

学术研究

## 基于相对等待时间的代价敏感决策树

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**摘要** 首先引入相对等待时间代价, 将它与测试代价一起称为有形代价, 利用单位有形代价中无形代价 (即误分类代价) 降低最多的原则选择分裂属性; 然后结合序列测试策略和批量测试策略建立相对等待时间代价敏感决策树。实验结果显示, 该方法无论在误分类代价的减少量上还是所需有形代价的数量上都优于存在的算法, 并且实验地分析了建立代价敏感决策树考虑相对等待时间是必要的。

**关键词** [代价敏感](#) [决策树](#) [分裂属性](#) [等待时间](#) [时间敏感](#)

分类号

## Cost-sensitive decision trees based on relative waiting time

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### Abstract

The paper defines a 'relative waiting time cost', and combines it with 'test cost' as 'tangible cost'. Then a principle is presented for selecting splitting attributes, in which those attributes that maximally decrease intangible cost (i.e., 'misclassification cost') in an unit of tangible cost, will be firstly selected as splitting attributes. Furthermore, cost-sensitive decision trees with relative waiting time cost is proposed by combining the sequential test strategy with batch test strategy. Experimental results demonstrate that the method outperforms the existing methods not only at the decrease of intangible cost, but also at the quantity of the tangible cost. On the other hand, the results show that it is necessary to consider the relative waiting time cost when building cost-sensitive decision trees.

**Key words** [cost-sensitive](#) [decision trees](#) [splitting attributes](#) [waiting time](#) [time-sensitive](#)

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