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Project T Final

Multiplicative Weights and Ensemble Methods - Boosting Quiz

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT a similarity between Orthogonal Matching Pursuit and Adaboost?

Question 2: When applying bagging, would we expect to receive better results when the models have higher or lower correlation with each other? Explain.

Question 3: Which of the following is the correct general use case of bagging and boosting?

Question 4: In multiplicative weights, what is an advantage of using probabilistic decision making rather than a deterministic strategy?

Question 5: Suppose we had n experts and losses on each day in [0, 1]. What is the tightest bound the multiplicative weights algorithm can guarantee about your total loss over T days?

Question 6: In multiplicative weights, how can an adversary take advantage of someone using the halving algorithm from the notebook?

Question 7: How do decision boundaries of boosting with linear weak classifiers differ from boundaries of decision trees?

Question 8: What is the advantage of using random forests over simple decision trees?

Question 9: The classifiers that are part of the Adaboost must be weak learners which have accuracy of over 50%. Why are decision stumps good weak learners for Adaboost?

Question 10: Gradient boosting generalizes the idea of boosting to arbitrary differentiable loss functions. Which of these applications can gradient boosting to be used in?