Artificial Intelligence
——Test

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下午 (16:20-18:00)部分

- Given the 5 itemsets, which of the following is false? The minimum support threshold: *minsup* = 40%.
  - 1) {A} is a maximal frequent itemset
  - 2) {A} is a closed frequent itemset
  - 3) {A, B} is a closed itemset
  - 4) {B, C} is a closed itemset

ID	Itemsets
I1	A, B
I2	A, C
I3	B, D
I4	A, E, F
I5	A, D

- For the above example, we change it to the following matrix form. If the initial cluster of "I1" is "C1", the initial cluster of "I2" is "C2", the initial cluster of "I3" is "C1", and the initial cluster of "I4" and "I5" is "C2", answer these questions (假设采用基于街区距离的k-Means算法):
- Initially, the centroid of "C1" is ?

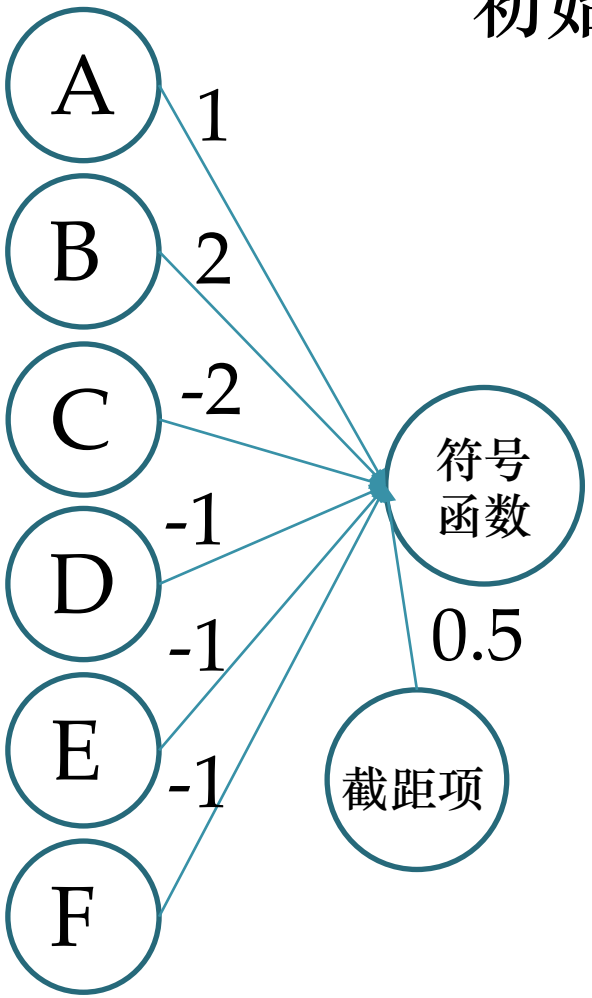
  (　　)
- After one iteration, the centroid of "C1" is ?

  (　　)

ID	A	B	C	D	E	F
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0

- 给定表格中的训练数据，假设采用PLA算法。初始的各个属性权重如图所示，请计算迭代一次后截距项、A~F的权重分别是多少?

初始权重：(0.5, 1, 2, -2, -1, -1, -1)



