

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Why do we use log-probability instead of linear probability? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

How do we choose the number of clusters for K-means? What are the consequences if we choose incorrectly? (2)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Suppose we are filling the table for the Levenshtein distance algorithm. We are in cell (x, y) . The values of cell $(x-1, y-1)$, $(x-1, y)$, and $(x, y-1)$ are 5, 3, and 1, respectively. What is the value we will put in cell (x, y) , given that the letters are NOT equal? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

In your own words, explain the Markov assumption, and how it is used in language modeling.

(1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

When is dynamic programming more efficient than brute force programming? (ie, what assumptions do we make about a problem when we use dynamic programming?) (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Discuss the purpose of the linkage criterion in hierarchical clustering (1)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Imagine that we are doing ASR instead of POS tagging. Briefly describe what the emissions and transitions would be. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Iterative algorithms often require a stopping condition. Briefly explain why this is necessary, and why perplexity is a metric to use for stopping HMMs. (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 4

Please refer to the "Long" question from Lecture 4.

END OF QUIZ