

32. Adevarat : \star Putem construi un arbore de decizie pentru orice funcție booleană. Pentru orice funcție putem construi un arbore care să aibă max 2^n frunze ~~unde~~ pentru cele n variabile de intrare. Astfel putem crea un arbore binar complet care parcurs în adâncime și fiecare varianță va reprezenta o instanță de test. (înălțimea = nr de variabile)

33.

$$\text{Set}(\text{all}) = [5+, 4-]$$

$$\text{Set}(S+) = [3+, 2-], \text{Set}(S-) = [2+, 2-]$$

$$\text{Set}(A+) = [5+, 1-], \text{Set}(A-) = [0+, 3-]$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\text{all}) &= H[5+, 4-] = \frac{1}{5+4} \log_2 \frac{(5+4)}{5^5 \cdot 4^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \log_2 \frac{9}{5^5 \cdot 4^4} = \cancel{0,71688536316} \\ &\quad 0,991076059 \end{aligned}$$

~~H(all)~~

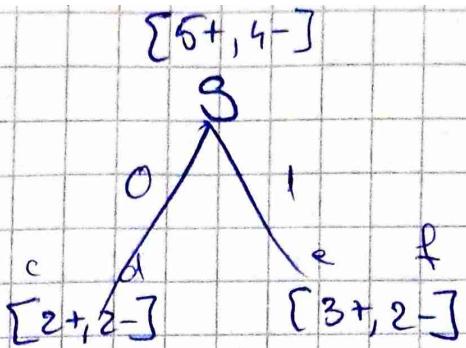
$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{H(S+)} &= H[3+, 2-] = \frac{1}{3+2} \log_2 \frac{(3+2)}{3^3 \cdot 2^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \log_2 \frac{8}{5} \cancel{5} \\ &= \cancel{0,71687} \\ &= \cancel{0,97095059446} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(S-) &= H[2+, 2-] = \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{4}{16} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{16} \cancel{16} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \cancel{2} \cancel{16} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{Comparison} & \frac{(3+2)}{3^3 \cdot 2^2} & : & \frac{(2+2)}{2^2 \cdot 2^2} & : & \frac{(5+1)}{5^5 \cdot 1^1} & : & \frac{(0+3)}{0^0 \cdot 3^3} \\ & 3^4 \cdot 2^2 & : & 2^4 \cdot 2^2 & : & 5^5 \cdot 1^1 & : & 0^0 \cdot 3^3 \end{array}$$

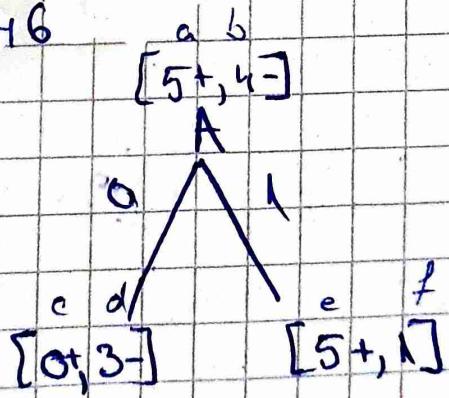
~~Alegem nützlich~~

~~Wiederholung~~



~~Hauptkriterium~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 iG_{\text{node, attribut}} &= \frac{1}{5+4} \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{5+4}{5^5 4^4} \right)^{5+4} - \frac{1}{5+4} \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{(2+2) \cdot (3+2)}{\Sigma 2^2 \cdot 3^3 2^2} \right)^{3+2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5+4} \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{(5+4)}{5^5 4^4} \right)^{5+4} \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 2^2}{(2+2)^{2+2}} \cdot \frac{3^3 \cdot 2^2}{(3+2)^{3+2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{5^5 4^4} \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 2^2}{(2+2)^{2+2}} \cdot \frac{3^3 \cdot 2^2}{(3+2)^{3+2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{5^5 4^4} \cdot \frac{4^2}{4^{4+2}} \cdot \frac{3^3 \cdot 2^2}{5^5} \right) \\
 &= 0,0072146
 \end{aligned}$$



