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CART决策树算法Matlab实现

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自带的统计三种鸢尾花样本数据fisheriris,其属性分别为花萼长度,花萼宽度,花瓣长度,花瓣宽度,标签

```
%分别为 'setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'
clear all;
close all;
clc;
load fisheriris %载入样本数据

t = fitctree(meas, species, 'PredictorNames', {'SL' 'SW' 'PL' 'PW'})%定义四种属性花萼长度, 花萼宽度, 花瓣长度, 花瓣宽度%显示名称
view(t) %在命令行窗口中用文本显示决策树结构
view(t, 'Mode', 'graph') %图形显示决策树结构

t =

ClassificationTree
```

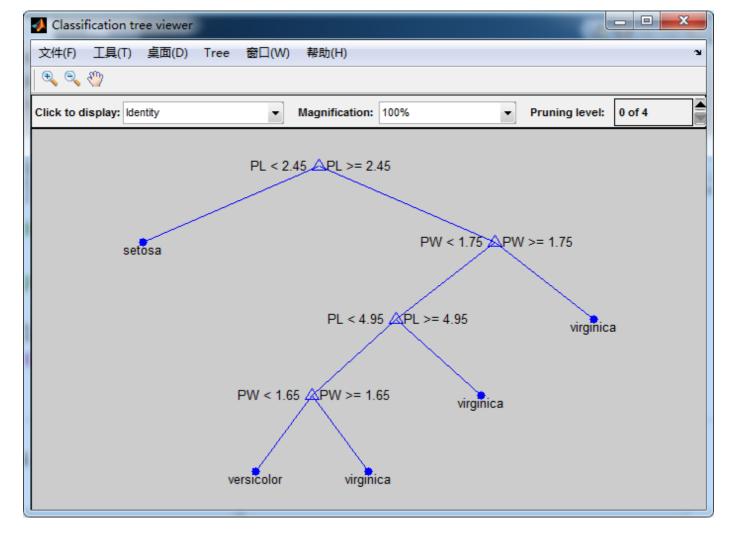
```
ClassificationTree
PredictorNames: {'SL' 'SW' 'PL' 'PW'}
ResponseName: 'Y'
ClassNames: {'setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica'}
ScoreTransform: 'none'
CategoricalPredictors: []
NumObservations: 150
```

```
Decision tree for classification

1    if PL<2.45 then node 2 elseif PL>=2.45 then node 3 else setosa

2    class = setosa

3    if PW<1.75 then node 4 elseif PW>=1.75 then node 5 else versicolor
4    if PL<4.95 then node 6 elseif PL>=4.95 then node 7 else versicolor
5    class = virginica
6    if PW<1.65 then node 8 elseif PW>=1.65 then node 9 else versicolor
7    class = virginica
8    class = versicolor
9    class = virginica
```



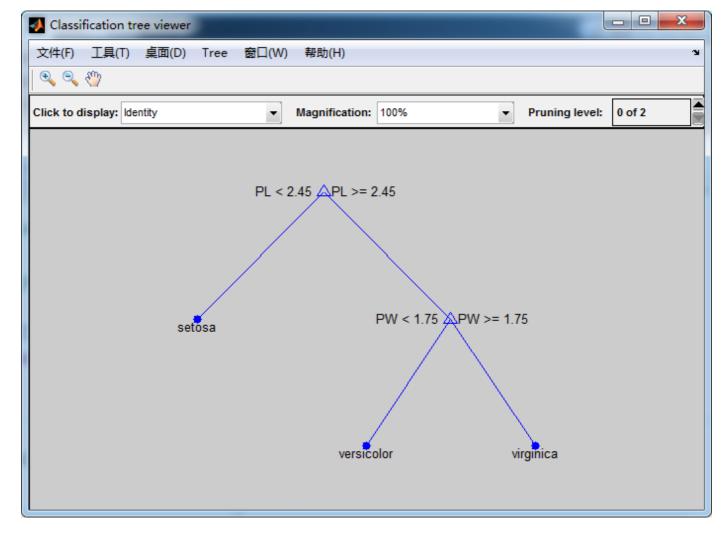
剪枝

t1=prune(t, 'level', levelvalue)%按层剪枝, levelvalue表示剪掉的层数

t2=prune(t1,'nodes',nodes)% 按结点显示

view(t2,'Mode','graph') % 图形显示

t2=prune(t,'level',2);%裁剪第二层之后的决策树结点view(t2,'Mode','graph')



