

Name _____

1. You are playing a betting game, if you win you get \$1 and if you lose you give \$3. According to the odds you have 80% chance of winning, what is the expected winning amount for you.
 - A. \$1.4
 - B. \$1
 - C. \$0.2**
 - D. \$0
2. True- False: Overfitting is more likely when you have huge amount of data to train?
 - A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE**
3. In which of the following scenario a gain ratio is preferred over Information Gain?
 - A. When a categorical variable has very large number of category**
 - B. When a categorical variable has very small number of category
 - C. Number of categories is the not the reason
 - D. None of these
4. There are 3 boxes, A, B and C. The probability of choosing box A, B and C are 0.5, 0.3 and 0.2 respectively. Box A, B and C contains 20%, 30% and 50% rotten apples. What is the probability that an apple is drawn from box A given that it is rotten? To solve this kind of problem, what theorem should we use?

Let A = event that an apple is drawn from box A, B = event that an apple is drawn from box B, C = event that an apple is drawn from box C, R = a rotten apple is drawn.

Given $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.3$, $P(C) = 0.2$.

Also, $P(R|A) = 0.2$, $P(R|B) = 0.3$, $P(R|C) = 0.5$.

Our aim is to find $P(A|R) = P(A \text{ intersect } R)/P(R)$

$= P(A) \times P(R|A) / [P(A) \times P(R|A) + P(B) \times P(R|B) + P(C) \times P(R|C)]$

$= 0.5 \times 0.2 / (0.5 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.3 + 0.2 \times 0.5)$

$= 0.3448$.

Bayesian inference is a branch of statistic inference that arises from this theorem.

5. Give decision tree to represent the boolean function: $A \vee [B \wedge \neg C]$