~~Wiederholung~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 iG_{\text{node, attribut}} &= \frac{1}{5+4} \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{5+4}{5^5 4^4} \right)^{5+4} - \frac{1}{5+4} \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{(5+1)}{5^5 \cdot 1^1} \right)^{5+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \log_2 \left(\frac{(5+4)}{5^5 4^4} \right)^{5+4} \cdot \frac{5^5}{(5+1)^{5+1}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{5^5 4^4} \cdot \frac{5^5}{6^6} \right) \\
 &= 0,0518985352 \quad 0,5577277287
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 35 \text{ a. } & H(a+b) = \frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 \frac{a+b}{a} + \frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 \frac{a+b}{b} \\
 & = \frac{a}{a+b} (\log_2 a+b - \log_2 a) + \frac{b}{a+b} (\log_2 a+b - \log_2 b) \\
 & = \frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 a+b - \frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 a - \frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 a+b - \frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 b \\
 & = \frac{a+b}{a+b} \log_2 a+b - \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 a + \frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 b \right) \\
 & = \log_2 \frac{a+b}{a+b} \\
 & = \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 (a+b) - \frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 a - \frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 b \\
 & = \cancel{\frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 (a+b)} - \cancel{\frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 a} + \cancel{\frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 b} \\
 & \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 (a+b)} - \cancel{\frac{a}{a+b} \log_2 a} + \cancel{\frac{b}{a+b} \log_2 b} \\
 & = \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 \frac{a+b}{a} + \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 \frac{a+b}{b} \\
 & = \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 (a+b) - \left(\frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 a + \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 b \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 (a+b) - \frac{1}{a+b} (\log_2 a + \log_2 b) \\
 & = \frac{1}{a+b} \left(\log_2 (a+b) - \log_2 a^b \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{a+b} \log_2 \frac{(a+b)}{a^b b^a}
 \end{aligned}$$

37.

