I Pen-and-paper

1.

	1		
	P	N	TP = 5+3 = 8
P	8	4	TN = 5 FP = 2+2 = 4
N	3	5	FN=3

2.

7/1	y2	10	[31]
		 	B
B	72	N	P(5/7) N(7/13)
B	72	N	[1 (3/4/)
B	72	N	TP = 5
B	72	N	TN = 7
B	72	. N	FP = 13-7 = 6
B	72	P	FN=7-5=2
B	>2	P	TP
B	72	P	$\frac{1}{P}$ Precision = $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$ =
B	∠ 2	P	$=\frac{5}{5+6}=\frac{5}{11}$
B	≤ 2	Р	5+6
B	62	Р	recall = $\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$ =
B	€ 2	N	
β,	\$ 2	N	$=\frac{5}{5+2}=\frac{5}{7}$
A	1	P	5 1 2 1
A	?	Р	_ Procition x recall
A	? ?	P	F1 = 2 x procision x recall =
Α	?	P	5, 5
Α	?	P	$= 2 \times \frac{\frac{5}{11} \times \frac{5}{7}}{\frac{5}{11} + \frac{5}{7}} =$
A	1	N	11 + 7
A	.!	N	$=\frac{5}{9}$

3.

6 sultimo nó do caminho esquerdo
poderia conter apenas elementos da
mesma elame, terminando a execução
emparisão do caminho, ou poderia
mão haver mais atributos por tertar.

4.
$$I(table) = p(N) = \frac{q}{20}$$

$$= -\frac{q}{20} log_2(\frac{q}{20}) - \frac{11}{20} log_2(\frac{11}{20}) = p(P) = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$= 0,993 lota$$

91
$$C_{A} = \langle P, P, P, P, P, N, N \rangle$$

$$C_{B} = \langle P, P, P, P, P, P, P, N, N, N, N, N, N, N, N, N, N \rangle$$

$$T(C_{A}) = -\frac{5}{7} log_{2}(\frac{5}{7}) - \frac{2}{7} log_{2}(\frac{2}{7}) = 0,8631 lots$$

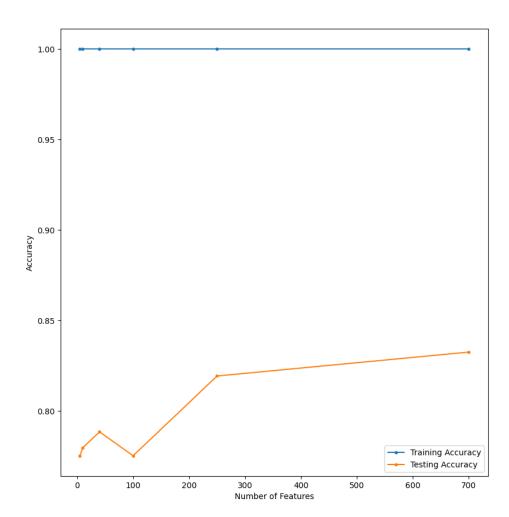
$$T(C_{B}) = -\frac{6}{13} log_{2}(\frac{6}{13}) - \frac{7}{13} log_{2}(\frac{7}{13}) = 0,9957 lots$$

$$E(y_{1}) = \frac{7}{20} \times 0,8631 + \frac{13}{20} \times 0,9957 = 0,99929 lots$$

gain (y1) = I (table) - E(y1) - 0,04371 lits

II Programming

1.



2. From the gathered results, we can conclude that there is a large difference between the training accuracy and the testing accuracy. The results show a training accuracy of 1, therefore, the model is overfitting to the training set and doesn't generalize so nicely to the testing set.

III Appendix

```
1 from scipy.io.arff import loadarff
2 from sklearn import metrics, tree
_3 from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, mutual_info_classif
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 import pandas as pd
8 if __name__ == "__main__":
    data, meta = loadarff("pd_speech.arff")
    df = pd.DataFrame(data)
    df["class"] = df["class"].str.decode("utf-8")
11
    df.dropna(inplace=True)
13
    X, y = df.iloc[:, 0:-1], df.iloc[:, -1]
14
    X_{train}, X_{test}, y_{train}, y_{test} = train_{test_{split}}(X, Y_{test})
15
16
                                                            train_size=0.7,
17
                                                            stratify=y,
18
19
                                                            random_state=1)
20
    predictor = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()
21
    num_features = (5, 10, 40, 100, 250, 700)
22
    training_accuracy = []
23
    testing_accuracy = []
24
25
    for features in num_features:
26
      selector = SelectKBest(mutual_info_classif, k=features)
27
      \verb|selector.fit(X_train, y_train)|\\
28
      X_train_new = selector.transform(X_train)
29
      X_test_new = selector.transform(X_test)
30
31
      predictor.fit(X_train_new, y_train)
32
      y_pred_train = predictor.predict(X_train_new)
33
      y_pred_test = predictor.predict(X_test_new)
34
35
      training_accuracy += [metrics.accuracy_score(y_train, y_pred_train)]
36
      testing_accuracy += [metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_test)]
37
38
    plt.plot(num_features, training_accuracy, marker=".")
39
    plt.plot(num_features, testing_accuracy, marker=".")
40
    plt.xlabel("Number of Features")
41
    plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
42
    plt.legend(["Training Accuracy", "Testing Accuracy"])
    plt.show()
```