第5章 集成学习

Exercise 5.1

以下不属于bagging的特点是()

- A、有放回抽样多个子集
- B、训练多个分类器
- C、最终结果为每个学习器加权后的线性组合
- D、可以减少过拟合

Exercise 5.2

在Baggging集成学习中,多样性是通过()实现的。

- A、数据样本扰动
- B、输入属性扰动
- C、输出表示扰动
- D、算法参数扰动

Exercise 5.3

有关集成学习下列说法正确的是()

- A、基本模型应尽量来自于同一算法,通过改变训练数据和参数,得到不同的基本模型
- B、通常来讲,基本模型之间相关性应该低一些
- C、集成的基本模型的数量越多,集成模型的效果就越好
- D、bagging boosting 时常用的集成学习的方法

Exercise 5.4

Consider three decision stump hypotheses from \mathbb{R} to $\{-1,+1\}$: $g_1(x)=sign(1-x), g_2(x)=sign(1+x), g_3(x)=-1$. When mixing the three hypotheses uniformly, what is the resulting G(x)?

- A, $2[|x| \le 1] 1$
- B, $2[|x| \ge 1] 1$
- $||x|| \le -1$
- D, $2[x \ge 1] 1$

Exercise 5.5

Consider three decision stump hypotheses from \mathbb{R} to $\{-1,+1\}$: $g_1(x)=sign(1-x), g_2(x)=sign(1+x), g_3(x)=-1$. When x=0, what is the resulting $\Phi(x)=(g_1(x),g_2(x),g_3(x))$ used in the returned hypothesis of linear/any blending?

- A, (+1, +1, +1)
- B, (+1, +1, -1)
- C, (+1, -1, -1)
- D, (-1; -1; -1)

Exercise 5.6

For four examples with $u_n^{(1)}=\frac{1}{4}$ for all examples. If g_1 predicts the first example wrongly but all the other three examples correctly. After the 'optimal' re-weighting, what is $u_1^{(2)}/u_2^{(2)}$?

- A, 4
- В、3
- C、1/3
- D、1/4

Exercise 5.7

According to $lpha_t=ln(\lambda_t)$, and $\lambda_t=\sqrt{rac{1-\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t}}$, when would $lpha_t>0$?

- A, $\epsilon_t < \frac{1}{2}$
- B, $\epsilon_t > \frac{1}{2}$
- C, $\epsilon_t \neq 1$
- D, $\epsilon_t \neq 0$

Exercise 5.8

比较支持向量机、AdaBoost,逻辑回归模型的的学习策略和算法。