QUIZ3

1. **Decision Tree**
   Impurity functions play an important role in decision tree branching. For binary classification problems, let μ_+ be the fraction of positive examples in a data subset, and $\mu_- = 1 - \mu_+$ be the fraction of negative examples in the data subset. The Gini index is $1 - \mu_+^2 - \mu_-^2$. What is the maximum value of the Gini index among all $\mu_+ \in [0, 1]$?

   A. 0.5

   B. 0.75

   C. 0.25

   D. 0

   E. 1

2. Following Question 1, there are four possible impurity functions below. We can normalize each impurity function by dividing it with its maximum value among all $\mu_+ \in [0, 1]$ For instance, the classification error is simply $\min(\mu_+, \mu_-)$ and its maximum value is 0.5. So the normalized classification error is $2\min(\mu_+, \mu_-)$. After normalization, which of the following impurity function is equivalent to the normalized Gini index?

   A. the squared regression error (used for branching in classification data sets), which is by definition $\mu_+(1 - (\mu_+ - \mu_-))^2 + \mu_-(-1 - (\mu_+ - \mu_-))^2$.

   B. the entropy, which is $-\mu_+ \ln \mu_+ - \mu_- \ln \mu_-$, with $0 \log 0 \equiv 0$.

   C. the closeness, which is $1 - |\mu_+ - \mu_-|$.

   D. the classification error $\min(\mu_+, \mu_-)$.

   E. none of the other choices

3. **Random Forest**
   If bootstrapping is used to sample $N' = pN$ examples out of N examples and N is very large. Approximately how many of the N examples will not be sampled at all?

   A. $(1 - e^{-1/p}) \cdot N$

   B. $(1 - e^{-p}) \cdot N$

   C. $e^{-1} \cdot N$

   D. $e^{-1/p} \cdot N$

   E. $e^{-p} \cdot N$

4. Consider a Random Forest G that consists of three binary classification trees $\{g_k\}_{k=1}^3$, where each tree is of test 0/1 error $E_{\text{out}}(g_1) = 0.1$, $E_{\text{out}}(g_2) = 0.2$, $E_{\text{out}}(g_3) = 0.3$. Which of the following is the exact possible range of $E_{\text{out}}(G)$?

   A. $0 \leq E_{\text{out}}(G) \leq 0.1$

   B. $0.1 \leq E_{\text{out}}(G) \leq 0.6$

   C. $0.2 \leq E_{\text{out}}(G) \leq 0.3$

   D. $0.1 \leq E_{\text{out}}(G) \leq 0.3$

E. $0.1 \le E_{\textbf{out}}(G) \le 0.3$

5. Consider a Random Forest G that consists of K binary classification trees $\{g_k\}_{k=1}^K$, where K is an odd integer. Each g_k is of test 0/1 error $E_{\text{out}}(g_k) = e_k$. Which of the following is an upper bound of $E_{\text{out}}(G)$?

   A. $\frac{2}{K+1} \sum_{k=1}^K e_k$
   B. $\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K e_k$
   C. $\frac{1}{K+1} \sum_{k=1}^K e_k$
   D. $\min_{1 \le k \le K} e_k$
   E. $\max_{1 \le k \le K} e_k$

6. **Gradient Boosting**
   Let ϵ_t be the weighted 0/1 error of each g_t as described in the AdaBoost algorithm (Lecture 208), and $U_t = \sum_{n=1}^N u_n^{(t)}$ be the total example weight during AdaBoost. Which of the following equation expresses U_{T+1} by ϵ_t?

   A. none of the other choices
   B. $\prod_{t=1}^T \epsilon_t$
   C. $\sum_{t=1}^T (2\sqrt{\epsilon_t(1-\epsilon_t)})$
   D. $\sum_{t=1}^T \epsilon_t$
   E. $\prod_{t=1}^T (2\sqrt{\epsilon_t(1-\epsilon_t)})$

7. For the gradient boosted decision tree, if a tree with only one constant node is returned as g_1, and if $g_1(\mathbf{x}) = 2$, then after the first iteration, all s_n is updated from 0 to a new constant $\alpha_1 g_1(\mathbf{x}_n)$. What is s_n?

   A. 2
   B. none of the other choices
   C. $\max_{1 \le n \le N} y_n$
   D. $\min_{1 \le n \le N} y_n$
   E. $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N y_n$

8. For the gradient boosted decision tree, after updating all s_n in iteration t using the steepest η as α_t, what is the value of $\sum_{n=1}^N s_n g_t(\mathbf{x}_n)$?

   A. none of the other choices
   B. $\sum_{n=1}^N y_n g_t(\mathbf{x}_n)$
   C. $\sum_{n=1}^N y_n^2$
   D. $\sum_{n=1}^N y_n s_n$
   E. 0

9. **Neural Network**
   Consider Neural Network with sign(s) instead of tanh(s) as the transformation functions. That is, consider Multi-Layer Perceptrons. In addition, we will take $+1$ to mean logic TRUE, and -1 to mean logic FALSE. Assume that all x_i below are either $+1$ or -1. Which of the following perceptron

$$g_A(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{d} w_i x_i\right).$$

   implements

$$\text{OR}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d).$$

A. $(w_0, w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_d) = (d-1, +1, +1, \cdots, +1)$

B. $(w_0, w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_d) = (-d+1, -1, -1, \cdots, -1)$

C. none of the other choices

D. $(w_0, w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_d) = (d-1, -1, -1, \cdots, -1)$

E. $(w_0, w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_d) = (-d+1, +1, +1, \cdots, +1)$

10. Continuing from Question 9, among the following choices of D, which D is the smallest for some 5-D-1 Neural Network to implement $\text{XOR}\big(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\big)$?

A. 1

B. 9

C. 7

D. 5

E. 3

11. For a Neural Network with at least one hidden layer and $\tanh(s)$ as the transformation functions on all neurons (including the output neuron), what is true about the gradient components (with respect to the weights) when all the initial weights $w_{ij}^{(\ell)}$ are set to 0?

A. all the gradient components are zero

B. only the gradient components with respect to $w_{0j}^{(\ell)}$ for $j > 0$ may non-zero, all other gradient components must be zero

C. none of the other choices

D. only the gradient components with respect to $w_{j1}^{(L)}$ for $j > 0$ may be non-zero, all other gradient components must be zero

E. only the gradient components with respect to $w_{01}^{(L)}$ may be non-zero, all other gradient components must be zero