### MACHINE LEARNING

#### Decision trees

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Informatica

Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Prof. Giorgio Gambosi

a.a. 2021-2022

Algortus de se preste bene per la classificatione.



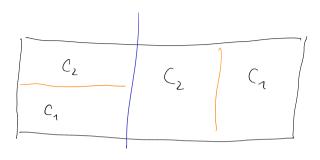
Si fa um decompsióne microma della spatos delle feature, che sano nupresentato da un alban. Otternema un alban di alecompasión me.

A decision tree is a classifier expressed as a recursive partition of the instance space.

- It consists of nodes that form a rooted tree
- Each internal node splits the instance space into two or more subspaces, according to a given discrete function of the attributes values
- Usually, each node is associated to a partition wrt a single attribute
- Each leaf is associated to a subspace and:
  - · either a class, representing the most appropriate prediction for all points in the subspace
  - or a vector of class probabilities

Unione delle regioni delle foglie copie teutro, per assegnere un punto and una classe scent lungs l'albas est assegner alla regione. Sulla foglia posso unche avere una distribusione di parbolitti delle classi.

a.a. 2021-2022 2/2



From delle feature.

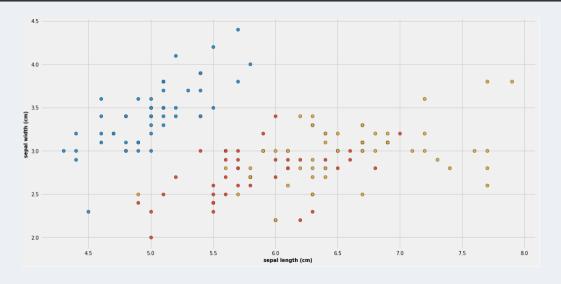
Nell'albero perdo informazione rispetto al taglio: devo precisae rispetto a che asse sto tagliando ed inoltre rispetto a quale valore sto tagliando, es:

- rispetto all'asse x
- per valore 7

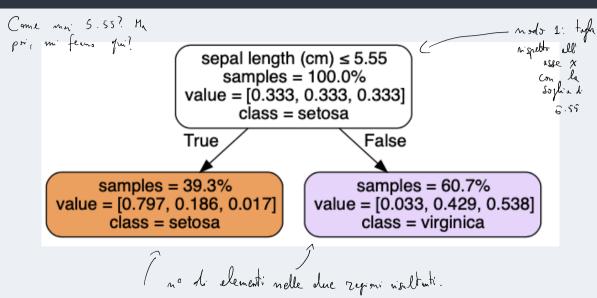
Supponiamo di avere anche assegnate le diverse zone alle due classi: le foglie avranno una etichetta che dice a quale classe va assegnato il punto.

Partendo da un x, es x=2.5 possiamo partire dalla radice e scendere facendo i confronti fino ad una foglia dove a questo punto trovo la classe associata.

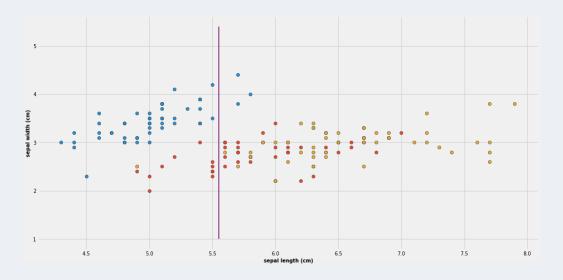
La decomposizione è sempre rispetto ad uno degli assi, sono tutte ortogonali fra loro, l'albero rappresenta la decomposizione ricorsiva che arriverà ad un certo numero di regioni con un certo criterio che dice quando fermarsi.



