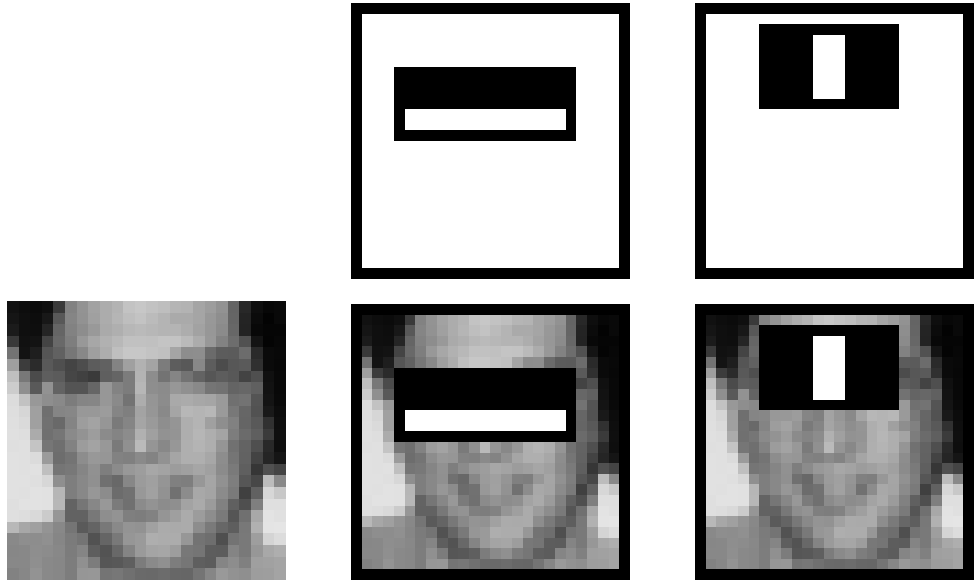


	# rounds		
	5	100	1000
train error	0.0	0.0	0.0
test error	8.4	3.3	3.1
% margins ≤ 0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0
minimum margin	0.14	0.52	0.55

Application: Detecting Faces

[Viola & Jones]

- problem: find faces in photograph or movie
- weak classifiers: detect light/dark rectangles in image



- many clever tricks to make extremely fast and accurate