

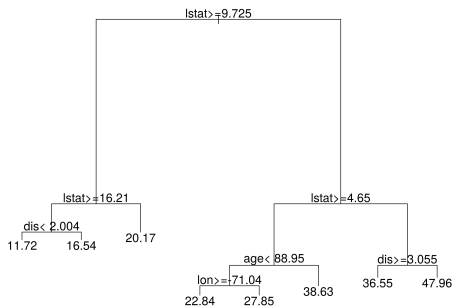
Decision Trees I

Tree Pruning

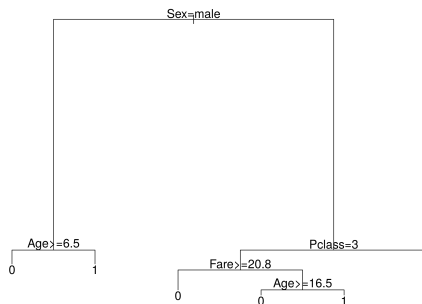
Tree structure

Figure: CART examples

(a) Regression tree

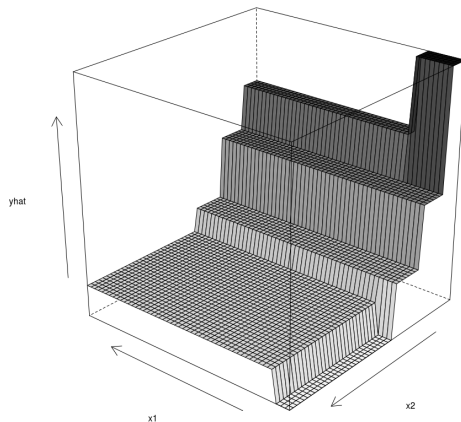


(b) Classification tree



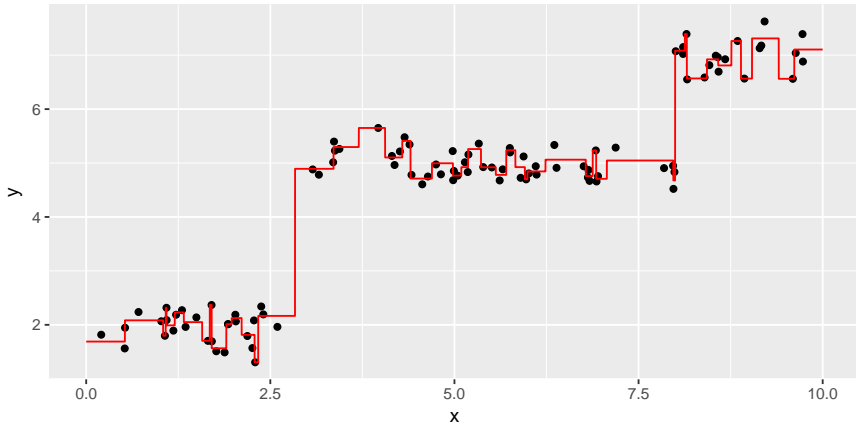
Tree structure

Figure: Tree prediction surface (example)



Tree structure

Figure: High variance in trees



- Overfitting = Poor generalization to new data
- Function approximates training data well, but the number of terminal nodes is high

Tree pruning

Stopping rules

- Minimum number of cases in terminal nodes
- Decrease in impurity exceeds some threshold

→ However, worthless splits can be followed by good splits

Cost complexity pruning

Find optimal subtree(s) \mathcal{T}_α by balancing tree quality $SSE(\mathcal{T}) = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i(\mathcal{T}))^2$ and tree size $|\mathcal{T}|$

$$C_\alpha(\mathcal{T}) = SSE(\mathcal{T}) + \alpha|\mathcal{T}|$$

- α controls the penalty on the number of terminal nodes
- α can be chosen through CV

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Surrogate splits and costs

Missings

- Create a new category for missing values
- Use surrogate splits
 - ① Choose best (primary) predictor based on complete cases
 - ② Search for surrogate variables which mimic the chosen split
 - ③ Use surrogates if values for primary predictor are missing

Costs

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & L_{fp} \\ L_{fn} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Typically $L_{fp} = L_{fn} = 1$
- Misclassifications can be weighted differently
 - Modification of loss-matrix through weights / modified Gini index

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Summary

- Divide-and-conquer strategy that splits the data into subgroups
- Surface from decision trees is a non-smooth step function
- No need to specify the functional form in advance (unlike regression)
- Non-linearities and interactions are handled automatically
- Limitations: Instability(!), competition among correlated predictors, biased variable selection

Software Resources

Resources for R

- Basic CART implementation: `tree`
- Standard package to build CARTs: `rpart`
 - Includes build-in Cross-Validation and `prune` function
- Unified infrastructure for tree representation: `partykit`

References

- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., Friedman, J. (2009). *The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction*. New York, NY: Springer.
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