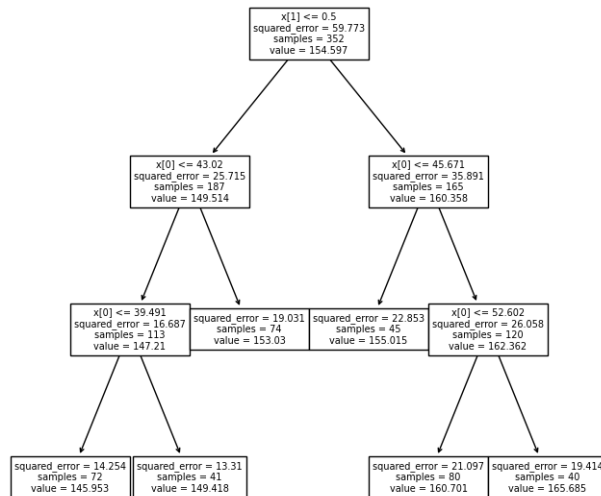


The Decision Tree on page 2 is generated in R by the model,

```
tree(height ~ weight + as.factor(male))
```

fitted with the Howell dataset on those aged 18-years or older (as discussed in class).

[a] use `sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeRegressor()` to fit a tree that replicates the R output. Let your code plot the tree



Code in python, but do NOT use `sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeRegressor()` for the following tasks.

[b] Based on the recursive binary splitting scheme, show that splitting node 3) by weight is more optimal than splitting it by sex.

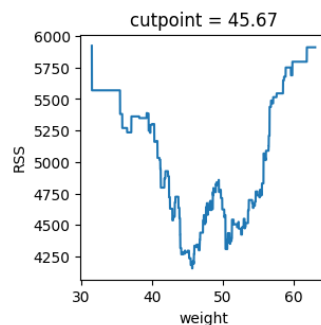
Let your code calculate and report the following.

split node 3 by sex: cutpoints = Male, RSS = 5922.0742

split node 3 by weight: cutpoint 45.67 RSS = 4155.3382

resulting node 6: mse = 22.8533, samples = 45, prediction = 155.0149

resulting node 7: mse = 26.0578, samples = 120, prediction = 162.3623



Note: Any cut point in (45.642695, 45.699394) is valid as there are no observations in this interval.

