

# Exam 2 A - MATH 4322

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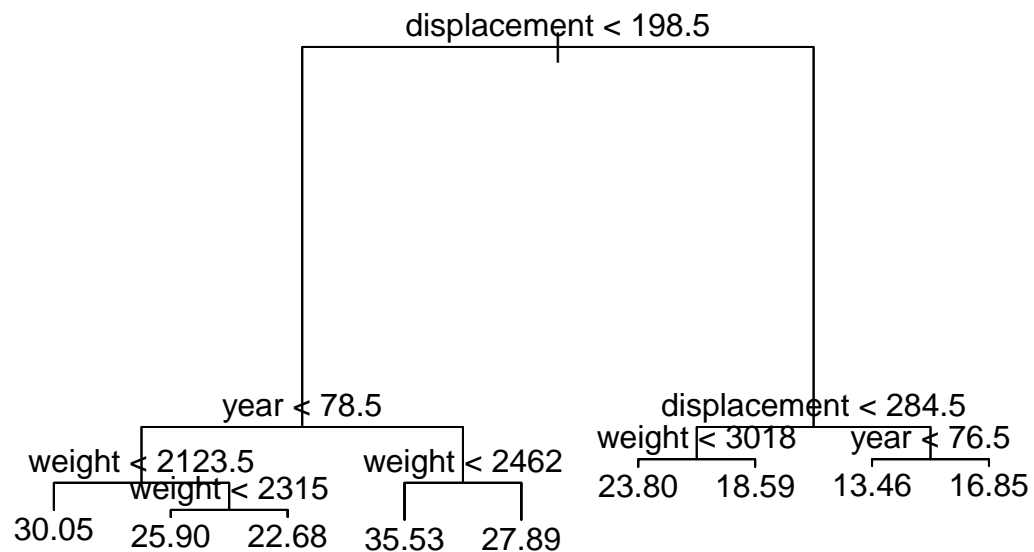
## Instructions

- Allow one sheet of notes front and back to be turned in for extra credit.
- Allow calculator.
- Total possible points 100.
- For multiple choice circle your answer on this test paper.
- For short answer questions answer fully on this test paper, partial credit will be given.
- Once completed leave at the desk, I will pick up your test.

## Part 1

We want to be able to predict the miles per gallon (mpg) of an automobile based on certain variables.

1. (3 Possible Points) Is this a regression or classification problem? Give the reason for your answer.
2. (8 Possible Points) The following is a decision tree resulting in fitting the response mpg to some predictors.
  - a. List the predictors used in this tree.
  - b. Interpret what the end notes 30.05 means. Explain fully who we get this value based on the tree.



3. (10 Possible Points) The following are the mean square errors based on the single tree, random forest and bagging.

a. Give the formula for the mean squared error (MSE).

b. Match the correct MSE with: a. Single tree, b. Random Forest, or c. Bagging.

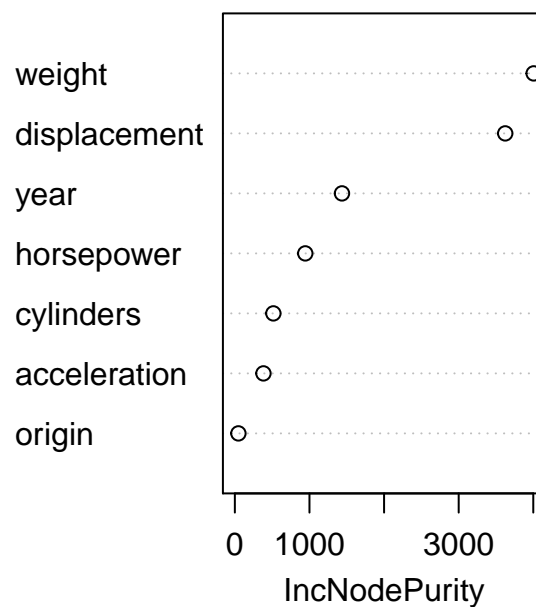
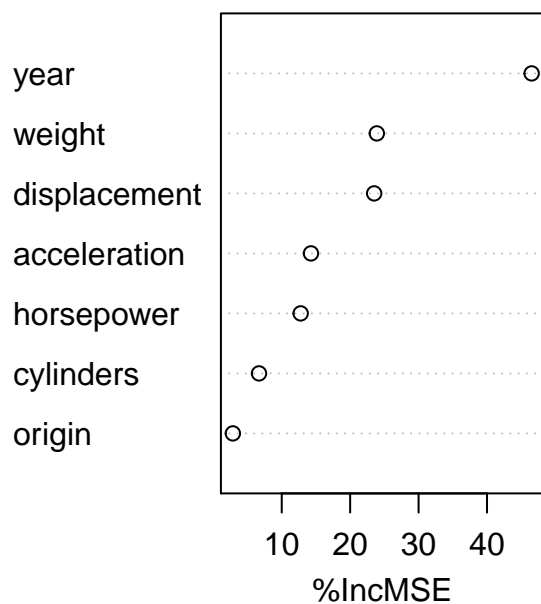
i. 7.7099

ii. 8.0475

iii. 11.4043

c. Interpret the MSE value of 11.4043?

