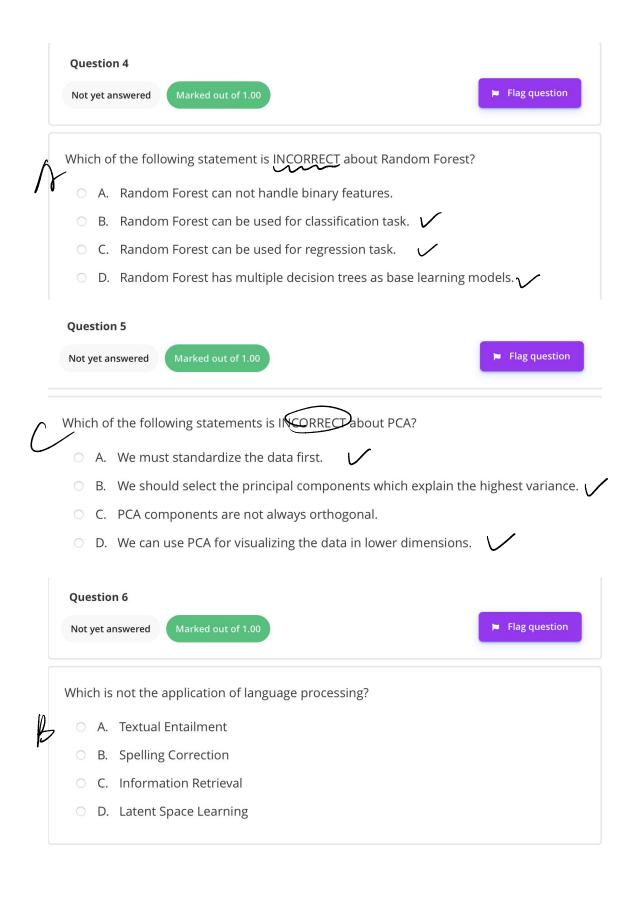
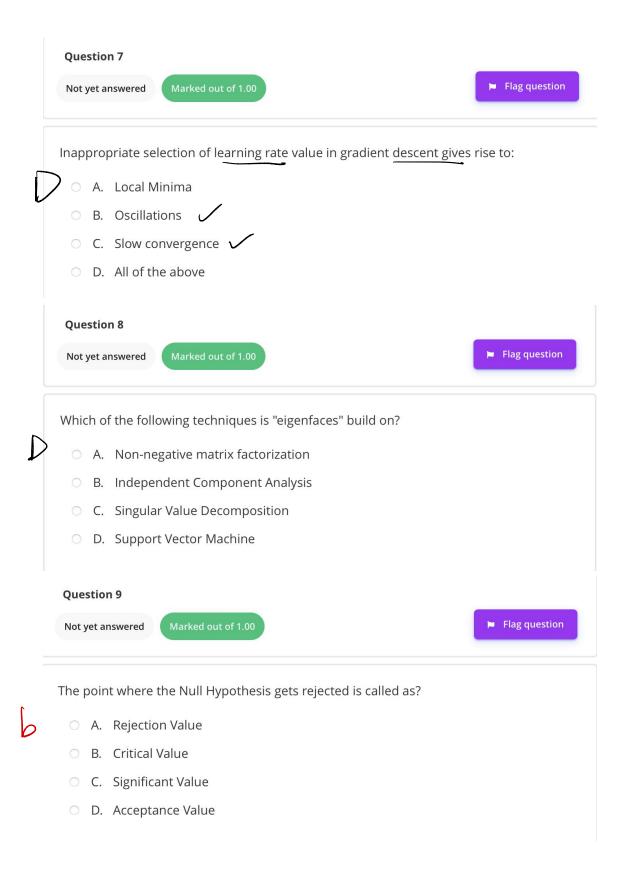


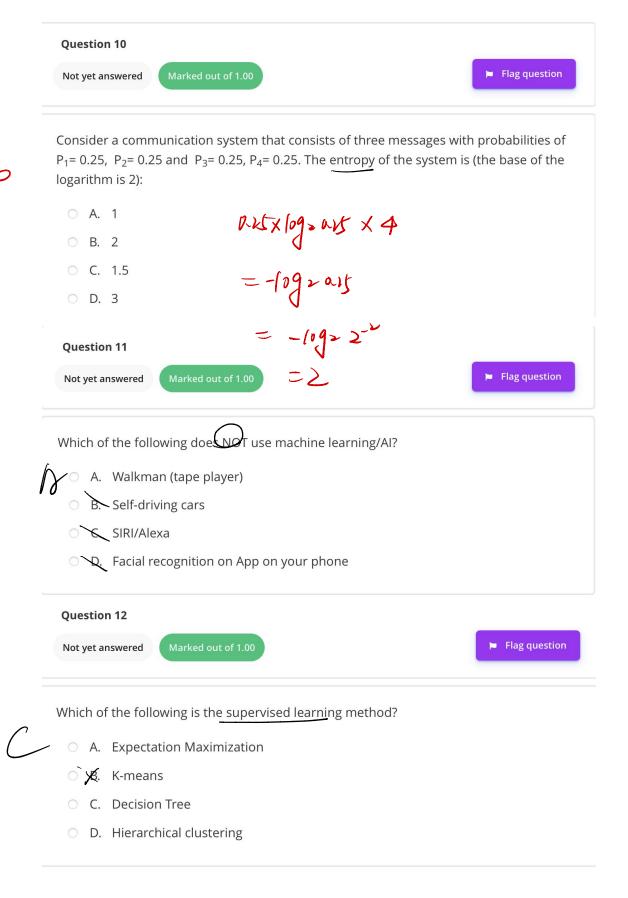
You've just finished training a decision tree for spam classification, and it is getting abnormally bad performance on both of your training and test sets. Suppose that your implementation has no bugs, so which of the following could be the problem?

