

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{R}_{\psi, m}(\hat{f}_{m-1} + \beta h) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m e^{-y_i \hat{f}_{m-1}(x_i) - \beta y_i h(x_i)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^{(m)} e^{-\beta} \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{y_i = h(x_i)}}_{1 - \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)}} + \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^{(m)} e^{\beta} \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)} \\ &= e^{-\beta} \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^{(m)} + (e^{\beta} - e^{-\beta}) \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^{(m)} \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)} \end{aligned}$$

Solution:

$$\bullet \hat{h}_{j_m} = \underset{h \in \{h_1, \dots, h_n\}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i^{(m)} \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)}$$

$$\bullet \partial_{\beta} : -e^{-\beta} \sum_i \omega_i^{(m)} + (e^{\beta} + e^{-\beta}) \sum_i \omega_i^{(m)} \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2\hat{\beta}_m} = \frac{\sum_i \omega_i^{(m)} - \sum_i \omega_i^{(m)} \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h_{j_m}(x_i)}}{\sum_i \omega_i^{(m)} \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h_{j_m}(x_i)}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{err}_m(h_{j_m})}{\operatorname{err}_m(h_{j_m})}$$

Enfin comme $-y_i h(x_i) = 2 \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)} - 1$

$$\omega_i^{(m+1)} = \omega_i^{(m)} e^{-\beta_m y_i h_{j_m}(x_i)} = \omega_i^{(m)} e^{2\beta_m \mathbb{1}_{y_i \neq h(x_i)}} \times e^{-\beta_m}$$

comme un facteur multiplicatif ~~de~~ dans $\omega_i^{(m+1)}$ ne change pas $\operatorname{err}_{m+1}(h)$ on peut retirer $e^{-\beta_m}$