4. (3 Possible Points) The variable of importance plot is below from the bagging method. What are the three most important variables? Compare that to the single tree in problem 1.



## Part 2

We want to know if customer will default on their credit card debt. The variables are:

- default - A factor with levels **No** and **Yes** indicating whether the customer defaulted on their debt. This is our output (response variable).
- student - A factor with levels **No** and **Yes** indicating whether the customer is a student.
- balance - The average balance that the customer has remaining on their credit card after making their monthly payment.
- income - Income of the customer.

1. (3 Possible Points) Is this a regression or classification problem? Give the reason for your answer.

2. (10 Possible Points) The following is an excerpt of the single tree.

- In node 7), how many observations are in this node?
- In node 7), what is the range of the **balance**, that is what are the possible values of the variable 'balance'?
- In node 7), what percent did default on their credit card?
- Is node 14) a terminal node?
- What is the overall prediction for the default (**No** or **Yes**) for node 14)?

```
7) balance > 1874.98 102 123.60 Yes ( 0.294118 0.705882 )
14) balance < 2152.31 77 103.00 Yes ( 0.389610 0.610390 ) *
15) balance > 2152.31 25 0.00 Yes ( 0.000000 1.000000 ) *
```

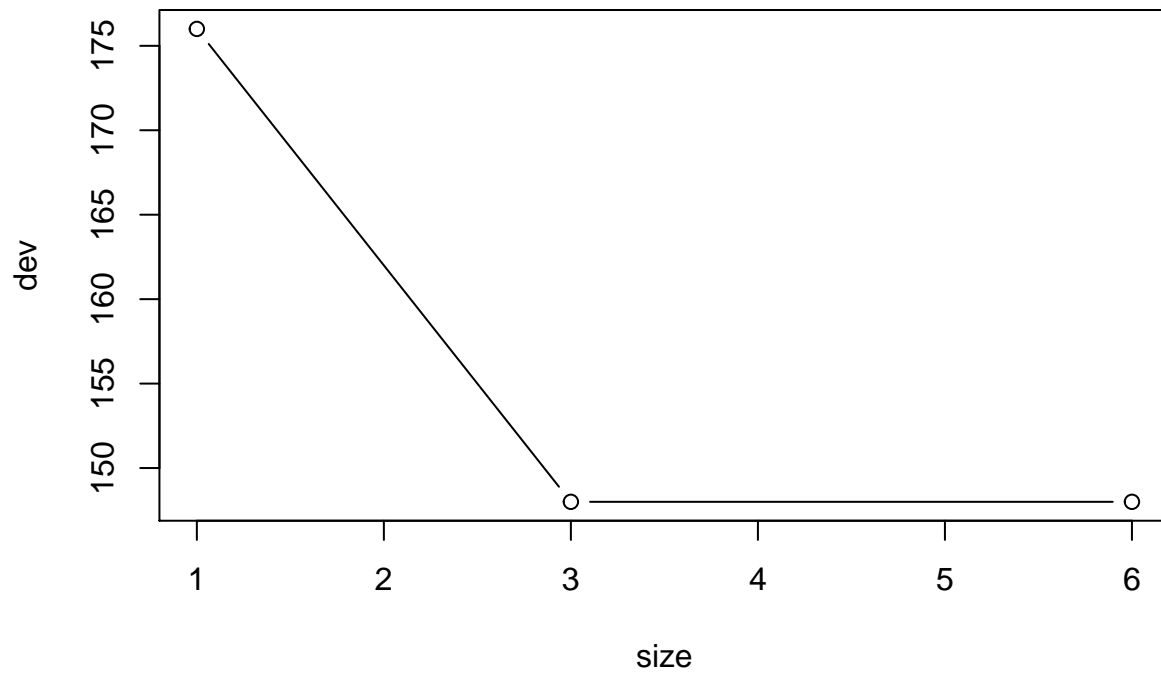
3. (3 Possible Points) Below is the confusion matrix for the tree. What is the test error rate?

