

Growing a Tree: Splitting Criteria

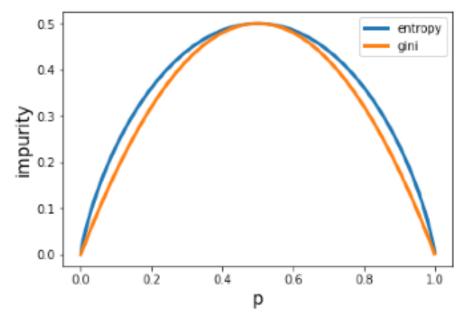
- If starting with criterion to minimize, then learning an optimal decision tree is an NP-complete problem · heuristic algorithms employ greedy procedure splitting criteria: Classification: k classes **Entropy:**
 - Gini:
 Squared error:
- Regression
- Squared error

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \hat{p}_i (1 - \hat{p}_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \hat{p}_i \log(\hat{p}_i)$$

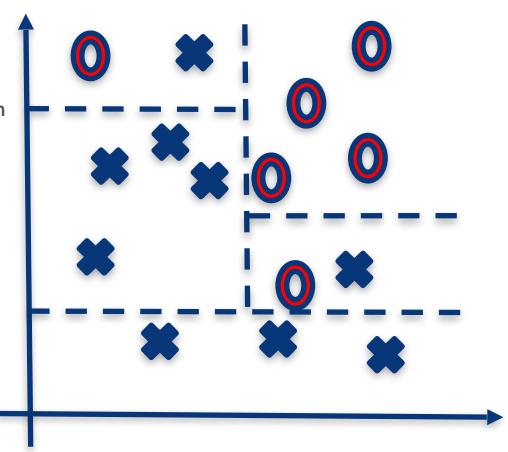
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y})^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y})^2$$



Growing a Tree: Stopping Criteria

- 1) All instances in leaf have the same y value
- 2) A maximum tree depth has been reached
- 3) Number of instances in leaf is below some minimum
- 4) Splitting criteria is below some threshold



Growing a Tree: Splitting Criteria

- If starting with criterion to minimize, then learning an optimal decision tree is an NP-complete problem
- heuristic algorithms employ greedy procedure
- splitting criteria:

Entropy:

Gini:

Squared error:

<u>Regression</u>

Squared error

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \hat{p}_i \log(\hat{p}_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \hat{p}_i (1 - \hat{p}_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y})^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y})^2$$

