



# Classification and Regression Trees

1. Start with an empty decision tree (undivided feature space)
2. Choose the 'optimal' predictor on which to split,
3. choose the 'optimal' threshold value for splitting by applying a **splitting criterion**
4. Recurse on each new node until stopping condition is met

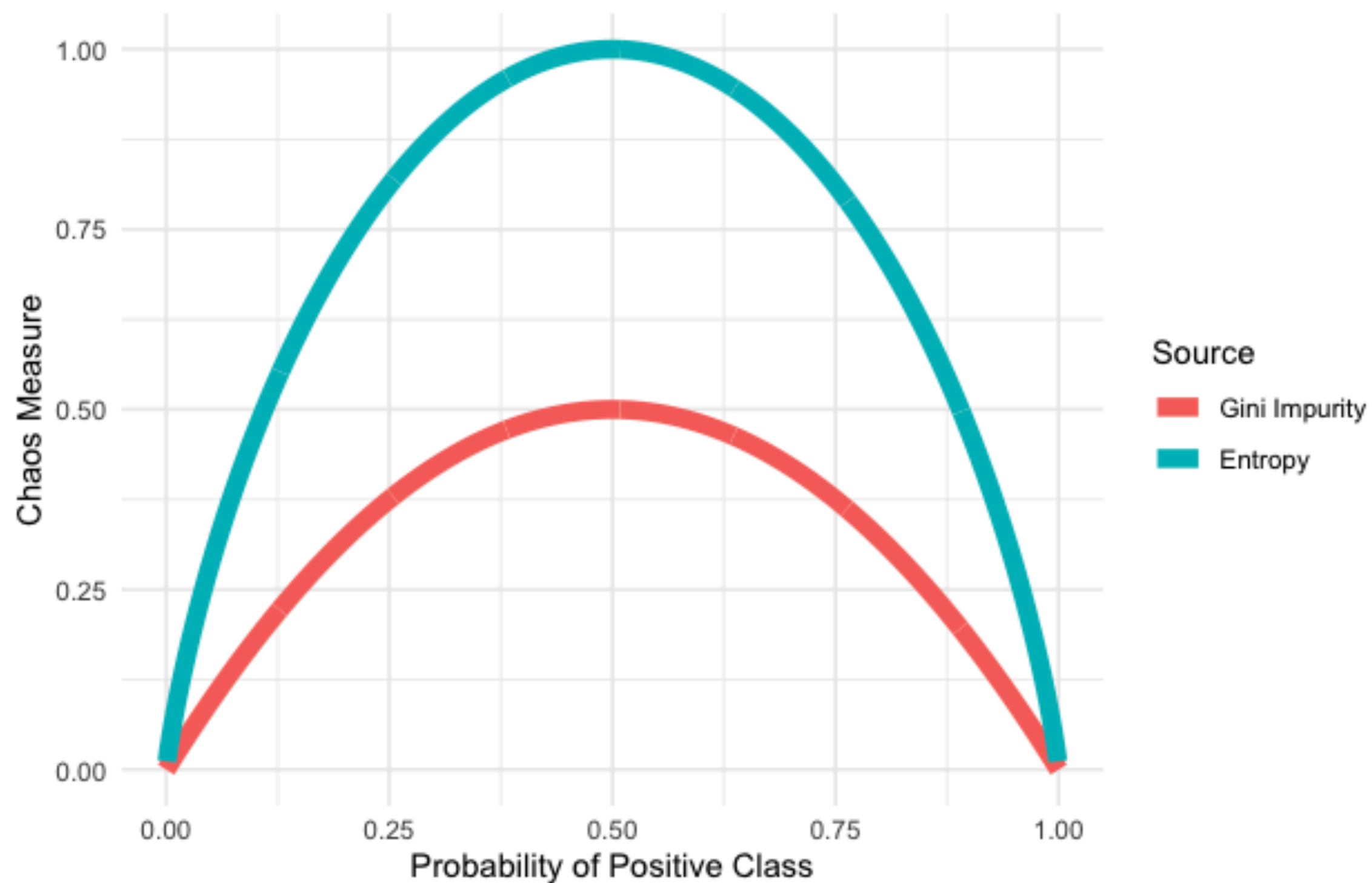
# Splitting Criteria

Gini Index:  $GI = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2$

Entropy:  $H = - \sum_i^n p_i \log(p_i)$

Goal: split where GI or  $H$  is minimized

# Gini Impurity vs. Entropy in 2-Class Case



# Classification and Regression Trees

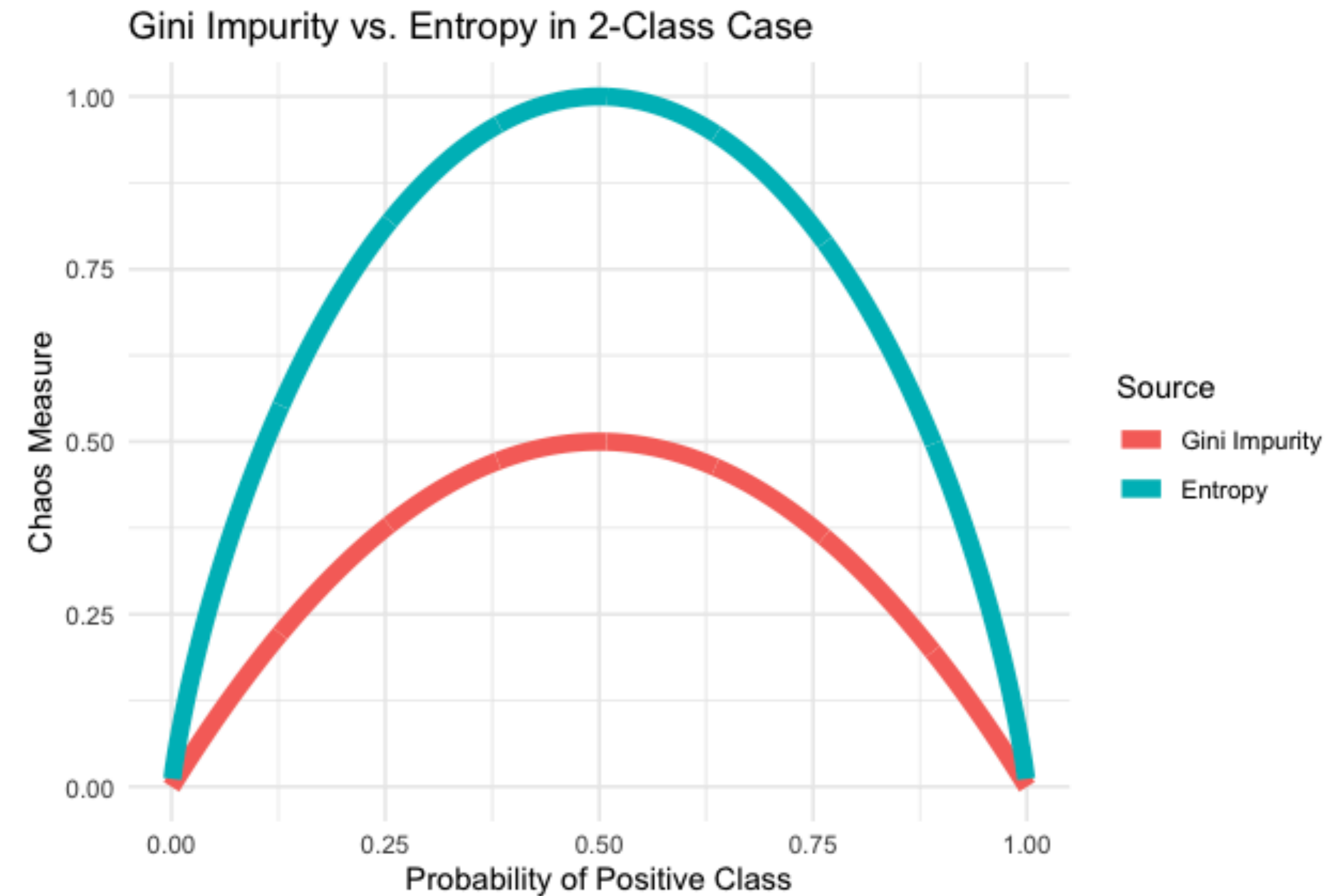
1. Start with an empty decision tree (undivided feature space)
2. Choose the 'optimal' predictor on which to split,
3. choose the 'optimal' threshold value for splitting by applying a **splitting criterion**
4. Recurse on each new node until stopping condition is met

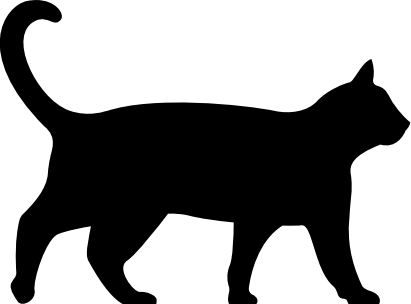
## Splitting Criteria

Gini Index: 
$$GI = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2$$

Entropy: 
$$H = - \sum_i p_i \log(p_i)$$

Goal: split where GI or  $H$  is minimized





# Example

cats	house	ho	children	income
1	0	1	1	34
0	1	0	1	58.3
1	1	1	0	71.5
0	0	0	1	74.9
0	0	0	1	75.3
1	0	0	1	75.6
0	0	0	1	81
1	1	1	0	82.3
1	1	1	0	85.6
1	1	1	1	95.4

$GI = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2$