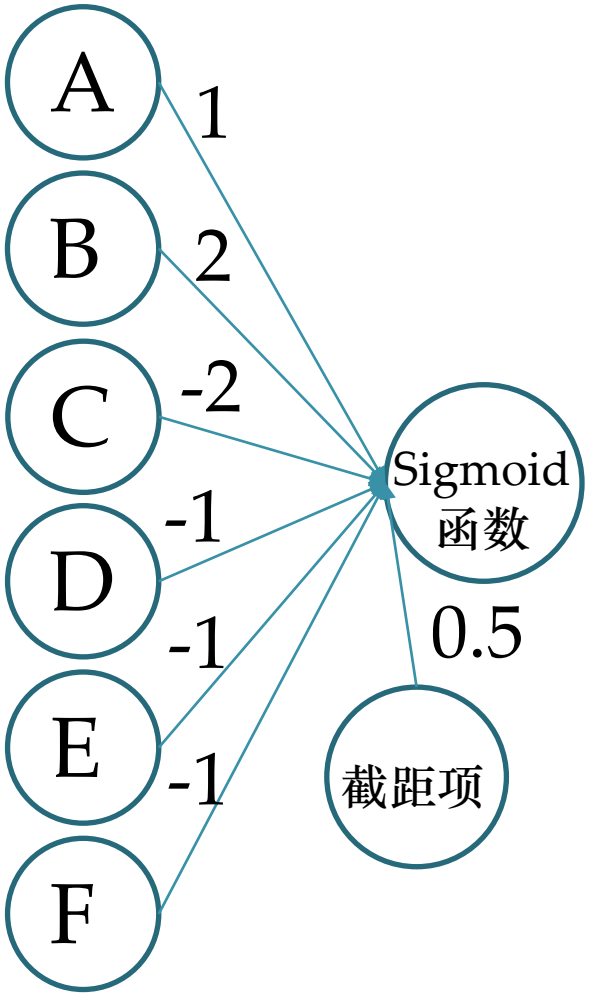
ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	Class Label
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	+
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0	+
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1	-
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-

- For the above example, predict the class label of feature "A" using the Naïve Bayesian (i.e., NB) classifier. Note: *P*("B"|Class Label = "+") = 2/4, where 4 is the total number of features within the class label of "+", and 2 is the occurrence number of feature "B" within the class label of "+".
- Answer:

ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	Class Label
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	+
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0	+
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1	-
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-

- What's the predicted class label of instance {A, B}? Answer:

- 给定表格中的训练数据，假设采用LR算法(学习率=0.1)。初始的各个属性权重如图所示，请计算迭代一次后截距项、A~F的权重分别是多少？初始权重：(0.5, 1, 2, -2, -1, -1, -1)



ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	Class Label
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	+
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0	+
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1	-
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-

晚上 (19:00-20:40)部分

- Given 5 itemsets, which of the following is false? The minimum support threshold: *minsup* = 40%.
  - 1) {A} is a maximal frequent itemset
  - 2) {A} is a closed frequent itemset
  - 3) {B, E} is a closed itemset
  - 4) {A, B} is a closed itemset

ID	Itemsets
I1	A, B
I2	A, C
I3	B, D
I4	A, E, F
I5	A, D

- For the above example, we change it to the following matrix form. If the initial cluster of "I1" is "C1", the initial cluster of "I2" is "C2", the initial cluster of "I3" is "C1", and the initial cluster of "I4" and "I5" is "C2", answer these questions (假设采用基于街区距离的k-Means算法):
- Initially, the centroid of "C2" is ?

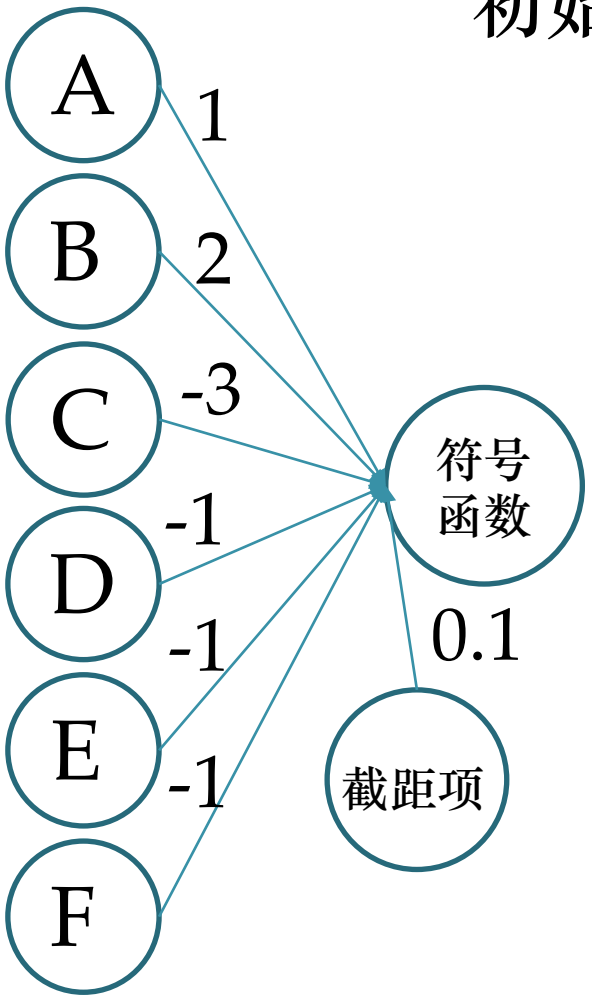
  (　　)
- After one iteration, the centroid of "C2" is ?

