

Consider the document:

“Information retrieval is the task of finding the documents satisfying the information needs of the user”

Using MLE to estimate the unigram probability model, what is $P(\text{the} | M_d)$ and $P(\text{information} | M_d)$?

1. $1/16$ and $1/16$
2. $1/12$ and $1/12$
3. $1/4$ and $1/8$
4. $1/3$ and $1/6$

Consider the following document

$d = \text{“information retrieval and search”}$

1. $P(\text{information search} \mid M_d) > P(\text{information} \mid M_d)$
2. $P(\text{information search} \mid M_d) = P(\text{information} \mid M_d)$
3. $P(\text{information search} \mid M_d) < P(\text{information} \mid M_d)$

In vector space retrieval each row of the matrix M corresponds to

- A. A document
- B. A concept
- C. A query
- D. A term**

Applying SVD to a term-document matrix M . Each concept is represented in K

- A. as a singular value
- B. as a linear combination of terms of the vocabulary
- C. as a linear combination of documents in the document collection
- D. as a least squares approximation of the matrix M

The number of term vectors in the matrix K_s used for LSI

- A. Is smaller than the number of rows in the matrix M
- B. Is the same as the number of rows in the matrix M
- C. Is larger than the number of rows in the matrix M

A query transformed into the concept space for LSI has ...

- A. s components (number of singular values)
- B. m components (size of vocabulary)
- C. n components (number of documents)