## Boosting a decision stump

5 试题

1 point

1.

Recall that the **classification error for unweighted data** is defined as follows:

classification error = 
$$\frac{\# \text{ mistakes}}{\# \text{ all data points}}$$

Meanwhile, the weight of mistakes for weighted data is given by

$$ext{WM}(lpha, \mathbf{\hat{y}}) = \sum_{i=1}^n lpha_i imes \mathbb{1}[y_i 
eq \hat{y}_i].$$

If we set the weights  $\alpha=1$  for all data points, how is the weight of mistakes  $WM(\alpha,\hat{y})$  related to the classification error?

- **WM(α,ŷ)** = [classification error]
- **WM**( $\alpha$ , $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ ) = [classification error] \* [weight of correctly classified data points]
- $\bigcirc$  WM(α,ŷ) = N \* [classification error]
- **WM**( $\alpha$ , $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ ) = 1 [classification error]

1 point

2.

Refer to section **Example: Training a weighted decision tree**.

Will you	u get the same model as
	data_decision_tree_subset_20 if you trained a decision tree
with or	aly 20 data points from the set of points in <b>subset_20</b> ?
	Yes
	No
1 point	
3.	
	o the 10-component ensemble of tree stumps trained with ost.
	n component is trained sequentially, are the component is monotonically decreasing, monotonically increasing, or ?
	Monotonically decreasing
	Monotonically increasing
	Neither
1 point	
4.	
	of the following best describes a <b>general trend in accuracy</b> add more and more components? Answer based on the 30
compo	nents learned so far.
	Training error goes down monotonically, i.e. the training error reduces with each iteration but never increases.
	Training error goes down in general, with some ups and downs in the middle.
	Training error goes up in general, with some ups and downs in the middle.

	Training error goes down in the beginning, achieves the best error, and then goes up sharply.
	None of the above
poin	t
	his plot (with 30 trees), is there massive overfitting as the #ations increases?
	Yes
	No
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