# 多元统计 10

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## 1 Question 9.2

#### 1.1 树的构造

library(rpart)

```
library(rpart.plot)
cleveland <- read.table("cleveland.txt", header = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = T)</pre>
cleveland <- cleveland[,-15]</pre>
out <- rpart(diag~ .,data = cleveland)</pre>
rpart.plot(out,type = 1,extra = 1,roundint = FALSE)
   n= 296
   node), split, n, loss, yval, (yprob)
        * denotes terminal node
    1) root 296 136 buff (0.54054054 0.45945946)
      2) thal=norm 163 36 buff (0.77914110 0.22085890)
       4) ca< 0.5 114 12 buff (0.89473684 0.10526316) *
        5) ca>=0.5 49 24 buff (0.51020408 0.48979592)
        10) cp=abnang, angina, notang 29
                                        7 buff (0.75862069 0.24137931) *
        3) thal=fix,rev 133 33 sick (0.24812030 0.75187970)
        6) cp=abnang, angina, notang 44 21 buff (0.52272727 0.47727273)
        12) ca< 0.5 27 8 buff (0.70370370 0.29629630) *
                       4 sick (0.23529412 0.76470588) *
        13) ca>=0.5 17
        7) cp=asympt 89 10 sick (0.11235955 0.88764045)
        14) oldpeak< 0.55 21
                              8 sick (0.38095238 0.61904762)
          28) thatach< 149 7
                              2 buff (0.71428571 0.28571429) *
           15) oldpeak>=0.55 68 2 sick (0.02941176 0.97058824) *
```

图 1: 输出结果

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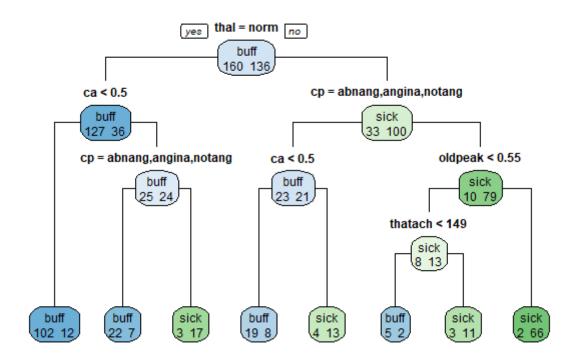


图 2: cleveland 分类树

使用 Gini 指数为原则的构造的树的结果见上,与书上使用熵的结果存在差异。相同点是都是以 tahl 变量作为第一次分裂的条件,且树的深度都为 5;不同点是在变量的选择上,Gini 指数构造的树没有使用 age 和 exang 两个变量,且分裂的位置有所不同

• 误判率

```
prediction <- predict(out,data=cleveland,type = "class")
table(cleveland$diag,prediction)
mean(cleveland$diag!=prediction)</pre>
```

表 1: 预测结果

48 12 9 107

回代结果见表1,可以计算得到回代的误判率为 41/296 = 0.1385135, 其中有 12 个 buff 被误判为 sick, 29 个 sick 被误判为 buff。误判率高于熵构造的树

