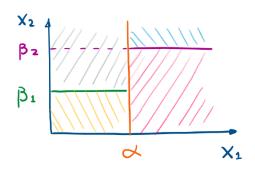
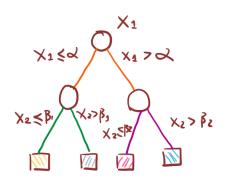
CART Note

Zengchang Qin

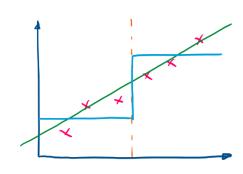
CART - classification and Regression Tree

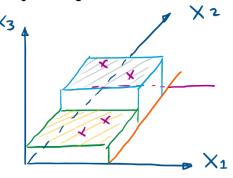
1) We have learned that a decision tree is a model that divides the input space into a few regions.





2) If we only consider one-dimensional variable X. how can we use a tree model for regression?





3) Given training data $D = f(x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}) \cdots (x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})$ We hope to learn a CART tree that minimize the following cost function:

Loss =
$$\min_{j,s} \left[\min_{C_2} L(y^{(i)}, C_1) + \min_{C_2} L(y^{(i)}, C_2) \right]$$

Where $C_m = \text{ave}(y_i | x_i \in R_m)$
 $C_1 \qquad C_2 \qquad C_2 \qquad C_2$

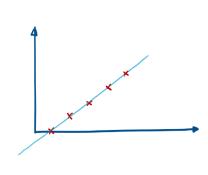
In the CART Model, we need to find the best variable Xj and Cut point S in order to minimize the loss function. We can tewrite the loss by:

Loss =
$$\min_{\hat{g} \in S} \left[\min_{C_1} \sum_{x \in R_2(\hat{g}, s)} (y^{(i)} - C_1)^2 + \min_{C_2} \sum_{x \in R_2(\hat{g}, s)} (y^{(i)} - C_2)^2 \right]$$

where
$$R_1(j,s) = \{x \mid x_j \leq s\}$$

 $R_2(j,s) = \{x \mid x_j > s\}$
 $C_m = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{x \in R_m(j,s)} y^{(i)}, m = 1, 2$

4) An example:



Given
$$S = 1.5$$

 $R_1 = \{0\}$ $C_1 = 0$
 $R_2 = \{1, 2, 3, \cdots 9\}$ $C_2 = 5$
Loss(1.5) = $0^2 + \frac{9}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{2} (i-5)^2$
...

When $S = 4.5$
 $R_1 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ $C_1 = 1.5$
 $R_2 = \{4.5, 6.9\}$ $C_2 = 6.5$
Loss(4.5) = $\sum_{i=0}^{3} (i-1.5)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{9} (j-6.5)^2$

We need to calculate Loss (s) for $S=1.5, 2.5 \cdots 9.5$ to find the best cut point s. If we have more than one variable, we need to Search $(j=1, 2 \cdots n)$ with best cut point S_{δ} .