# A Decision Tree

## 2. Splitting

It is a process of dividing a node into two or more sub-nodes.

#### 4. Leaf/ Terminal Node

The node that does not split is called a Leaf or Terminal node.

## 5. Pruning

When we remove sub-nodes of a decision node, this process is called pruning.

#### 1. Root Node

It represents entire population or sample and this further gets divided into two or more homogeneous sets.

### 3. Decision Node

When a sub-node splits into further sub-nodes, it is called a decision node.

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New		1	IN

$$I.G = \frac{P}{P+N} \log_2(\frac{P}{P+N}) - \frac{N}{P+N} \log_2(\frac{N}{P+N})$$

$$\frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \log x - E(A) \right)}{\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \log x - \frac{\log x}{\log x} \right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \cdot G = -\left[\frac{5}{10} \log_2(\frac{5}{10}) + \frac{5}{10} \log_2(\frac{5}{10})\right] \\
= -\left[0.5 \times \log_2(\frac{5}{10}) + 0.5 \log_2(\frac{5}{10})\right] \\
= -\left[0.5 \times (-1 \log_2(\frac{5}{10}) + 0.5 \times (-1 \log_2(\frac{5}{10}))\right] \\
= -\left[-0.5 - 0.5\right] = -\left[-1\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \cdot G = 1$$

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Gain (Age) - 0.60  Down  Gain (competition) - 0.124					
Gaim (Type) -> 0					
$(T \cdot G = 1)$					