A B C D X

0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 1 0

0 0 1 0 0

0 0 1 1 1

0 1 0 0 0

0 1 0 1 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 1 1 1 A

1 0 0 0 0

1 0 0 1 0

1 0 1 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

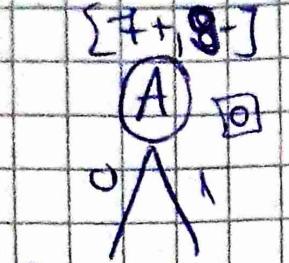
1 1 0 0 1

1 1 0 1 1

1 1 1 0 1

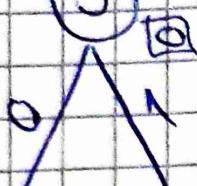
1 1 1 1 1

n



$[2+6-] [5+3-]$

$\{7+1, 9-1\}$



$[2+6-] [5+3-]$



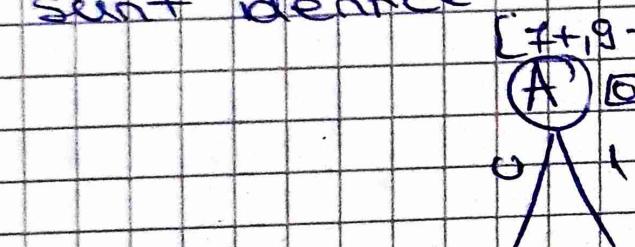
$[2+6-] [5+3-]$

$\{7+1, 9-1\}$



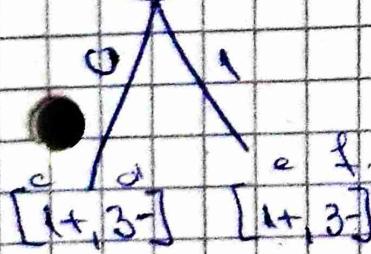
$[2+6-] [5+3-]$

Toate reprezentările pt. nodul rădăcină sunt identice



$a \ b$
 $[2+6-]$

$\{7+1, 9-1\}$



$c \ d$
 $[1+3-] [1+3-]$

$[2+6-] [5+3-]$

$\{2+1, 6-1\}$

$H=0$

$\{2+1, 6-1\}$

$\{0+4-] [2+2-$

$H=1$

$\{2+1, 6-1\}$

$\{1+3-] [2+2-$

simetrice

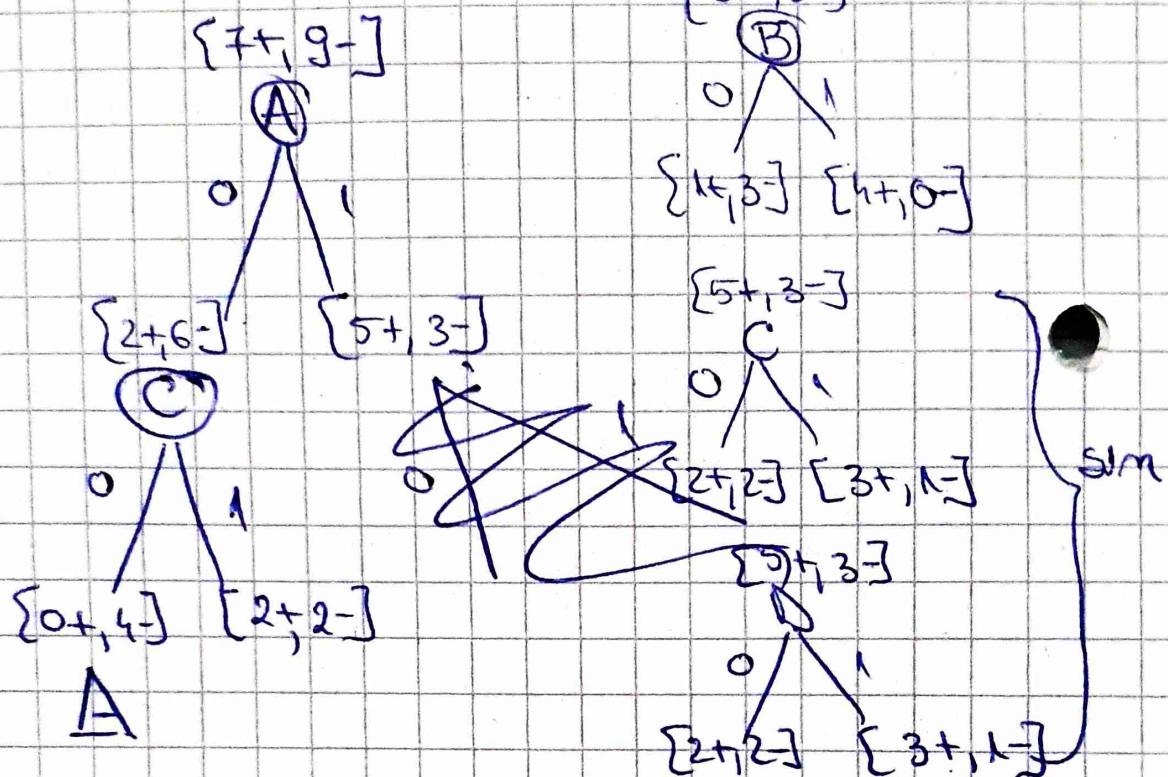
$$IG_{1/8} = \frac{1}{2+6} \log_2 \left(\frac{2+6}{2^2 6^6} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 2^7}{(1+3)^{1+3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \left(\frac{8}{2^2 6^6} \cdot \frac{2^7}{4^3} \right) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \left(\frac{8}{2^2 6^6} \cdot \frac{2^7}{4^3} \right) = 0$$

$$IG_{1,c} = \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \left(\frac{8^8}{2^2 \cdot 60} \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 2^2}{4^4} \right) = 0,3112$$

