

MACHINE LEARNING

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. C

9. ANSWER

A = : 40/100

B: 60/100

- If (Past Trend = Positive & Return = Up), probability = 40/60

Gini Index for Past Trend = $(40/100)0.4 + (60/100)0.6 = 1$

10. It prevents overfitting and is more accurate.

11. Normalization and Standardization

SECTION B

12. – We can use fixed learning rate during training without worrying about learning rate decay

– it has straight trajectory towards the minimum and it is guaranteed to converge in theory to the global minimum if the loss function is complex and to a local minimum if the loss function is not convex.

13. Accuracy is not a good metric for imbalanced datasets. Because this model would receive a very good accuracy score as it predicted correctly for the majority of observations, but this hides the true performance of the model which is objectly not good.

14. $F\text{-Measure} = (2 * \text{Precision} * \text{Recall}) / (\text{Precision} + \text{Recall})$

15. The `fit_transform()` method, on the other hand, combines the functionality of the `fit()` and `transform()` methods in one step.

STATISTICS WORKSHEET 7

1. A

2. D

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. A

7. A

8. A

9. A

10. A

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. A

15. A

