# 实验二决策树的实现

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## 1 伪代码

```
Algorithm 1 PLApredict(X,W,b)
Input: X:输入数据, W: 权重, b:常数偏置
Output: Y:预测值
reurn Sign(W*X+b)
```

#### **Algorithm 2** PLAtrain(X, l, W, b, iters, $\eta$ )

```
Input: X: 输入 ;l: 标签; iters:迭代次数; \eta:学习率
Output: W,b: 更新后的W,b
  N \leftarrow len(X)
  iter, i \leftarrow 0
  while iter \leq iters do
     y \leftarrow label[i]
     x \leftarrow X[i]
     //找到误分类点
     if predict(x,W,b) != y then
       iter \leftarrow iter + 1
       //对W进行梯度下降更新
       dW \leftarrow -y * x
       W \leftarrow W - \eta * dW
     end if
     i \leftarrow (i+1)\%N
  end while
  return W,b
```

#### Algorithm 3 LRpredict(X, W, b)

```
Input: X:输入数据, W: 权重, b:常数偏置 Output: Y:预测值 Y1 \leftarrow W * X + b Y \leftarrow \frac{1}{1+e^{-Y1}} return Y
```

### Algorithm 4 LRtrain(X, l, W, b, iters, $\eta$ )

```
Input: X: 输入;l: 标签; iters:迭代次数; \eta:学习率
Output: W,b: 更新后的W,b
N \leftarrow len(X)
iter, i \leftarrow 0
for iter \leftarrow 0 to iters do
p \leftarrow \operatorname{predict}(X,W,b)
// \text{对W进行梯度下降更新}
dW \leftarrow \sum_{i=0}^{N} X_i * (-l_i + p_i)
dW \leftarrow \frac{dW}{N}
W \leftarrow W - \eta * dW
end for
return W,b
```

### Algorithm 5 Gini(d)

```
Input: d: dataset

Output: gini

// 分成不同的类

spData \leftarrow \text{split } d \text{ with different label}

N \leftarrow len(d)

计算这些类的比重

freqs \leftarrow \frac{len(dset)}{N} \ \forall dset \in spData

return 1 - \sum_{freq \in freqs} freq^2
```

#### **Algorithm 6** Gini(d, attr)

```
Input: d: dataset, attr: split attr

Output: gini

// 像前一个算法一样分裂数据集

spData \leftarrow split d \text{ with val} \in attr

N \leftarrow len(d)

freqs \leftarrow \frac{len(dset)}{N} \ \forall dset \in spData

gini \leftarrow 0

for i \leftarrow 0 \ to \ len(freqs) \ do

gini += freqs[i] * Gini(spData[i]);

end for

return gini
```

#### Algorithm 7 buildTree(root, d, alg)

```
Input: d: dataset, root:决策树根, alg:计算信息熵的算法
  if d.attr == null or only one label in d.labels then
    这是一片叶子
    root['attr']='leaf', root['val']=vote_max(d.labels)
    return root
  else
    best \leftarrow -inf;
    bestattr \leftarrow ";
    //根据给定的算法找出最优的属性
    for all attr \in d.attr do
       best \leftarrow alg(d, attr);
       bestattr \leftarrow argmax(best, attr);
    end for
    //然后对最优属性进行分裂,对子节点进行迭代
    root['attr'] \leftarrow bestattr
    spData \leftarrow d splitted by bestattr;
    for sub \in spData do
       root['val'] \leftarrow buildTree(root['val'], sub, alg);
    end for
  end if
Output: root
```

### Algorithm 8 predict(root, data)

```
Input: root: 決策树树根, data: 待预测的数据
Output: predVal: 预测值
cur \leftarrow root
//当前不是叶子时,进行搜索
attr \leftarrow cur['attr']
while attr != 'leaf' do
//进入data[attr]对应的一支分枝
cur \leftarrow cur['val'][data[attr]]
attr \leftarrow cur['attr']
end while
//返回叶子的预测label
return cur['val']
```