## 1.2 age 的最佳分割

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```
Age <- sort(cleveland$age)
L_Buff \leftarrow c(); L_Sick \leftarrow c(); B_Buff \leftarrow c(); B_Sick \leftarrow c() \# initialize
for (i in Age) {
 L_Buff <- c(L_Buff,sum(cleveland$diag[cleveland$age <= i]=='buff'))</pre>
 L_Sick <- c(L_Sick, sum(cleveland$diag[cleveland$age <= i] == 'sick'))
 B_Buff <- c(B_Buff,sum(cleveland$diag[cleveland$age > i]=='buff'))
  B_Sick <- c(B_Sick,sum(cleveland$diag[cleveland$age > i]=='sick'))
} # storage all situations of split
tao_1 \leftarrow 1 - (L_Buff/(L_Buff+L_Sick))^2 - (L_Sick/(L_Buff+L_Sick))^2 \# impurity of left node
tao_r \leftarrow 1 - (B_Buff/(B_Buff+B_Sick))^2 - (B_Sick/(B_Buff+B_Sick))^2 \# impurity of right node
tao <- 1-((L_Buff+B_Buff)/nrow(cleveland))^2 -</pre>
    ((L_Sick+B_Sick)/nrow(cleveland))^2 # impurity of parent node
delta <- tao - tao_l*((L_Buff+L_Sick)/nrow(cleveland)) -</pre>
    tao_r*((B_Buff+B_Sick)/nrow(cleveland)) # goodness-of-split
## plot
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(Age,tao_l, type="l", col="blue",
     xlab="Age at split", ylab = expression(i(tau)))
points(Age,tao_r, type="1", col="red")
legend("bottom",legend = c("Left","Right"),
       lty = 1,col=c("blue", "red"),
       )
plot(Age,delta,type="1", col="red",
     xlab="Age at split", ylab = "Goodness of split")
Age[which.max(delta)]
```

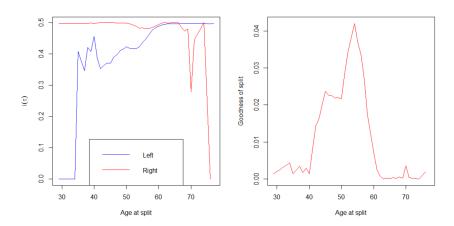


图 3:  $i(\tau_L)$ (蓝色)和  $i(\tau_R)$ (红色)(左)和最佳分割  $\Delta i(s,\tau)$ (右)

从图3的左图可以看出,  $i(\tau_R)$  在 age=70 时有一个显著下降; 而从右图可以看到 goodness-of-split 最大值在 age=54,这都与书上的结果一致。综上,age 的最佳分割在 age=54 处

 $2 \quad QUESTION \ 9.4$ 

## 2 Question 9.4

记第一种分割的树为  $T_1$ , 第二种树为  $T_2$ , 根节点为  $\tau$ , 其左右子结点分别为  $\tau_L$  和  $\tau_R$ . 两种树的分裂情况见表2

表 2: 两种树的分裂情况

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
$ au_R = 100 = 300 = 400 =  au_R = 20$		disease	no disease	total
	$ au_L$	300	100	400
total 400 400 800 total 40	$ au_R$	100	300	400
	total	400	400	800

(a) 树  $T_1$  的分裂情况

#### (b) 树 $T_2$ 的分裂情况

### 2.1 Resubstitution Error Rate

$$R^{re}(T_1) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$R^{re}(T_2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

所以树 T<sub>1</sub> 和 T<sub>2</sub> 的 Resubstitution Error Rate 相等

### 2.2 Goodness-of-Split

为了判断哪种分裂更适合未来树的生长,这里我们采用 good-of-split, 即  $\Delta i(s,\tau)$  进行判断,其中 impurtiy function  $i(\cdot)$  采用 Gini diversity index

• 树 T<sub>1</sub>

$$\begin{split} i(\tau) &= 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ i(\tau_L) &= i(\tau_R) = 1 - (\frac{3}{4})^2 - (\frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{3}{8} \\ \Delta i(s,\tau) &= i(\tau) - \frac{1}{2}i(\tau_L) - \frac{1}{2}i(\tau_R) = \frac{1}{8} \end{split}$$

树 T<sub>2</sub>

$$i(\tau) = 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i(\tau_L) = 1 - (\frac{1}{3})^2 - (\frac{2}{3})^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$i(\tau_R) = 1 - 1^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta i(s, \tau) = i(\tau) - \frac{3}{4}i(\tau_L) - \frac{1}{4}i(\tau_R) = \frac{1}{6}$$

树  $T_1$  的 goodness-of-split 小于  $T_2$ , 所以第二种分裂更适合未来树的生长

3 QUESTION 9.8

## 3 Question 9.8

• 读取数据, 并将数据集进行随机分割, 70% 的数据放入训练集, 30% 放入测试集

```
library(MASS)
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)

vehicle <- read.table("vehicle3.txt", header = T)
vehicle <- vehicle[,-20]

