

## Week 5 Quiz

10 试题

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1。

Assume that documents are being classified into two categories,  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ , such that a document can belong to more than one category. The table below shows the prediction of a classifier, denoted by "y" or "n", in addition to the true label (ground truth) represented by a "+" or "-", where a correct prediction is either y (+) or n (-).

	<b>c1</b>	<b>c2</b>
<b>D1</b>	y(+)	y(+)
<b>D2</b>	n(-)	y(+)
<b>D3</b>	n(+)	n(-)
<b>D4</b>	y(-)	y(+)
<b>D5</b>	n(+)	n(-)

Let  $P(c_i)$  and  $R(c_i)$  denote the precision and recall associated with category  $c_i$ , respectively. The precision and recall of  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are:

☐  $P(c_1) = 1/3 \ R(c_1) = 1/2 \ P(c_2) = 1 \ R(c_2) = 1$

☒  $P(c_1) = 1/2 \ R(c_1) = 1/3 \ P(c_2) = 1 \ R(c_2) = 1$

☐  $P(c_1) = 1/2 \ R(c_1) = 1/2 \ P(c_2) = 1/2 \ R(c_2) = 1/2$





$$P(c1) = 1/2 \quad R(c1) = 1/2 \quad P(c2) = 1 \quad R(c2) = 1$$

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2.

Given the same data as in Question 1, the classification accuracy of the classifier is:

- ☒ 7/10
  - ☐ 9/10
  - ☐ 3/10
  - ☐ 8/10
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3.

Given the same data as in Question 1, what is the recall of the classifier using **micro-averaging** (i.e., by pooling all decisions together)?

- ☐ 1
  - ☐ 5/6
  - ☐ 4/5
  - ☒ 2/3
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4.

Suppose we are performing document clustering on a collection of  $N$  documents using a mixture model as discussed in the lecture

**Text Clustering: Generative Probabilistic Models (Part 3).** Let the number of clusters be  $K$  and the vocabulary size be  $M$ . What is the number of parameters that the EM algorithm tries to estimate? Consider each  $P(\theta_i)$  or  $P(w|\theta_i)$  as a separate parameter.

- ☐ MNK
  - ☒  $K+MK$
  - ☐  $KN+MK$
  - ☐ MK
- 

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5.

Which one of the following statements is **not** an opinion?

- ☐ PLSA always performs similarly to LDA.
  - ☐ PLSA is the best method for a topic mining task.
  - ☒ PLSA is a mixture model.
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6.

True or false? Word unigrams are the best performing features for sentiment classification.

- ☒ False
  - ☐ True
-

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7.

True or false? Suppose we are using logistic regression for binary classification (i.e.,  $k=2$ ) where the number of features is  $M$ . Then, the number of parameters to be estimated is  $M+1$ .

- ☐ False
- ☒ True
- 

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8.

True or false? Assume we are using word  $n$ -grams as features to perform sentiment classification. Then, higher values of  $n$  will usually be **less** prone to overfitting (i.e., for higher values of  $n$ , the difference between training and testing accuracies will be smaller).

- ☐ True
- ☒ False
- 

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9.

Why is accuracy sometimes not good for classification evaluation? Check all that apply.

- ☒ For imbalanced dataset, high accuracy does not imply good performance.
- ☐ Computation of accuracy is difficult.
- ☒ Some decisions are more serious than others.
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10.

If you want to put more emphasis on precision than recall, how should you adjust the value of  $\beta$ ?

- ☒ Choose a low value of  $\beta$
- ☐ Choose a high value of  $\beta$



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