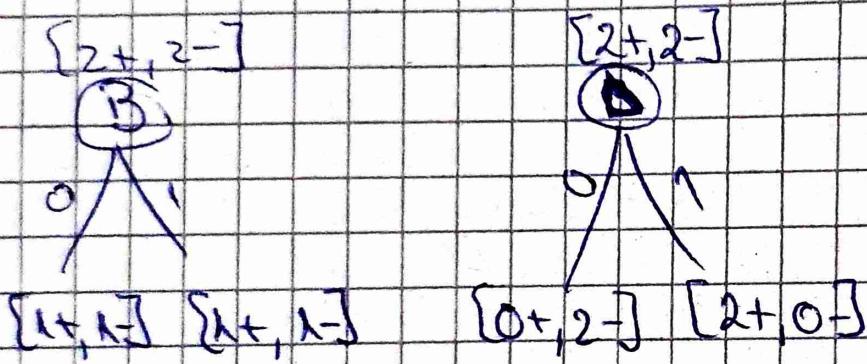
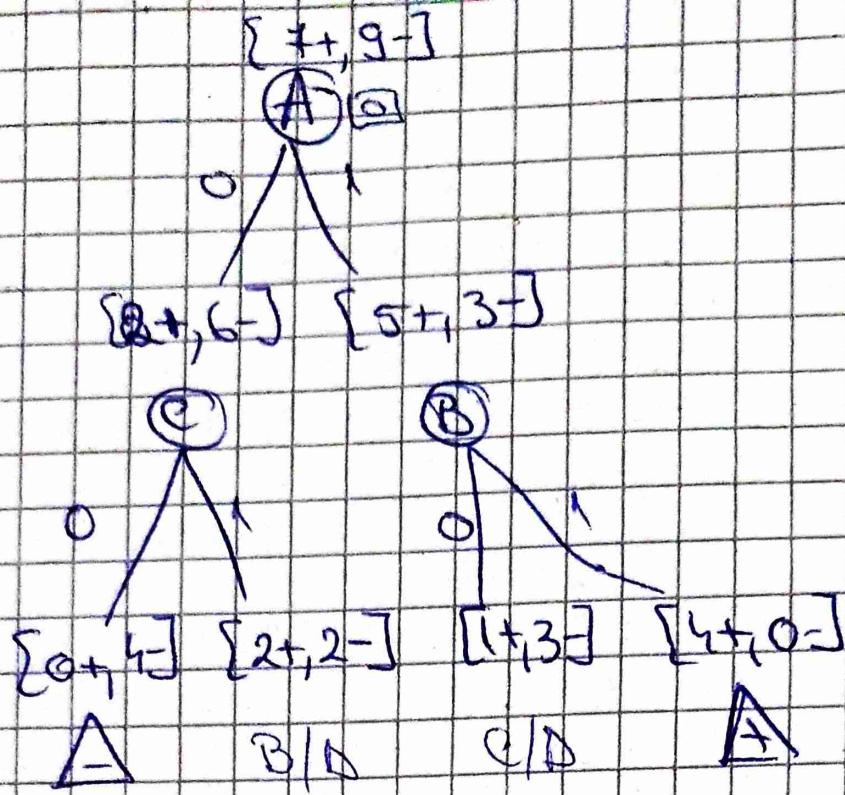
\Rightarrow alegem C. sau D.



$$\begin{aligned} IG_{1,B} &= \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \left(\frac{8^8}{3^3 5^5} \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 2^2}{4^4} \cdot \frac{3^1 1^1}{4^4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \left(\frac{8^8}{3^3 5^5} \cdot \frac{4^2}{4^4} \cdot \frac{3^1 1^1}{4^4} \right) \\ &= 0,5487 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} IG_{1,C} &= \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \left(\frac{8^8}{3^3 5^5} \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 2^2}{4^4} \cdot \frac{3^3 \cdot 1^1}{4^4} \right) \\ &= 0,048 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow alegem B



$$IG_{2|B} = \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \left(\frac{4^4}{2^2 2^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} IG_{2|D} &= \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \left(\frac{4^4}{2^2 2^2} \cdot \frac{0^0 \cdot 2^2}{2^2} \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 0^0}{2^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow a legen Δ

$\{1+, 3-\}$



$\{1+, 3-\}$



$\{0+, 2-\} \quad \{1+, 1-\}$

$\{0+, 2-\} \quad \{1+, 1-\}$

symetrice

putem alege ori C ori D.