		Observed Class	
		No	Yes
Predicted Class	No	4804	103
	Yes	38	55

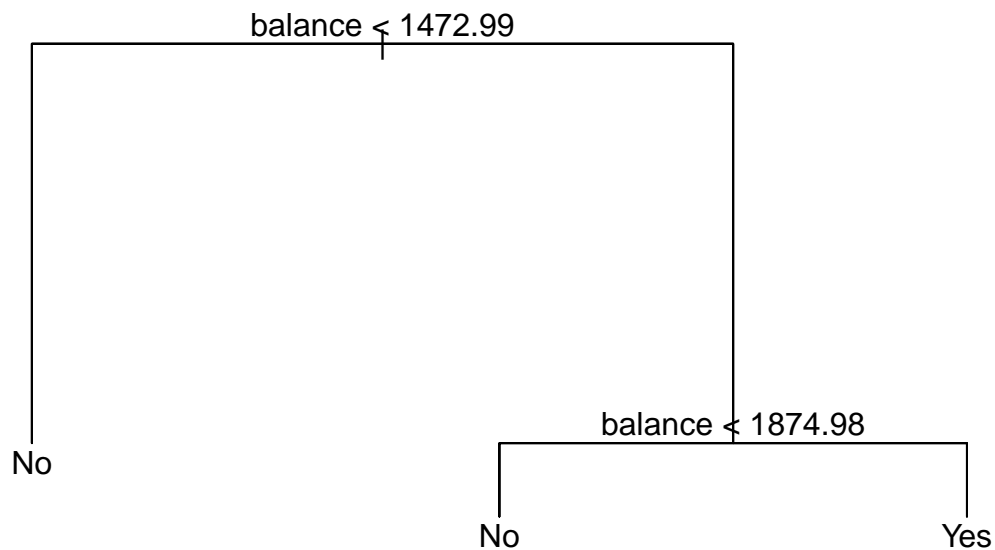
4. (8 Possible Points) The following is a plot of the cross-validation error based on the number of nodes.

a. Write down the code to get this plot.

b. According to this plot what should be the number of nodes we can prune for the tree?



5. (4 Possible Points) Now we can prune the tree. What is the R code to get the following pruned tree?



6. (3 Possible Points) The following is the confusion matrix based on the pruned tree. What is the test error rate? Compare this to the test error rate of the unpruned tree.

		Observed Class	
		No	Yes
Predicted Class	No	4804	103
	Yes	38	55

## Part 3

1. (15 Possible Points) Suppose we want to estimate the median value of a population. Outline the steps needed to derive a bootstrap estimate of the median from a sample of 100 observations.
2. (5 Possible Points) The following is a output from estimating the median based on the bootstrap method.
  - a. What is the bootstrap estimate of the median value?
  - b. Interpret the value of std.error.

```
##
## ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP
##
##
## Call:
## boot(data = s.data, statistic = median.fun, R = 1000)
##
##
## Bootstrap Statistics :
##      original      bias      std. error
## t1*  25.17468  0.02272656    0.296521
```

## Part 4: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer. Each question is worth 5 points, for a total of 25 points for this part.

1. In R what is the package to create a single a classification tree?
  - a. tree
  - b. randomForest
  - c. mass
  - d. boot
  - e. None of these
  
2. What approach randomly divides the set observations into two parts, a training set and **one** hold-out set? Then the model is fit on the training set, and the fitted model is used to predict the responses for the observations in the hold-out set.
  - a. Validation set approach
  - b. Leave-one-out cross validation
  - c.  $K$ -fold cross validation
  - d. Bootstrap method
  - e. All of these methods
  
3. What method helps us select the best number of terminal nodes for a pruning a decision tree?
  - a. Validation set approach
  - b. Leave-one-out cross validation
  - c.  $K$ -fold cross validation
  - d. Bootstrap method
  - e. All of these methods



4. Which statement is **not true** about the  $K$ -fold cross validation?
- a. Data is randomly divided into  $K$  subests.
  - b. There are  $K$  mean squared errors calculated based on a different group of observations treated as the validation set.
  - c. This method results in not overestimating the test error rate as much as the validation set approach.
  - d. The results of the mean squared error are always the same, regardless of the size of  $K$ .
  - e. The cross-validation estimate of the test error rate is the average of the  $K$  MSEs.
5. Which method grows  $B$  large un-pruned trees with a random sub set of predictors (either  $\sqrt{p}$  or  $p/3$ ) for each tree, then averages the resulting predictions from the  $B$  trees?
- a. Bagging
  - b. Random forest
  - c. Boosting
  - d. Pruning
  - e. Cross-Validation