

# **10-701 Fall 2017**

## **Recitation 3**



Yujie, Jessica, Akash

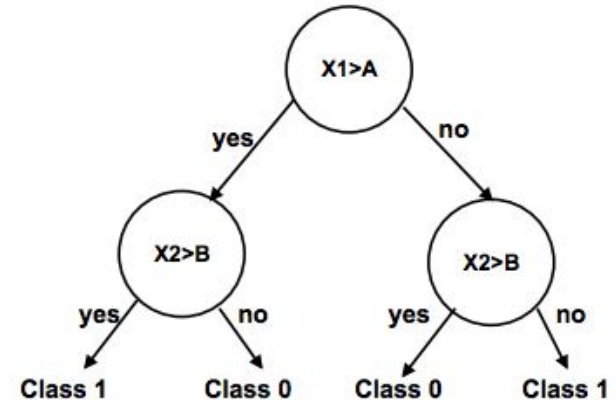
# Agenda

Problems on:

- KNN
- Decision Tree
- **Questions on HW1**

# Q1 - Decision Tree to KNN

- This decision tree classifies 2D vectors  $\{X1, X2\} \in R \setminus \{A, B\}$ .
- In other words,  $X1 = A$  and  $X2 = B$  are never used as inputs.
- Can this decision tree be converted to a **1-NN** ?
- If so what is the minimum number of training points you need ?
- Else, explain or give a counterexample.



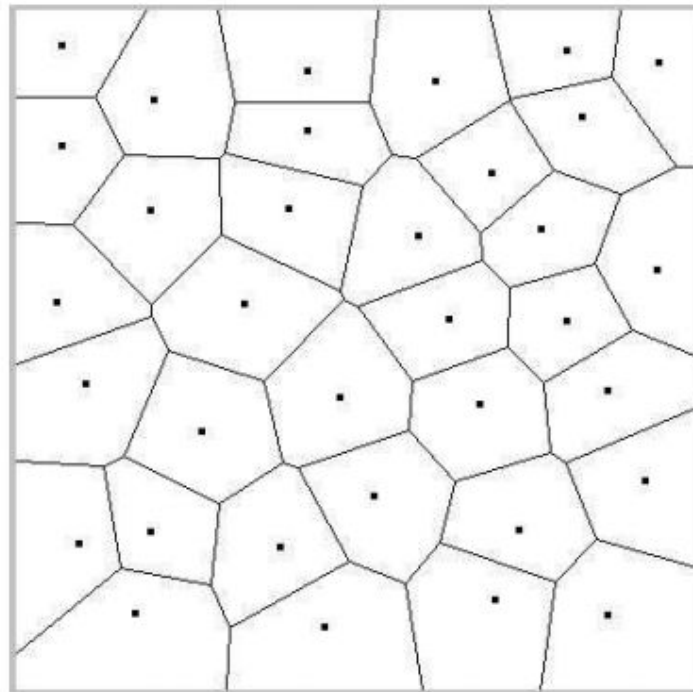
# A1

The 4 minimum training points and their labels are:

<u>Training Point</u>	<u>Label</u>
$\{A+1, B+1\}$	1
$\{A+1, B-1\}$	0
$\{A-1, B+1\}$	0
$\{A-1, B-1\}$	1

## Q2.1 - KNN to Decision Trees

- Let's classify data points in 2D Euclidean space.
- You have  $n$  points  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$  and their labels
- For 1-NN, the input space can be divided as shown in the Voronoi diagram.



## Q 2.1

- Is it possible to build a decision tree (with decision boundaries at each node of the form “ $is\ x > a$ ”, “ $is\ x < b$ ”, “ $is\ y > c$ ”, “ $is\ y < d$ ” for any real constants  $a, b, c, d$ ) which classifies according to the 1-NN scheme using the Euclidean distance measure ?

## A 2.1

- **No.**
- The decision boundaries for 1-NN correspond to the cell boundaries for each point.
- Decision tree boundaries would always be parallel to the coordinate axes.
- To approximate a gradient for a decision boundary could take arbitrary number of decisions.

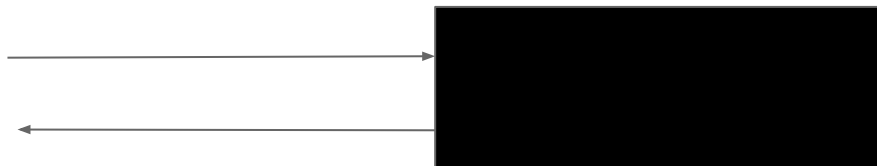
## Q2.2

- Assume the distance measure is not given to you.
- Instead you have a **black box**, where you input a set of training instances  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$  and a new text example  $Q$ . The black box returns the NN of  $Q$ , say  $P_i$  and its label  $C_i$ .
- Is it possible to build a kNN classification algorithm based on this black box **alone** ?



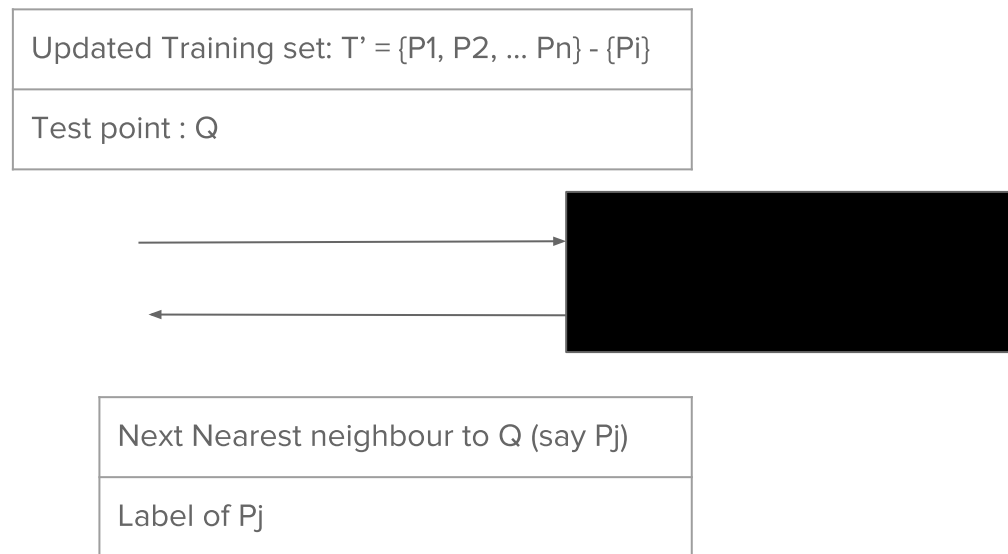
## A 2.2

Training set: $T = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n\}$
Test point : $Q$



Nearest neighbour to $Q$ (say $P_i$ )
Label of $P_i$

## A 2.2



## A 2.2

This process if repeated  $k$  times returns the  $k$  nearest neighbours of point  $Q$ .

**HW 1 doubts ?**