$\{7+, 9-\}$



$\{2+, 6-\}$



$\{5+, 3-\}$



$\{0+, 4-\}$



$\{2+, 2-\}$



$\{1+, 3-\}$



$\{4+, 0-\}$



$\{0+, 2-\}$



$\{2+, 0-\}$



$\{0+, 2-\}$

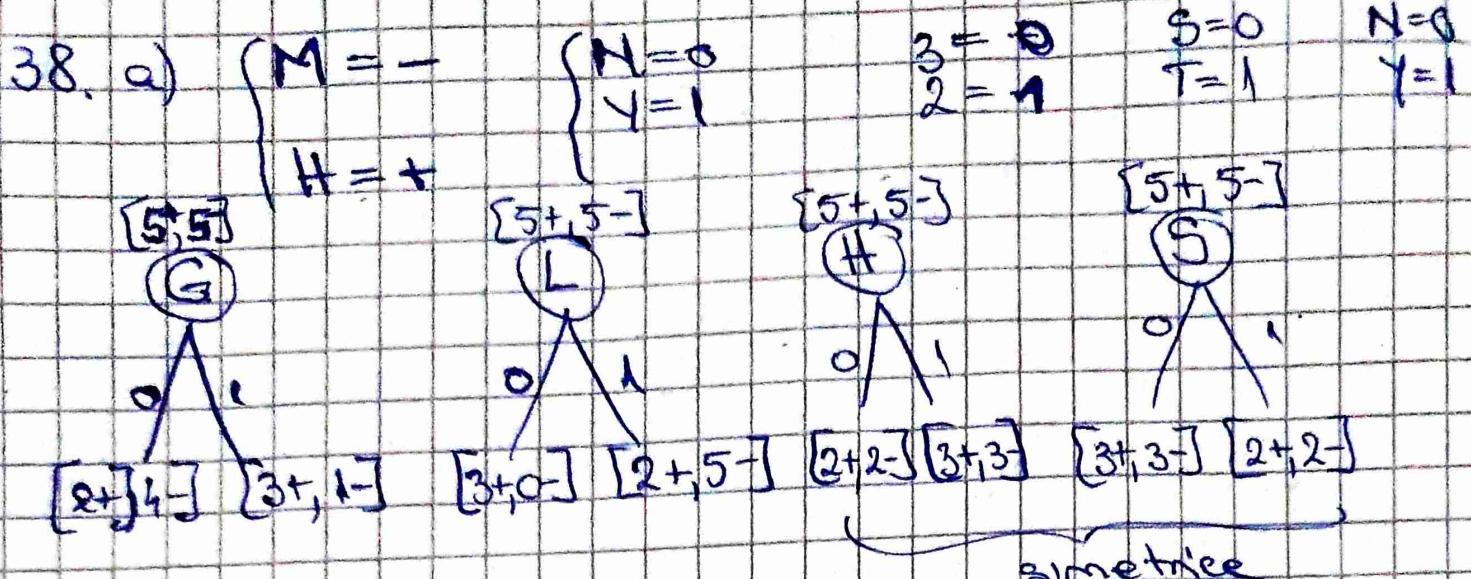


$\{1+, 1-\}$



$\{0+, 1-\} \quad \{0+, 0+\}$





~~WERT~~

$$IG_{DG} = \frac{1}{10} \log_2 \left(\frac{10^0}{5^5 5^5} \cdot \frac{2^2 4^4}{6^6} \cdot \frac{3^3 1^1}{4^4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \log_2 2,3703 = \frac{1,24506}{10} = 0,124506$$

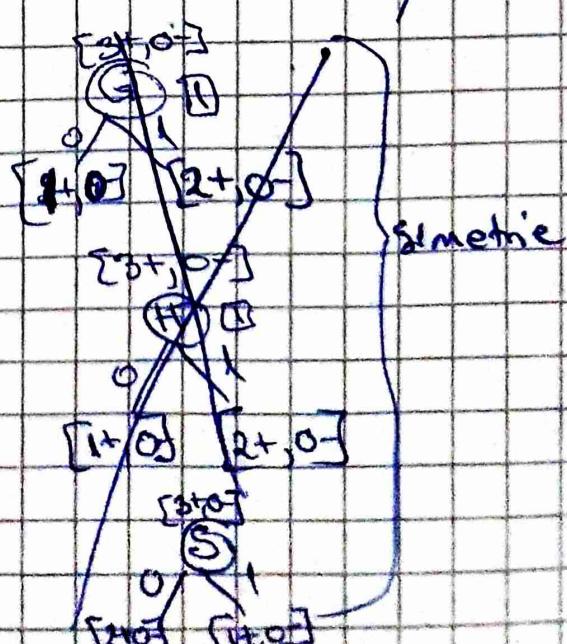
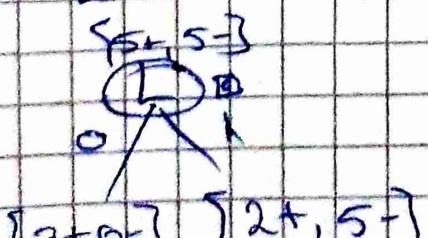
~~$IG_{OL} = \frac{1}{10} \log_2 \left(\frac{10^0}{5^5 5^5} \cdot \frac{2^2 4^4}{2^5 5^5} \right)$~~