# partitioning
set.seed(1234)
ind <- sample(2,nrow(vehicle),replace = T,prob = c(0.7,0.3))
traintset <- vehicle[ind==1,]
testset <- vehicle[ind==2,]</pre>
```

• 生成树并作图

```
# build the tree
ct_vehicle <- rpart(class~ .,data = traintset)
ct_vehicle
summary(ct_vehicle)

## plot
plot(ct_vehicle,uniform = T,branch = 0.6,margin = 0.1)
text(ct_vehicle,all = T,use.n = T,cex = 0.75,pos=3)</pre>
```

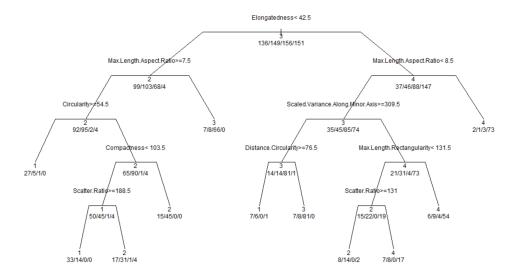


图 4: vehicle 分类树

如图4所示,生成的树一共进行了 10 次分割,深度为 5。由 rpart() 函数的默认设置可知,此时的 complexity parameter:  $\alpha=0.01$ 。进一步,我们可以查看不同的 CP 值对应的分割情况及误差大小

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```
## complexity parameter
printcp(ct_vehicle)
```

```
CP nsplit rel error
                            xerror
1 0.215596
                    1.00000 1.05275 0.023291
2 0.133028
                1
                    0.78440 0.81193 0.027362
                    0.65138 0.71560 0.027862
3 0.091743
                2
4 0.050459
                4
                    0.46789 0.52064 0.027134
5 0.021789
                5
                    0.41743 0.45872 0.026394
6 0.016055
                7
                    0.37385 0.46330 0.026458
7 0.013761
                    0.35780 0.46101 0.026426
                8
8 0.010000
                    0.33028 0.44495 0.026194
               10
```

图 5: CP 的不同情况

很明显,随着 CP 的减小,误差也越来越小,但同时,分割次数也越来越多,会使树很复杂

• 剪枝

根据图5, 我们选择 CP=0.013761 来进行剪枝

```
pr_cp <- ct_vehicle$cptable[,1]
prune_tree <- prune(ct_vehicle,cp=pr_cp[7])
prediction <- predict(prune_tree,testset, type = "class")
plot(prune_tree,uniform = T,branch = 0.6,margin = 0.1)
text(prune_tree,all = T, use.n = T, cex = 0.75,pos=3)</pre>
```

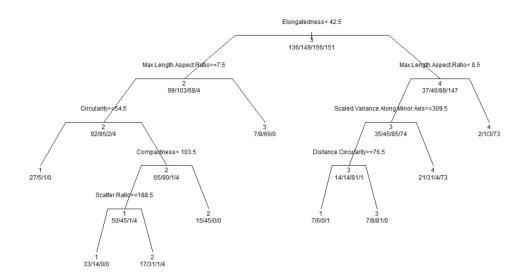


图 6: 剪枝后的树

剪枝后,生成树见图6,树的分割次数为8,为了比较剪枝后的树的好坏,我们将测试集的数据代入,比较剪枝前和剪枝后的误判率

• 误判率

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```
# without pruning
re <- predict(ct_vehicle, testset, type = "class")
mean(testset$class!=re)
# prune
prediction <- predict(prune_tree,testset, type = "class")
mean(testset$class!=prediction)</pre>
```

计算得到剪枝前的误判率为 0.3110236, 剪枝后的误判率为 0.3188976。剪枝后误判率增加, 但是只增加了 0.0007 左右, 处于可接受的范围, 若需要分类树更为简洁, 则可以选择剪枝过后的分类树

注: 还可以进一步选择更大的 CP 值进行剪枝, 但误判率会增加, 当 CP=0.016055 时, 误判率为 0.3464567, 误判率增长较大, 所以不再进一步剪枝