预测

predict(t2,[1 0.2 0.4 2]); % [1 0.2 0.4 2]为测试样本数据

Matlab线性回归算法Matlab实现

```
clear all;
close all;
clc;
load carsmall %载入汽车数据
tbl = table(Weight, Acceleration, MPG, 'VariableNames'...
, {'Weight', 'Acceleration', 'MPG'});
lm = fitlm(tbl, 'MPG~Weight+Acceleration') %以Weight和Acceleration为自变量, MPG为因变量的线性回归
plot3(Weight, Acceleration, MPG, '*') %绘制数据点图
hold on
axis([\min(\texttt{Weight}) + 2 \max(\texttt{Weight}) + 2 \min(\texttt{Acceleration}) + 1 \max(\texttt{Acceleration}) + 1 \min(\texttt{MPG}) + 1 \max(\texttt{MPG}) + 1])
title('二元回归') %编辑图形名称
xlabel('Weight') %编辑x坐标轴名称
vlabel('Acceleration') %编辑v坐标轴名称
zlabel('MPG') %编辑y坐标轴名称
X=min(Weight):20:max(Weight)+2; %生成用于绘制二元拟合面的X轴数据
Y=min(Acceleration):max(Acceleration)+1;%生成用于绘制二元拟合面的Y轴数据
[XX, YY]=meshgrid(X, Y); %生成XY轴的网格数据
Estimate = table2array(lm. Coefficients); %将计算得到的table格式的拟合参数转换为矩阵形式
Z=Estimate(1,1)+Estimate(2,1)*XX+Estimate(3,1)*YY;%计算拟合面的Z轴数据
mesh(XX, YY, Z) %绘制网格形式的二元拟合面
hold off
```

Linear regression model:

MPG ~ 1 + Weight + Acceleration

Estimated Coefficients:

	Estimate	SE	tStat	pValue
(Intercept)	45. 155	3. 4659	13. 028	1. 6266e-22
Weight	-0.0082475	0.00059836	-13.783	5. 3165e-24
Acceleration	0.19694	0. 14743	1.3359	0. 18493

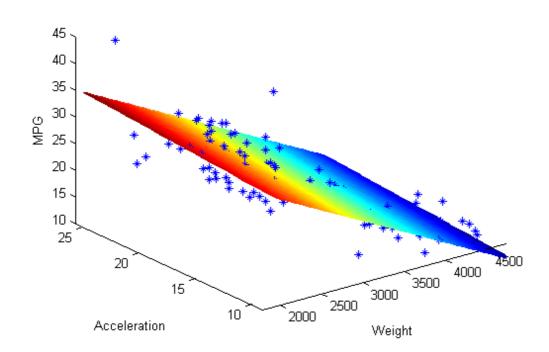
Number of observations: 94, Error degrees of freedom: 91 $\,$

Root Mean Squared Error: 4.12

R-squared: 0.743, Adjusted R-Squared 0.738

F-statistic vs. constant model: 132, p-value = 1.38e-27

二元回归



神经网络Matlab实践

c1c

clear close

 $x = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8]; \%$ 样本属性值

t = [0 0.84 0.91 0.14 -0.77 -0.96 -0.28 0.66 0.99]; %样本的目标标签值

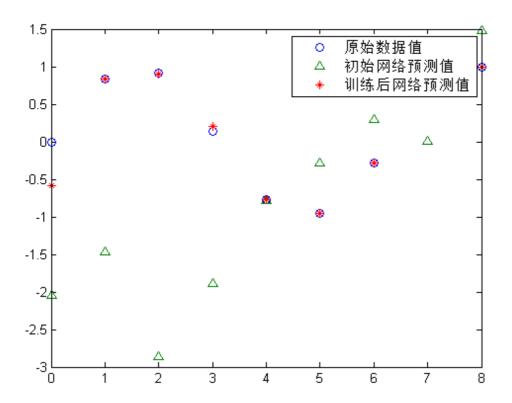
net = feedforwardnet(10); %定义神经网络一层隐含层,且神经元数量为10个

net = configure(net, x, t); %利用构建的网络,对网络各参数进行初始化赋值,形成初始网络

y1 = net(x); %初始网络对输入进行计算后的输出

net = train(net, x, t); %对国建的神经网络进行训练,输出训练完成的网络

y2 = net(x); %训练完成后的网络对输入进行计算后的输出 plot(x, t, 'o', x, y1, ''', x, y2, '*') %对三者数据进行绘图 legend('原始数据值', '初始网络预测值', '训练后网络预测值')



参考文献

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