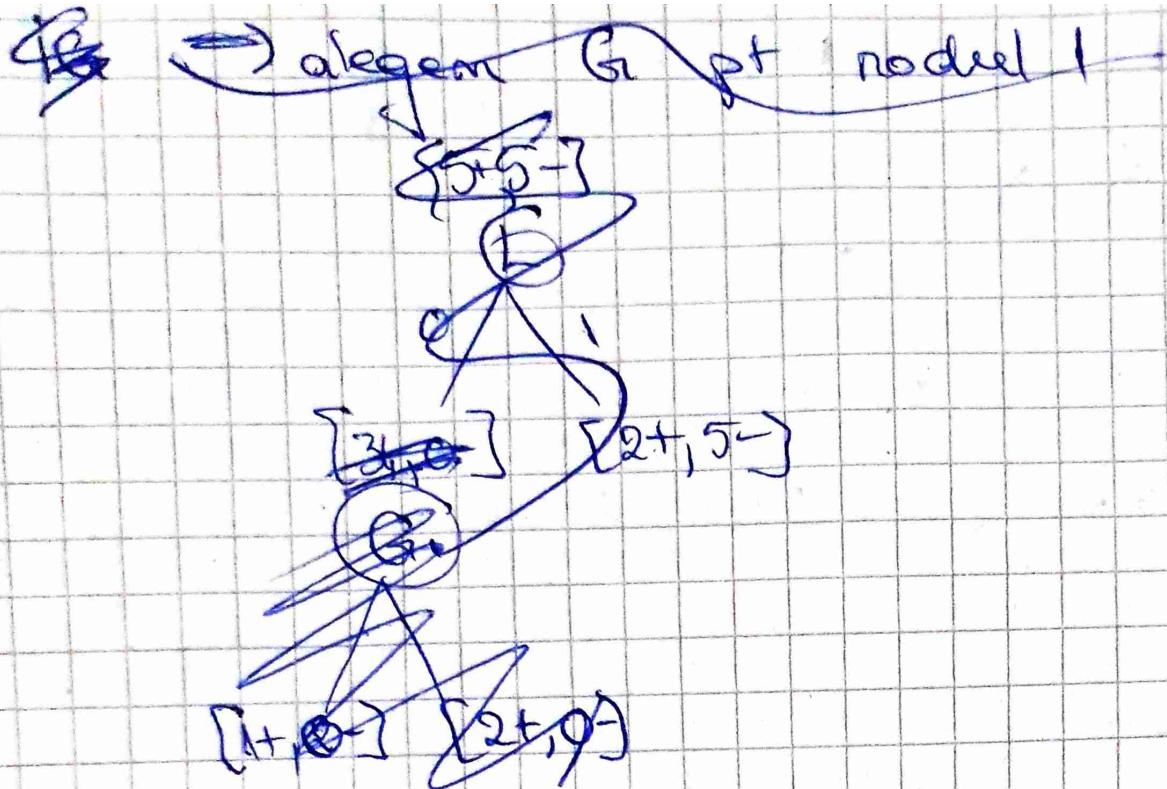
$$IG_{OL} = \frac{1}{10} \log_2 \left(\frac{10^0}{5^5 5^5} \cdot \frac{2^2 5^5}{7^7} \right) = 0,39581$$

$$IG_{OIH} = \frac{1}{10} \log_2 \left(\frac{10^0}{5^5 5^5} \cdot \frac{2^2 2^2}{4^4 2^2} \cdot \frac{3^3 3^3}{6^6} \right)$$