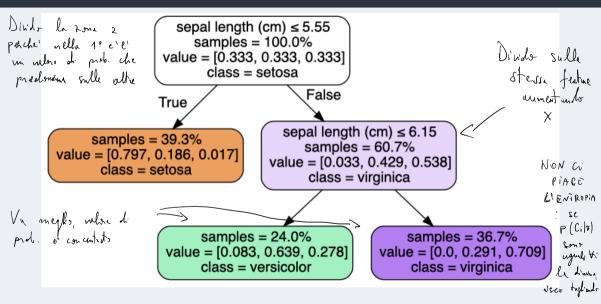
a.a. 2021-2022 3/20



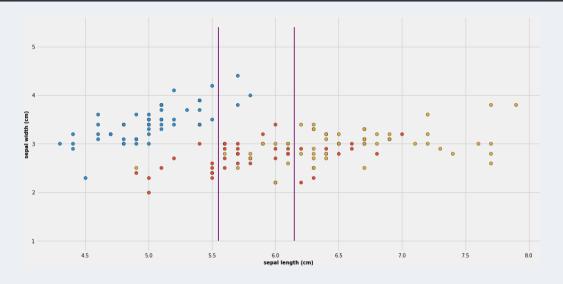
a.a. 2021-2022 4/20



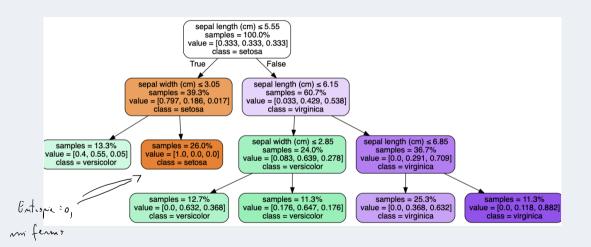
a.a. 2021-2022 5/20



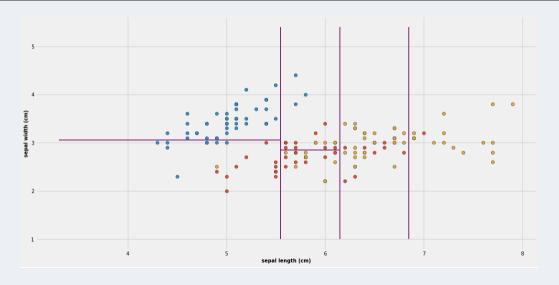
a.a. 2021-2022 6/2



a.a. 2021-2022 7/20



a.a. 2021-2022 8/20



a.a. 2021-2022 99

### **Decision tree: classification**

- $\odot$  Given an item  $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_d)^T$ , the decision tree is traversed starting from its root.
- $\odot$  At each node traversed, with associated feature  $x_i$  and function  $f_i$ , the value  $f_i(z_i)$  is computed to decide which is the next node to be considered, among the set of children nodes. This is equivalent to considering smaller and smaller subregions of the space of data.
  - An important case is when a threshold  $\theta_i$  is defined and a comparison between  $z_i$  and  $\theta_i$  is performed to decide which is the next node to be considered, among two children nodes.
- The procedure halts when a leaf node is reached. The returned prediction is given by the corresponding class, or derived by the class probabilities vector.

a.a. 2021-2022 10/20

### **Decision tree: construction**

Constenstia: forments una classe, quandants al mode dell'albens posso uven un'idea del parte viene et chichestrats come tele. es! punto e' usatosa pache' ampietra cepulo < 3.5 e ulterra < 5.5. Its un sprigatione del penche': classificatione più explainable.

The space of data is recursively partitioned by constructing the decision tree from root to leaves.

At each node:

su quale asse

- 1. How to perform a partition of the corresponding region (choosing feature and function)?
- 2. When to stop partitioning? How to assign information to leaves?

Non lu sons unime a regioni omogéner, mi fermo prima.

a.a. 2021-2022 11/

Costruiamo il classificatore, gli diamo un punto e questo ci dice che classe è. Vedendolo ad esempio in ambito meidoo, sulla base di dati come immagini di risonanze magnetiche il classificatore dice che puoi avere un problema.

Parlando però con un medico, manca il perché: quali sono gli elementi che fanno si che la risposta sia quella è l'explainability ovvero avere un sistema che non dia solo la predizione ma che dica anche sulla base di cosa è così.

Ci sono approcci che tendono a facilitarla ed approcci che la rendono più difficile: USA con sistema di classificazione che valutava se offrire benefici dando certe risposte. Guardando cosa accedeva si è scoperto che c'era un bias, offrendo meno queste opportunità alle persone di colore (MA GUARDA UN PO'.

PROPRIO IL BIAS RAZZIALE).

Decision Tree è più semplice.

Occorre quindi avere alla base un modo per capire come il sistema è arrivato a quella decisione, nel caso del

# Decision tree: partitioning at each node



Select the feature and function/threshold such that a given measure is maximized within the intersections of the training set with each subregion. Measures of class impurity within a set. To be minimized.

