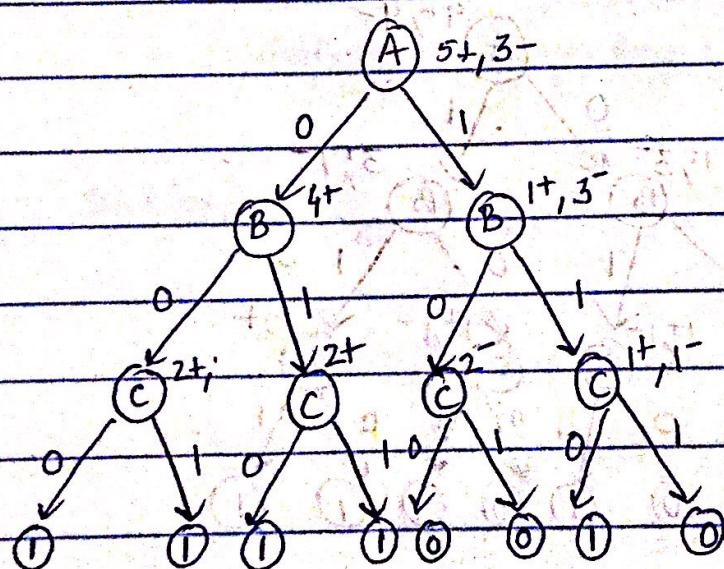
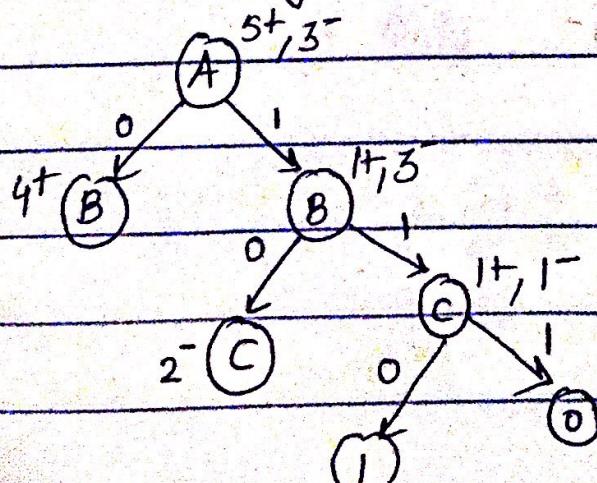


$$1.9) Y = (\overline{A} \vee B) \wedge (\overline{C} \wedge A)$$

A	B	C	\overline{A}	$(\overline{A} \vee B)$	$(\overline{C} \wedge A)$	$\overline{Y}(\overline{C} \wedge A)$	$(\overline{A} \vee B) \wedge (\overline{C} \wedge A)$
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1