$$= 0,1$$

~~WERT~~ \rightarrow L - radars





$[2+, 5-]$



$[1+, 4-] [1+, 1-]$

$[2+, 5-]$



$[1+, 2-] [1+, 3-]$

$[2+, 5-]$



$[1+, 3-] [1+, 2-]$

simetrice

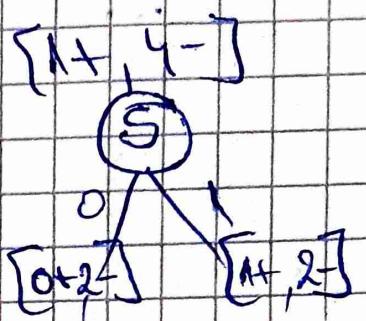
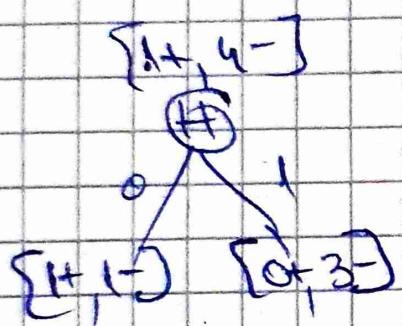
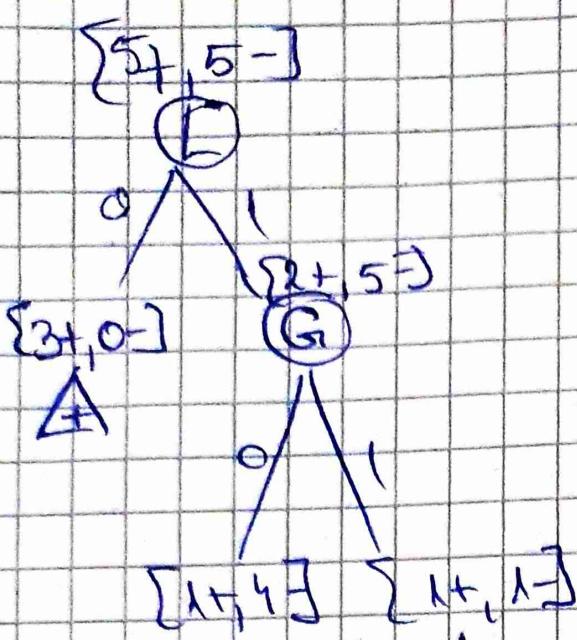
$$I(G_1/G_2) = \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \left(\frac{7^2}{2^2 \cdot 5^2} \cdot \frac{1^4 \cdot 4^4}{5^5} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2^2} \right)$$

$$= 0,06172$$

$$I(G_2/H) = \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \left(\frac{7^2}{2^2 \cdot 5^2} \cdot \frac{1^2 \cdot 2^2}{3^2} \cdot \frac{1^1 \cdot 3^1}{4^2} \right)$$

$$= 0,005971$$

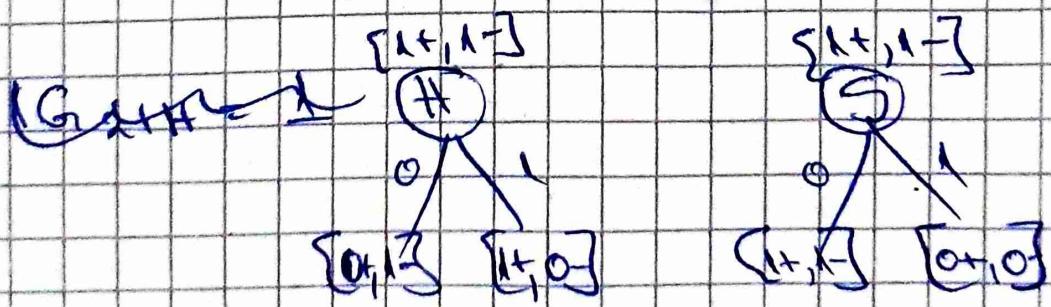
$\Rightarrow G_1 - \text{nod } 1$



$$iG_{21H} = \frac{1}{5} \log_2 \left(\frac{5^5}{4^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 0,32192$$

$$iG_{21S} = \frac{1}{5} \log_2 \left(\frac{5^5}{4^4} \cdot \frac{2^2}{3^3} \right) = 0,17094$$

