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Part 2:

1. From pruning criterion is

$$C(T) = \sum_{\tau=1}^{|T|} Q_T(\tau) + \lambda |T|,$$

$$Q_T(\tau) = \sum_{k=1}^K p_{\tau k} \ln p_{\tau k}$$

We evaluate the cross-entropy

$$C_{\text{ent}}(T_A) = -2 \left( \frac{100}{400} \ln \frac{100}{400} + \frac{300}{400} \ln \frac{300}{400} \right) + 2\lambda \simeq 1.12 + 2\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\text{ent}}(T_B) &= -\frac{400}{400} \ln \frac{400}{400} - \frac{200}{400} \ln \frac{200}{400} - \frac{0}{400} \ln \frac{0}{400} - \frac{200}{400} \ln \frac{200}{400} + 2\lambda \\ &\simeq 0.69 + 2\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Finally, From pruning criterion for the Gini index is

$$C(T) = \sum_{z \in T} Q_z(T) + \lambda |T|,$$

$$Q_z(T) = \sum_{k=1}^K p_{zk} (1 - p_{zk})$$

$$C_{\text{Gini}}(T_A) = 2 \left[ \frac{300}{400} \left( 1 - \frac{300}{400} \right) + \frac{100}{400} \left( 1 - \frac{100}{400} \right) \right] + 2\lambda = \frac{3}{4} + 2\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\text{Gini}}(T_B) &= \frac{400}{400} \left( 1 - \frac{400}{400} \right) + \frac{200}{400} \left( 1 - \frac{200}{400} \right) + \frac{0}{400} \left( 1 - \frac{0}{400} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{200}{400} \left( 1 - \frac{200}{400} \right) + 2\lambda = \frac{1}{2} + 2\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see that, while both trees have the same missclassification rate,  $T_B$  is better in terms of cross-entropy as well as Gini index.

2.

Derivative =

$$E_{x,t}[e^{-ty(x)}] = \sum_t \int e^{-ty(x)} p(t|x) p(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y(x)} E_{x,t}(e^{-ty(x)}) = - \sum t e^{(-ty(x))} p(t|x) p(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ e^{y(x)} p(t=-1|x) - e^{-y(x)} p(t=+1|x) \right\} p(x) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Make zero into the equation (1),

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{p(t=+1|x)}{p(t=-1|x)}$$