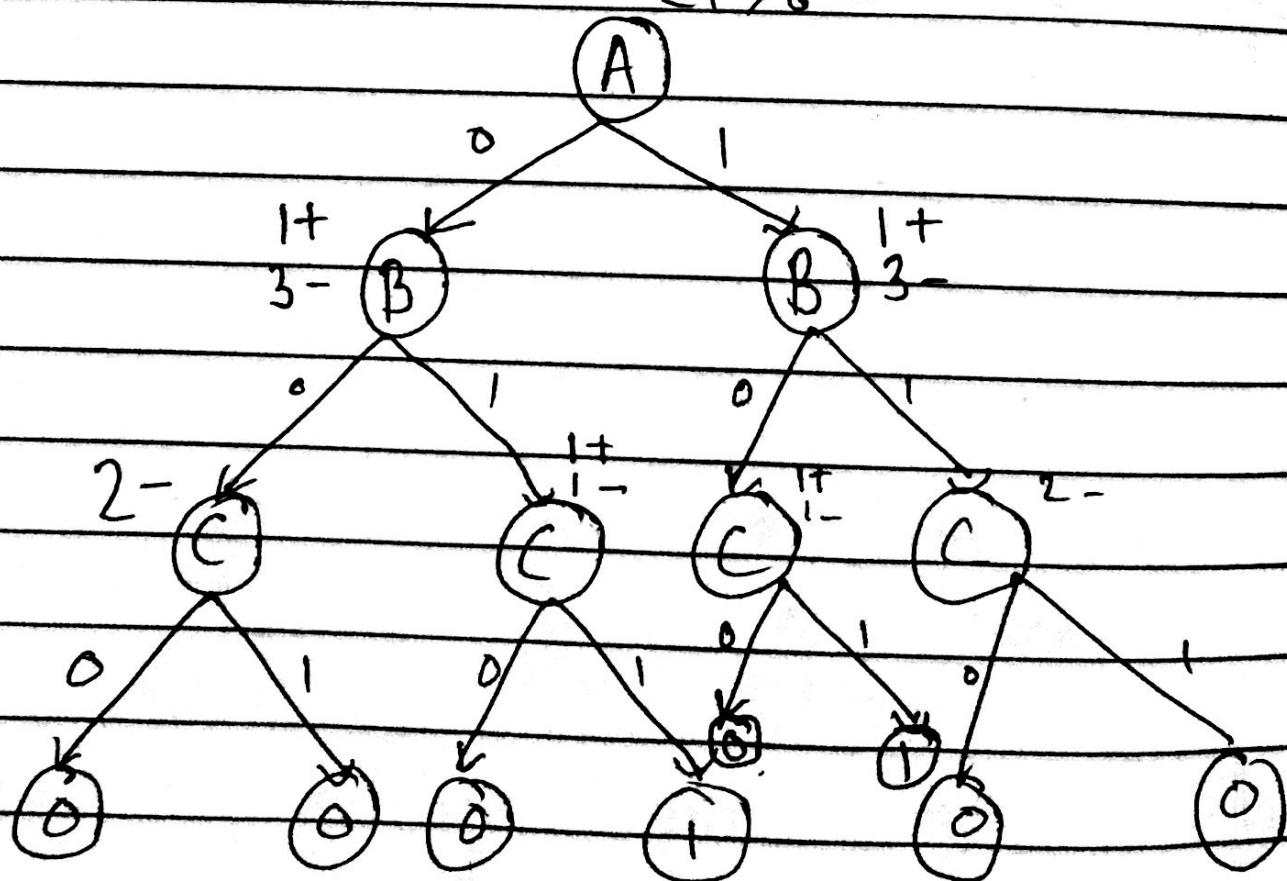
Minimization, (to get pure nodes)