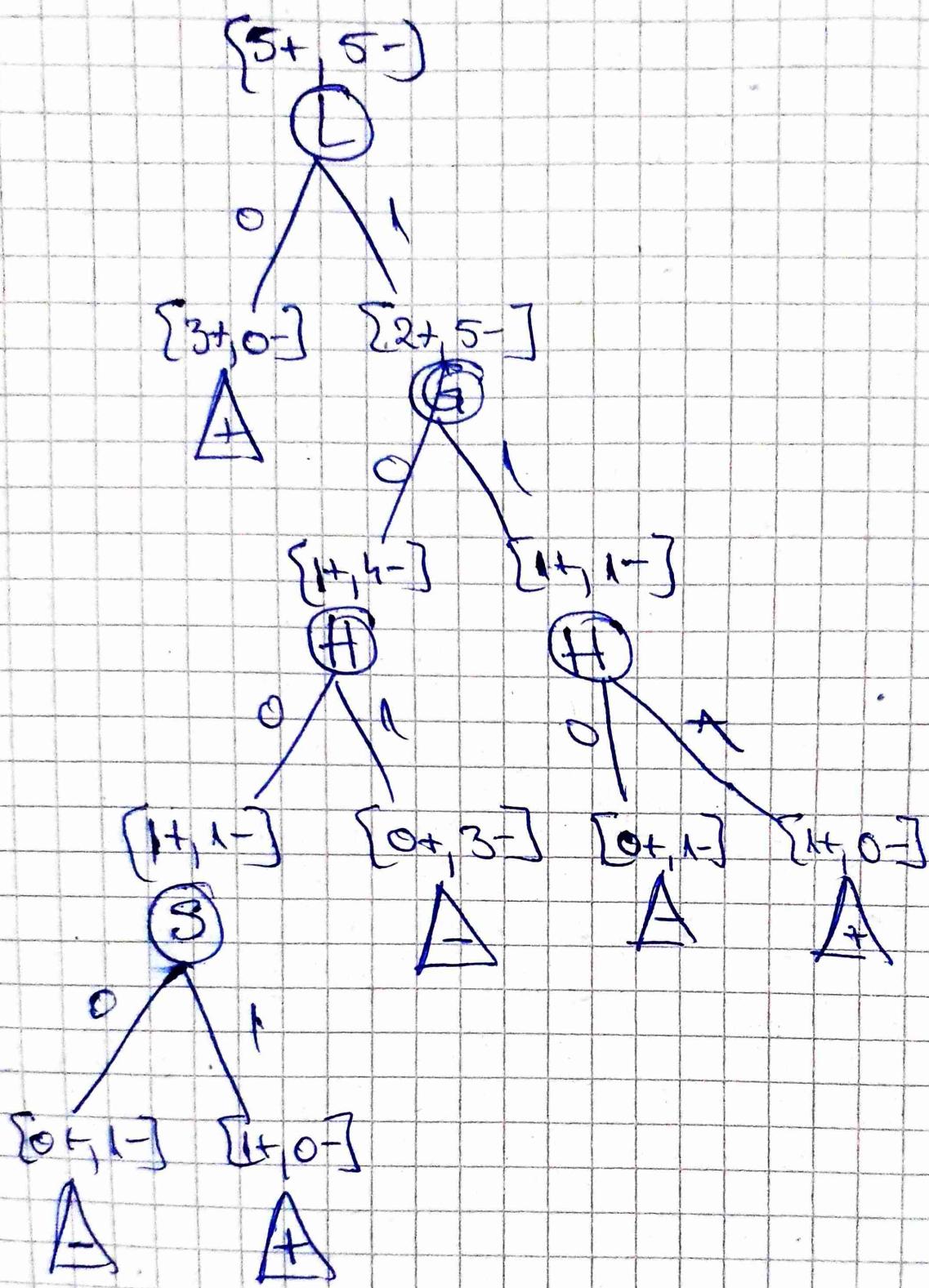
$\Rightarrow H - \text{need 2 pt } \{1, 4\}$



$$iG_{21H} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 = \frac{1}{2} = \cancel{\underline{\underline{0}}}$$

$$iG_{21S} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow H - \text{need 2 pt } \{1, 1\}$



if Legs = 3 then M;

else

if Legs = 2 and Green = N and Height = S

and Smelly = Y then M;

else

if Legs = 2 and Green = Y and Height = T

then M;

else H