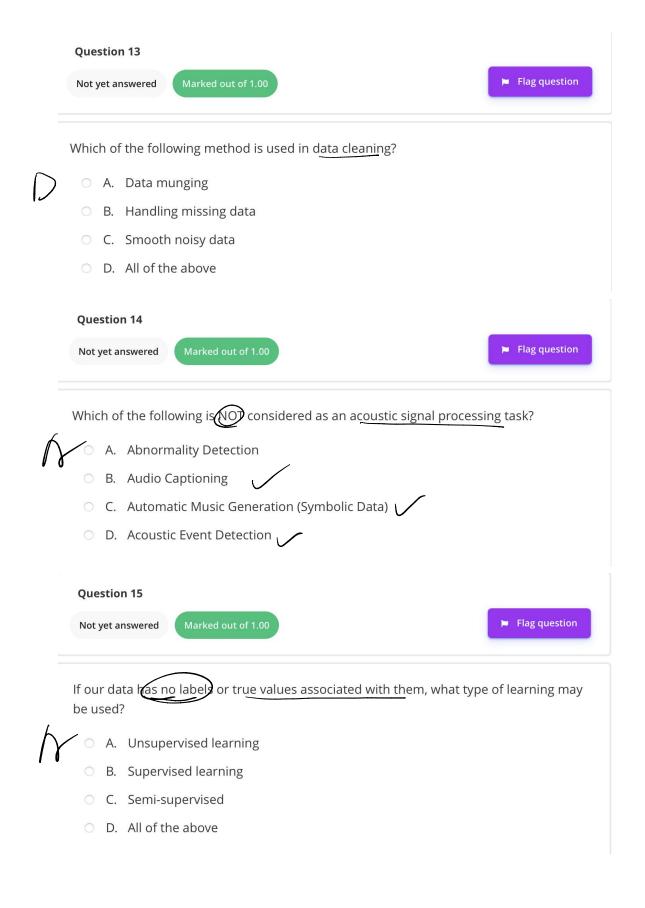


- A. The decision trees are too shallow.
- B. The learning rate is too small.
- The model is overfitting.
- O. None of the above.









Not yet answered



Which of the following statement is true for k-fold cross-validation?





- ✓○ A. Higher values of k will result in higher variance on the cross-validation result.
 - B. The overall accuracy of the model is the average errox across all k trials.
 - O C. The number of data points must be larger than k.
 - O D. Every data point has the chance to be in the training set exactly once.

Question 17

Not yet answered

Flag question

Consider the following data

| X | -2 | -1 | 1 | 2 | |
|---|----|----|---|---|--|
| Y | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | |

A linear regression model



$$f(x) = \omega_0 + \omega_1 x$$

is fit to the data using the least square method. What are the optimal parameters?

O A.
$$\omega_0 = 3$$
 and $\omega_1 = 1.4$ fix = 3+1.4x

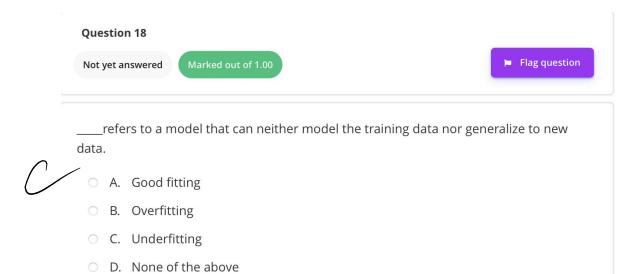
O A.
$$\omega_0 = 3$$
 and $\omega_1 = 1.4$ fix = 3+1.4x. $Z = 0 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$

O B. $\omega_0 = 2$ and $\omega_1 = 1$ fix)= 2+x. $Z = 0 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$

O B.
$$\omega_0 = 2$$
 and $\omega_1 = 1$

O C.
$$\omega_0 = 2.4$$
 and $\omega_1 = 2 \pm x = 0.4 \pm 2x$ $\mathcal{E} = 1.6^2 + 1.6^2 \pm 0.4^2 \pm$

O D.
$$\omega_0 = 3$$
 and $\omega_1 = 2.4$ fr = 3+2.4x $\mathcal{E} = 18^2 + 14^2 = \chi$



1b 2d 3a 4a 5c 6b 7d 8d 9b 10b 11a 12c 13d 14a 15a 16b 17a 18c