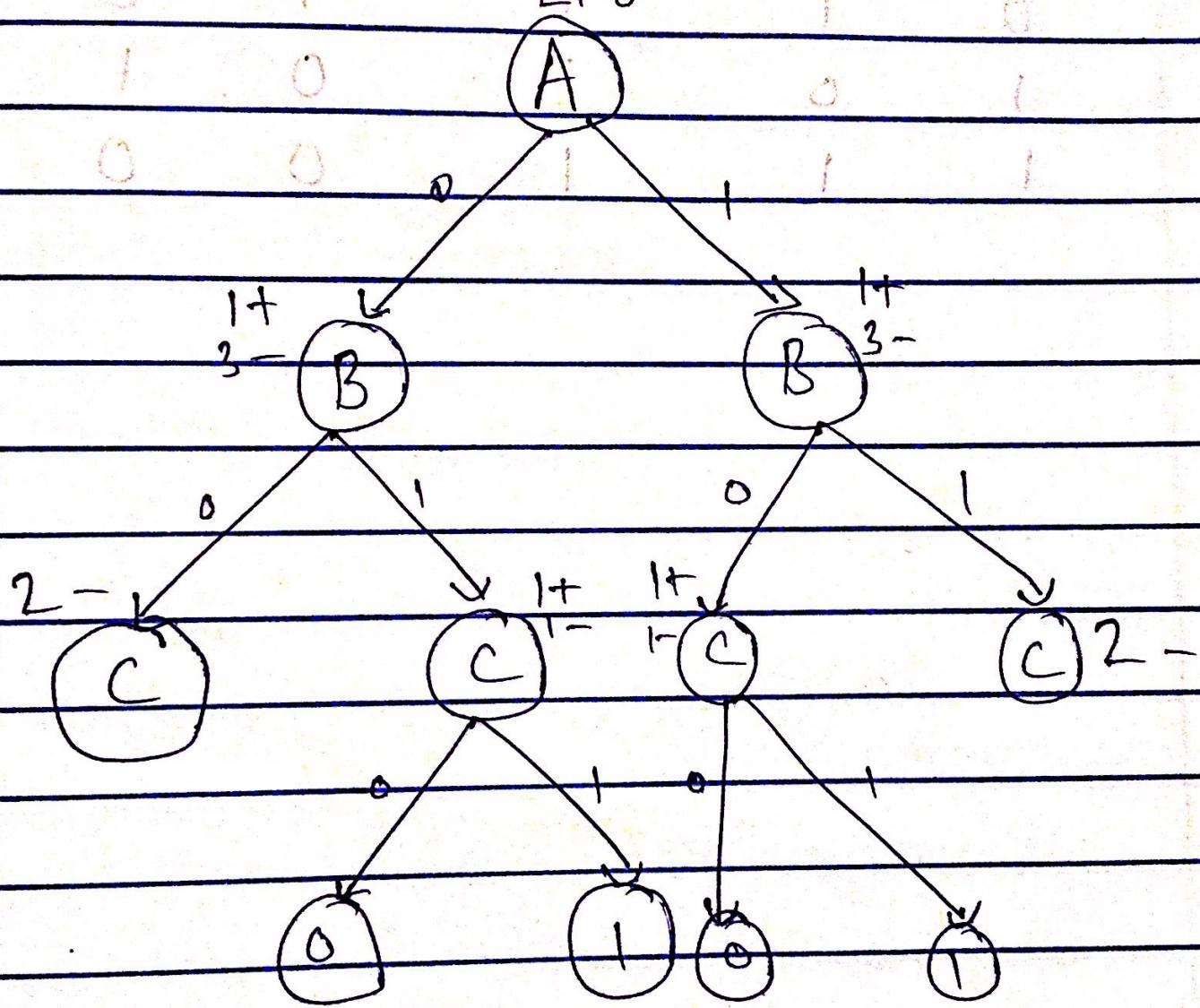
b) $Y = (A \oplus B) \wedge C$

A	B	C	$A \oplus B$	$A \oplus B \wedge C$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0

2+, 6-

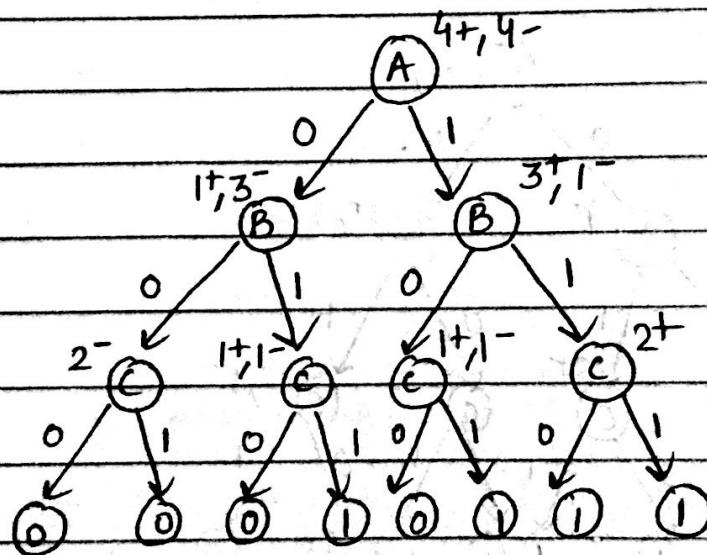


Hence, now we can minimize the nodes in the decision tree. Hence, we can stop splitting when the nodes become 'pure'.

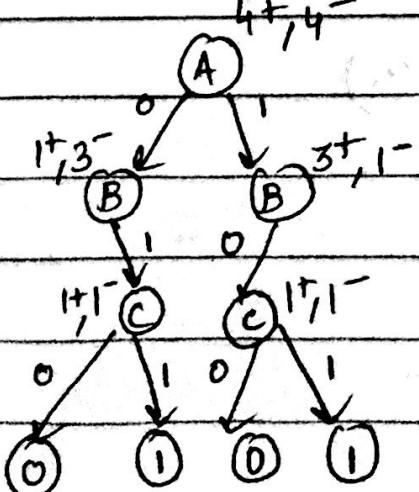


$$1. c) Y = (A \vee B) \wedge (B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)$$

A	B	C	$(A \vee B)$	$(B \vee C)$	$(A \vee C)$	$(A \vee B) \wedge (B \vee C) \wedge (A \vee C)$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Minimization



$$Y = (A \vee B) \wedge \neg A \wedge \neg B$$

A	B	$A \vee B$	$\neg A$	$\neg B$	<u>$(A \vee B) \wedge \neg A \wedge \neg B$</u>
0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0

Since the output class has same label
thus no decision tree required.

