

# Chp 6 → Decision Trees

## \* Entropy

$$P = [P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k]$$

$$P_i \geq 0$$

$$\sum P_i = 1$$

$$\text{entropy}(P) = - \sum_{i=1}^k P_i \cdot \log_k P_i$$

↙ non negative number

Single entry with  $P=1$

$$P_j = 1$$

$$[\frac{1}{k}, \dots, \frac{1}{k}]$$

1 evenly distributed

14 Points

$$P = \left[ \frac{9}{14}, \frac{5}{14} \right]$$

↓  
Yes's

↘  
No's

entropy of a feature  
Outlook

Sunny → how many have Yes and No

↓  
5

2

3

$$\left( \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Entropy}(D | \text{Outlook} = \text{Sunny}) = E(P_1)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Entropy}(D | \text{Outlook} = \text{Rain}) = E(P_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Entropy}(D | \text{Outlook} = \text{Overcast}) = E(P_3)$$

avg entropy

$$E(\text{Outlook}) = \frac{5}{14} E(P_1) + \frac{5}{14} E(P_2) + \frac{4}{14} E(P_3)$$

all features.

$E(\text{Outlook})$

0.7

$E(\text{temperature})$

0.2

→ Smallest → becomes first question

$E(\text{humidity})$

0.3

$E(\text{wind.})$

0.6

Hyperparameter

Entropy (P)  $P = [P_1 \dots P_u]$

↳ gini index (p)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{gini}(P) = \left[ 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2 \right] \left[ \frac{1-k}{k^2} \right] \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{max value} \\ \text{default} \end{array} \right\}$$

Whenever we have high gini index

It's a good feature

$\textcircled{2}$  When to stop asking question?

Good to ask not too many questions.

10k days Large



10 days → Overcast (Very small Subset)



doesn't have much value



if we ask questions about it  
doesn't make sense

→ Small SubDataset - Size of min dataset

→ Depth of the tree (we can restrict it)  
if reach dept  $x$  → stop

## \* Regression

Calculate mean of numerical  $\rightarrow$

$$\text{Variance/MSE} \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \bar{y})^2 / n$$

$$\text{MSE}(D) = 0 \mid y_j = \bar{y}$$

entire Dataset

labels  $\rightarrow$  arg

(how good?)

labels in output - same

stop asking Qs

## \* Trees on numerical features

$-100^0 \dots 100^0$

bucketisation

human intuition

automatic

hyperparameter  
or  
decided by algorithm

num feature  $\rightarrow$  k binary feature

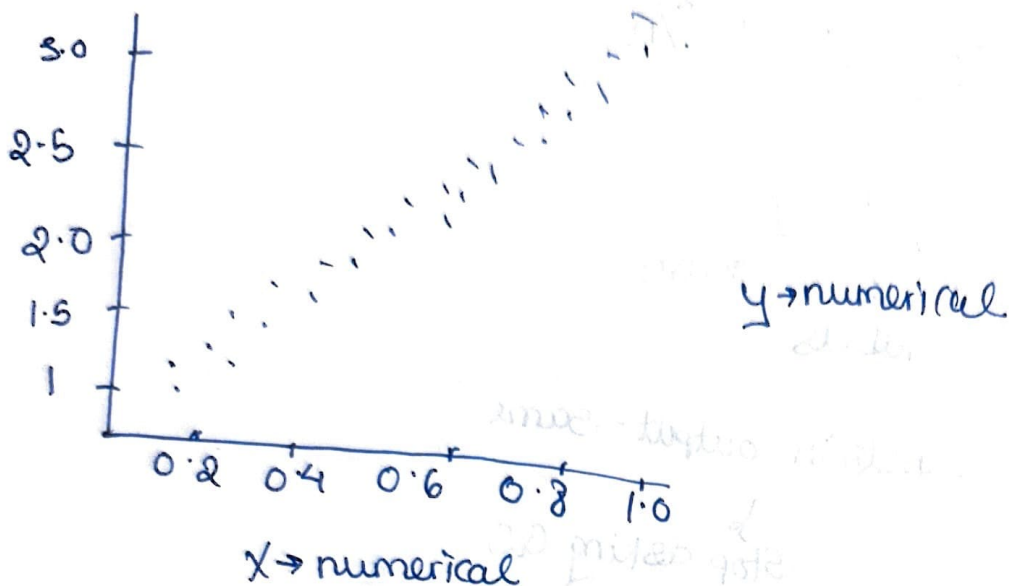
$x_i \rightarrow [0, \dots, 1]$

0.33 0.66

divide into sub interval

thresholds  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x_i > 0.33) \\ (x_i > 0.66) \end{array} \right\}$  if 0.5 which is numerical  
example  $\downarrow$   
convert to 1  
if  $x_i > 0.33$  assign

Example  $\rightarrow$  fully numerical.