Impunta: quanto som lontum del futto che tuttigh elementi svum della stessa chisse.

a.a. 2021-2022 12/

### Inpurity measure

Given a random variable with discrete domain  $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$  and corresponding probabilities  $p = (p_1, \dots, p_k)$ , an impurity measure  $\phi: p \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  has the following properties

- $\odot \phi(p) \ge 0$  for all possible p
- $\odot$   $\phi(p)$  is minimum if there exists  $i, 1 \le i \le k$  such that  $p_i = 1$
- $\odot \phi(p)$  is maximum if  $p_i = 1/k$  for all i
- $\odot$   $\phi(p) = \phi(p')$  for all p' deriving from a permutation of p
- $\odot$   $\phi(p)$  is differentiable everywhere

Se tutte le

e guilprobabli.

a.a. 2021-2022 13/20

### Goodness of split

tolgo shi impuniti taghindo caso'

In our case, we consider the class of each item in *S*.

- ⊚ For any set S of items, the probability vector associated to S can be defined as  $p = \left(\frac{|S_1|}{|S|}, \dots, \frac{|S_k|}{|S|}\right)$ , where  $S_h \subseteq S$  is the set of elements of S belonging to class k.
- ⊚ Given a function  $f: S \mapsto \{1, ..., r\}$ , let  $s_i = \{x \in S | f(x) = i\}$  (that is,  $x \in s_i$  iff f(x) = i). The goodness of split of S wrt f is given by

$$\Delta_{\phi}(S,f) = |\overline{\phi(p_S)}| \sum_{i=1}^r p_i |\overline{\phi(p_{S_i})}|$$

that is, by the difference between the impurity of S and the mean of impurities of the subsets resulting from the application of f

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & &$$

Livello di imposito delli insiene pesa di pris selenationi

# Goodness of split

Il task dorrebbe essue hindre S cosi du une Dg (S,f) pri alte possible.

In practice, *f* is usually defined by considering a single feature and:

- $\odot$  if the feature is discrete, inducing a partition of its codomain in k subsets
  - · as a special case, the partition is among items with the same value for the considered feature
- o if it is continuous, inducing a partition of its codomain in a set of intervals, defined by thresholds
  - as a special case, a single threshold is given and f performs a binary partition on items in S



Done: confront are i helle di imparità dei un ano di di divide

a.a. 2021-2022 15/2

## Entropy and information gain

For any set S of items, let

s, let 
$$\text{mel most or cust}: \ H_S = -\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{|S_i|}{|S|} \log_2 \frac{|S_i|}{|S|}$$

be the entropy of S. Observe that the entropy is minimal (equal to 0) if all items of S belong to a same class, and maximal (equal to  $\log_2 k$ ) if all classes are represented in S by the same number of items

By using entropy as an impurity measure, the goodness of split is given by the information gain, defined
as follows.

The information gain wrt to a partition function f is the decrease of entropy from S to the mean of entropies of  $s_i$ 

$$IG(S, f) = H_S - \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{|s_j|}{|S|} H_{s_j}$$

.a. 2021-2022

#### Gini index

Gini index is used in many cases as a tool to measure divergence from equality. It is defined as

$$G_S = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{|S_i|}{|S|}\right)^2$$

The Gini gain wrt to a partition function f is the decrease of Gini index from S to the weighted sum of Gini indices of  $s_i$ 

$$GG(S, f) = G_S - \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{|s_j|}{|S|} G_{s_j}$$

17 / 20

# Other goodness of split measures

#### DKM

DKM is an impurity measure defined for binary classification

$$DKM_S = 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{|S_1|}{|S|}\right)\left(\frac{|S_2|}{|S|}\right)}$$

the corresponding gain is

$$DKMG(S, f) = DKM_S - \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{|s_j|}{|S|} DKM_{s_j}$$

#### Gain Ratio

A version of the information gain normalized wrt the original entropy

$$GR_S = \frac{IG(S, f)}{H_S}$$

Other measures can be defined and applied

a.a. 2021-2022 18/

### **Decision tree: leaves**

Anche qui a sons un criteri enquire su quanto fermansi.

Often, conditions for deciding when partitioning has to stopped are predefined (maximum tree depth, maximum number of leaves, number of items in a subregion).

When a leaf is reached, the corresponding class can be defined as the majority class in the intersection of the subregion and the training set.

a.a. 2021-2022 19/

## **Pruning**

- Early stopping tends to create small and underfitted decision trees.
- Loose stopping tends to generate large and overfitted trees.

Pruning methods can be applied to deal with the problem.

- 1. A loose stopping criterion is used, letting the decision tree overfit.
- The overfitted tree is cut back into a smaller tree by suitably removing branches that seem not to contribute to the generalization accuracy. Different subtrees are merged into single nodes, thus reducing the tree size.

a.a. 2021-2022 20/2