2.	Instance	x_1	x_2	x_3	class
1		1	0	0	1
2		0	1	0	1
3		0	0	0	0
4		1	0	1	0
5		0	0	0	0
6		1	1	0	1
7		0	1	1	0
8		1	0	0	1
9		0	0	0	0
10		1	0	0	1

1) 3 Algorithm.

$$\text{Entropy} = - \sum_{i=1}^{10} p_i \log p_i$$

$$H(\text{class}) = -\frac{5}{10} \log \frac{5}{10} - \frac{5}{10} \log \frac{5}{10}$$

$$= -2 \times \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$$

8 7 4 6 1
1+

$$= +1$$

5
4-
→

$$H(\text{class} | x_1=0) = -\frac{1}{5} \log \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \log \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= 0.72$$

5
4+
→
1-

$$H(\text{class} | x_1=1) = -\frac{4}{5} \log \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \log \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= 0.72$$

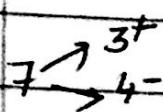
$$x_1 \begin{cases} \nearrow 5^+ \\ \searrow 5^- \end{cases}$$

$$H(\text{class}/x_1) = \frac{5}{10}(0.72) + \frac{5}{10}(0.72)$$

$$= 0.72$$

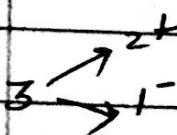
\Rightarrow Information Gain, $IG = 1 - 0.72$

$$\underline{IG_{x_1} = 0.28}$$



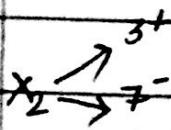
$$H(\text{class}/x_2 = 0) = -\frac{3}{7} \log \frac{3}{7} - \frac{4}{7} \log \frac{4}{7}$$

$$= 0.98$$



$$H(\text{class}/x_2 = 1) = -\frac{2}{3} \log \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 0.92$$

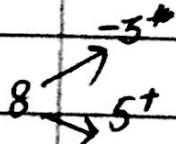


$$H(\text{class}/x_2) = \frac{3}{10} \times 0.92 + \frac{7}{10} \times 0.98$$

$$= 0.96$$

\Rightarrow Information Gain, $IG_{x_2} = 1 - 0.96$

$$\underline{IG_{x_2} = 0.04}$$



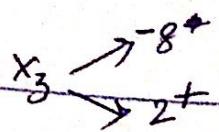
$$H(\text{class}/x_3 = 0) = -\frac{5}{8} \log \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= 0.95$$



$$H(\text{class}/x_3 = 1) = 0 - \frac{2}{2} \log \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= 0$$

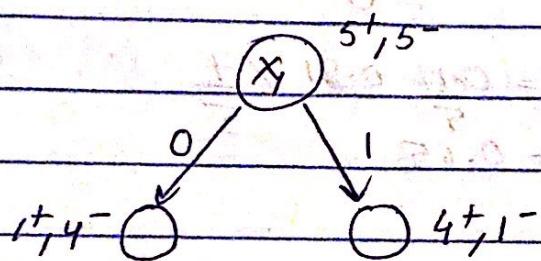


$$H(\text{class}/x_3) = \frac{2}{10} \times 0 + \frac{8}{10} \times 0.95 \\ = 0.76$$

\Rightarrow Information Gain, $IG_{x_3} = H - 0.76$

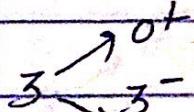
$$\underline{IG_{x_3} = 0.24}$$

IG_{x_1} is the highest $\therefore x_1$ is the first node

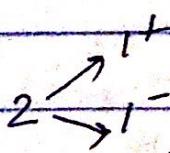


STAGE 2 (Left child)
 $(x_1=0)$

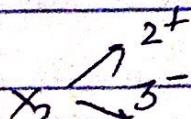
$$H(\text{left Node}) = -\frac{1}{5} \log \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \log \frac{4}{5} \\ = 0.72$$



$$H(\text{class } H(x_1=0/x_2=0)) = 0 - \frac{3}{3} \log \frac{3}{3} \\ = 0$$



$$H(x_1=0/x_2=1) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} \\ = 1$$



$$H(x_1=0/x_2) = -\frac{2}{5} \log \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \log \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \log \frac{1}{5} \\ = 0.4$$

