

## Quiz: Conclusion

### AI-Based Detection of Hedge Fund Fraud

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## Question 1

Which methods offer the best balance of performance and interpretability?

- a) Deep neural networks
- b) Ensemble methods
- c) Logistic regression
- d) Graph neural networks

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### Answer

**b) Ensemble methods**

Random forests and gradient boosting provide the best balance, achieving high AUC (0.85–0.92) while maintaining interpretability through feature importance scores and SHAP values.

## Question 2

What are the three audience groups for the takeaways?

- a) Students, Teachers, Admins
- b) Developers, Testers, Managers
- c) Practitioners, Regulators, Researchers
- d) Investors, Brokers, Auditors

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### Answer

c) Practitioners, Regulators, Researchers

The conclusion provides targeted takeaways for: (1) Practitioners (fund managers, compliance officers), (2) Regulators (SEC, ESMA, FCA), and (3) Researchers (academics, data scientists).

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#### Section 7: Takeaways by Audience

## Question 3

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- b) Better algorithms
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- d) Regulatory reform

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**a) Benchmark datasets**

The conclusion emphasizes that creating shared, privacy-preserving benchmark datasets is the single most critical enabler. Without accessible data, researchers cannot compare methods or validate improvements.

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### Section 7: Key Takeaways

## Question 4

What collaboration model is required for production deployment?

- a) Government only
- b) Industry only
- c) Academic only
- d) Academic + Regulatory + Industry



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The conclusion stresses that production-grade fraud detection requires three-way collaboration: academics (methodology), regulators (data access, requirements), and industry (deployment, validation).

## Question 5

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- b) Supervised to adversarial learning
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### Answer

- b) Supervised to adversarial learning**

The conclusion calls for a shift from static supervised learning to adversarial learning frameworks that can adapt to evolving fraud tactics, recognizing fraud detection as an arms race.

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#### Section 7: Future Directions