Fig. 3.4: **The effect of multiple classes and noise in training data. (a,b,c)** Training points for three different experiments: 2-class spiral, 4-class spiral and another 4-class spiral with noisier point positions, respectively. **(a',b',c')** Corresponding testing posteriors. **(a'',b'',c'')** Corresponding entropy images (brighter for larger entropy). The classification forest can handle both binary as well as multiclass problems. With larger training noise the classification uncertainty increases (less saturated colours in c' and less sharp entropy in c''). All experiments in this figure were run with $T = 200$, $D = 6$, and a conic-section weak-learner model.

bels (in feature space) and large gaps. Here three different forests have been trained with the same number of trees $T = 200$ and varying maximum depth D. We observe that as the tree depth increases the overall prediction confidence also increases. Furthermore, in large gaps (*e.g.* between red and blue regions), the optimal separating surface tends to