\Rightarrow Information Gain, $IG_{X_2} = 0.72 - 0.4$

$$IG_{X_2} = 0.68 \quad 0.32$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \xrightarrow{1^+} \\ \downarrow \\ 3 \end{array}$$
$$H(X_1=0 | X_3=0) = -\frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4} \\ = 0.81$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \xrightarrow{0^+} \\ \downarrow \\ 4 \end{array}$$
$$H(X_1=0 | X_3=1) = 0 - \frac{1}{1} \log \frac{1}{1} \\ = 0$$

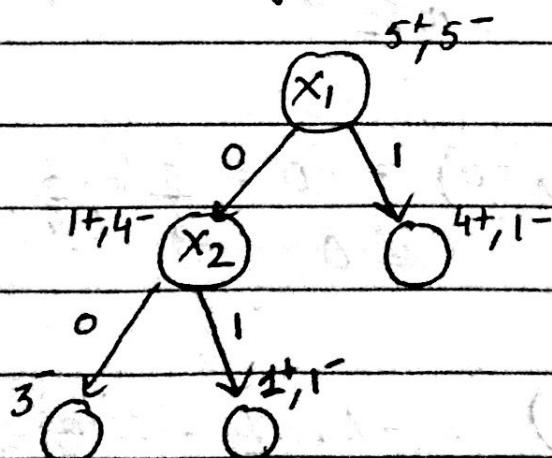
$$\begin{array}{c} x_3 \xrightarrow{0^+} \\ \downarrow \\ 4^- \end{array}$$
$$H(X_1=0 | X_3) = 0 \times 1 + 0.81 \times \frac{4}{5} \\ = 0.65$$

\Rightarrow Information Gain, $IG_{X_3} = 0.72 - 0.65$

$$IG_{X_3} = 0.07$$

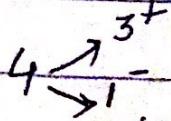
$$IG_{X_2} > IG_{X_3}$$

Therefore considering X_2 as the next node to split

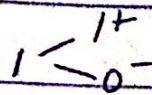


Right child, ($x_1 = 1$)

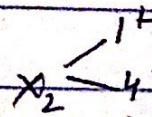
$$H(x_1=1) = -\frac{4}{5} \log \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \log \frac{1}{5}$$
$$= 0.72$$



$$H(x_1=1/x_2=0) = -\frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4}$$
$$= 0.81$$



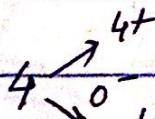
$$H(x_1=1/x_2=1) = -\frac{1}{1} \log \frac{1}{1} - 0$$
$$= 0$$



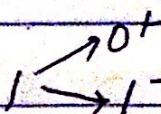
$$H(x_1=1/x_2) = \frac{1}{5} \times 0 + \frac{4}{5} \times 0.81$$
$$= 0.65$$

Information Gain, $IG_{x_2} = 0.72 - 0.65$

$$\underline{IG_{x_2} = 0.07}$$



$$H(x_1=1/x_3=0) = -\frac{4}{4} \log \frac{4}{4} - 0$$
$$= 0$$



$$H(x_1=1/x_3=1) = 0 - \frac{1}{1} \log \frac{1}{1}$$
$$= 0$$

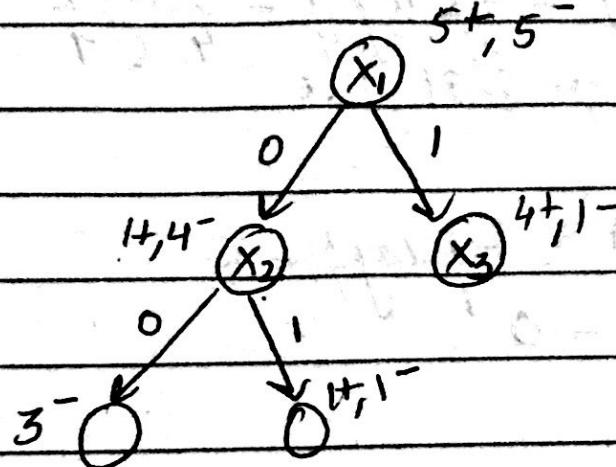
$$H(x_1=1/x_3) = \frac{1}{5} \times 0 + \frac{4}{5} \times 0$$
$$= 0$$

\Rightarrow Information Gain, $IG_{X_3} = 0.72 - 0$

$$\underline{IG_{X_3} = 0.72}$$

$$IG_{X_3} > IG_{X_2}$$

$\Rightarrow X_3$ is the next node to split.



Also we are left with one attribute X_3 .

Final Decision Tree

