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Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

What are some assumptions that we make when we are interpolating between a document and a corpus? When should we trust the corpus more, and when should we trust the document more? (2)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

What is the benefit (in terms of efficiency) of placing the most discriminative search terms first in a boolean search? (1)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

P(d|q) is not what we are solving with the language model. Why is this not generally a problem? (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Explain why boolean filtering is usually insufficient for retrieval, and why we normally need some way of scoring the documents. (2)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

Why can't we just run an HMM over documents to discover the latent states like we do for POS-tagging? (1)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

In class, we saw a few topics that we were unable to identify. What could be a cause for such pointless topics (ie, how might we ensure that our topics are better? (2 reasons). (1)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Why can we be confident that a low-rank approximation of a matrix contains the most important information in a document? (1)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Why can we represent a rank-m matrix as the sum of m rank-1 matrices *or* the product of an n x m matrix and an m x n matrix (ie, what is matrix multiplication doing that we can take advantage of?)? Explain. (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 8

In class, we considered two different types of information retrieval systems - one that uses Boolean terms to find matches, and one that uses a language model to allow for "natural language" queries. Can you think of a way that we might be able to leverage the strengths of both, while minimizing the disadvantages? Briefly explain how that might work. (2)

END OF QUIZ