

Binary Inductive Decision Tree by loss of information algorithm.

Decision a yields *pn* number of passes that satisfies *C*, in *pa* number of decided cases by a. *p* = *pn/pa* is the pass rate of *C* by decision a:

Decision *not-a* yields *qn* number of passes satisfying *C*, in *qa* number of decided cases by *not-a*. *q* = *qn/qa* is the fail rate of *C* by decision *not-a*:

$\text{inf}(C, a) = -p \cdot \log_2(p) - (1 - p) \log_2(1 - p)$ ; and

$\text{inf}(C, \neg a) = -q \cdot \log_2(q) - (1 - q) \log_2(1 - q)$ , are information measured in number of bits,

$\text{INF}(C, a) = p \text{inf}(C, a) + (1 - p) \text{inf}(C, \neg a)$  is the total information loss in classifying *C* by decision a.

If fail rate or pass rate is 0 or 1:  $\log_2(1)=0$ ; and  $0 \cdot \log_2(0)=0$ ;

The lowest INF(C,a) shall be the first decision in the decision tree. Table contains (p,q) vs. inf and INF values.

Table with columns for INF (p, q), 0/n, and a grid of values for 1/12 through 11/12. The table contains numerical data for information loss calculations.