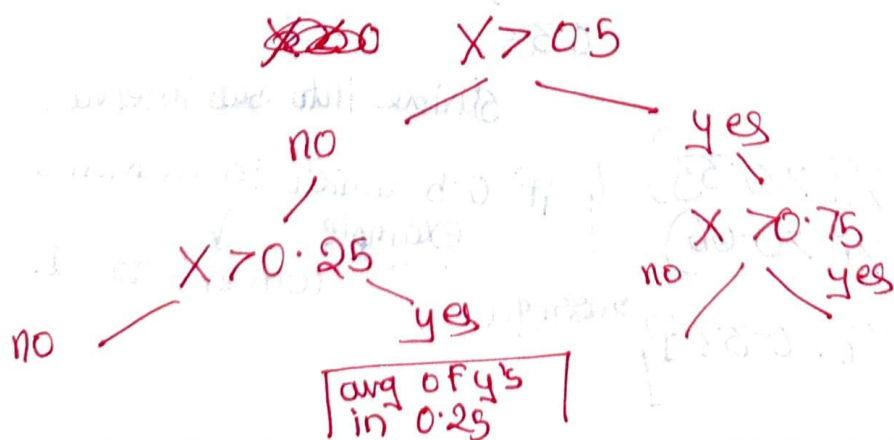
$X > 0.25$

$X > 0.5$

$X > 0.75$

$\rightarrow \underline{X > 0.5} \rightarrow$  first question.

0.25 ————— High Variance  
 0.5 — / —————  $\rightarrow$  Great  $\rightarrow$  first question (not high variance)  
 0.75 ————— / ————— High Variance

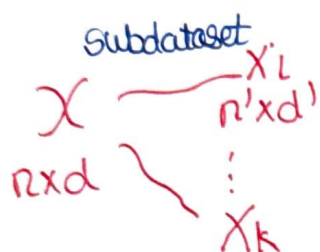




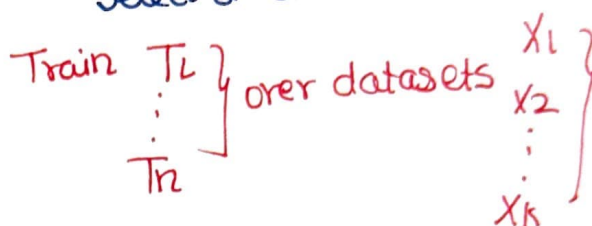
# Random Forests

forest (multiple decision trees)

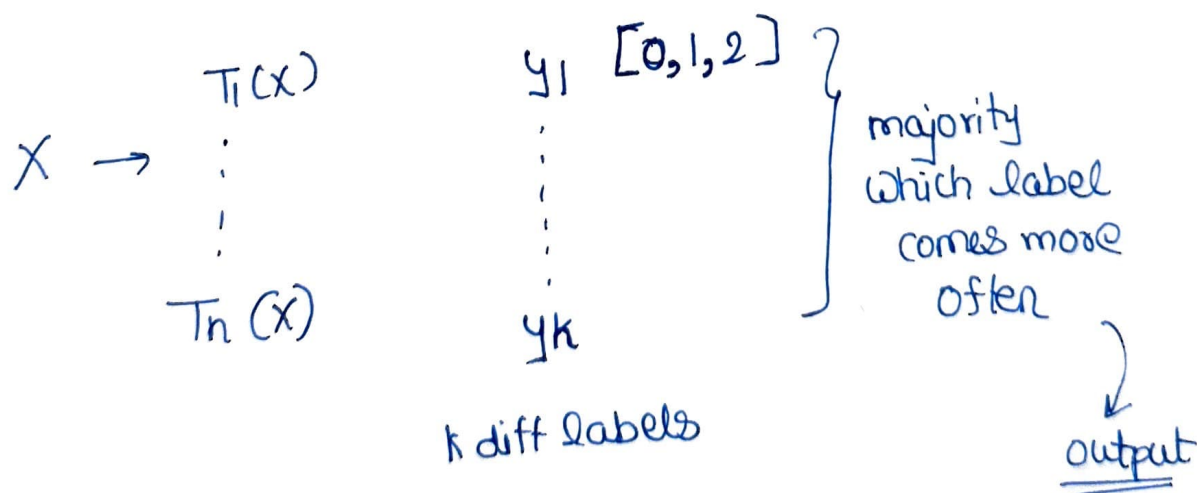
## TRAINING



(random selected  $n'$  with replacement (able to reselect)  $\rightarrow$  resample row (repetition)  
select  $d'$  attributes (randomly not replacement)



## EVALUATION / PREDICTION



Early Stopping questions ] 10 decision trees  $\rightarrow$  10 protocols  
 $\downarrow$   
overfitting will cancel out.