Quiz Submissions - Q4-1

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Attempt 1

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Submission View

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Question 1 0.667 / 1 point

Select all the **true** statments: [scoring is right-wrong]

- a Bernoulli distribution used to model a binary variable has a single parameter which is the probability of the variable being 1
- in maximum likelihood estimation, we find the model parameters that maximizes multiplication of the likelihood of each data point given the model
- in Bayesian inference we are estimating the distribution of model parameters instead of finding the best parameter
- prediction in Bayesian inference can be hard since it needs averaging over all possible values of our parameter
- prediction in MAP is a single point estimate similar to MLE and doesn't need averaging over all possible values, hence is more efficient
- \Rightarrow \checkmark with a uniform prior, MAP and MLE estimates give the same predictions
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Question 2 0 / 1 point

Suppose you are given a die which has sides as 1 to 6 where the probability of each of the sides facing up is given by the categorical distribution is represented in the dictionary $\{1: 1/12, 2: 1/4, 3:1/6, 4:1/6, 5: 1/4, 6:1/12\}$. You random roll the die for four times (note each of the rolls is iid), what is the (approximate) likelihood of observing this sequence of faces: (1, 3, 5, 5):

× () 0.00064

0.0104	
0.0123	
⇒ 0.00087	
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Question 3	1 / 1 point
Suppose you are interested in predicting the weather in days, $N(sunny) = 5$ days, $N(cloudy) = 10$ days, and $N(windy) = 10$ days, when using MLE with Later assuming pseudo-counts of $[1,1,1,1]$ in posterior predictions.	ndy) = 15 days. What are the chances of it aplace add-one smoothing? (this is similar
0.25 , 0.1	
✓ 0.471 , 0.029	
0.5 , 0.030	
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Question 4	1 / 1 point
Due to the assumption of Naive Bayes Classifier, the te	rm
$p(x_2 y,x_1)$	
becomes	
$p(x_2)$	
$p(x_2 y) \times p(x_2 y) $	$p(x_1)$
$p(x_2 y)$	·)
$ p(x_2) \times p $	$y(x_1)$

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Attempt Score: 3 / 4 - 66.68 %

Overall Grade (highest attempt): 3 / 4 - 66.68 %

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