  (　　)

ID	A	B	C	D	E	F
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0

- 给定表格中的训练数据，假设采用PLA算法。初始的各个属性权重如图所示，请计算迭代一次后截距项、A~F的权重分别是多少?

初始权重：(0.1, 1, 2, -3, -1, -1, -1)



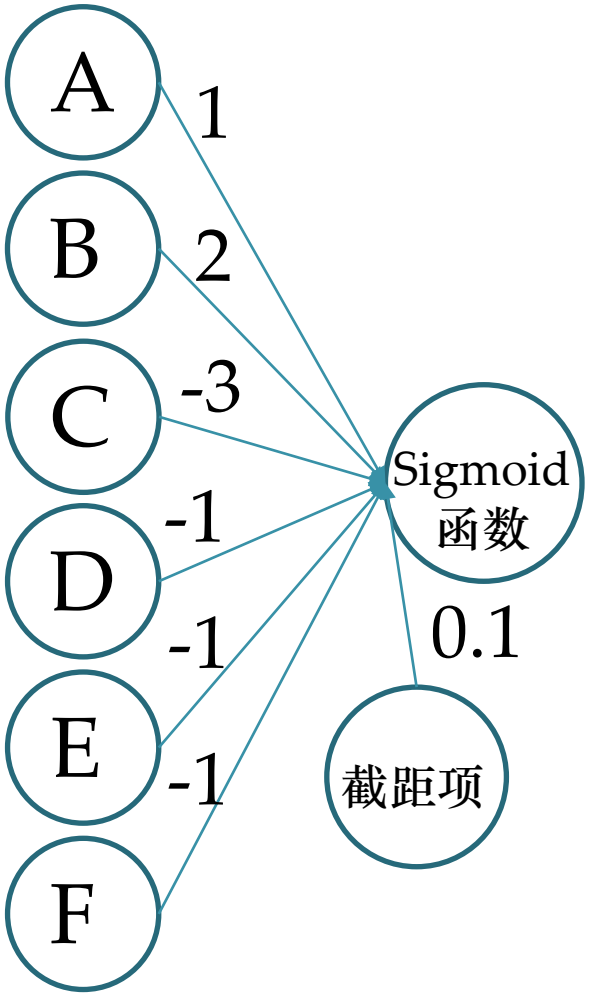
ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	Class Label
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	+
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0	+
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1	-
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-

- For the above example, predict the class label of feature "B" using the Naïve Bayesian (i.e., NB) classifier. Note: P("B"|Class Label = "+") = 2/4, where 4 is the total number of features within the class label of "+", and 2 is the occurrence number of feature "B" within the class label of "+".
- Answer:

ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	Class Label
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	+
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0	+
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1	-
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-

- What's the predicted class label of instance {A, D}? Answer:

- 给定表格中的训练数据，假设采用LR算法(学习率=0.1)。初始的各个属性权重如图所示，请计算迭代一次后截距项、A~F的权重分别是多少？初始权重：(0.1, 1, 2, -3, -1, -1, -1)



ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	Class Label
I1	1	1	0	0	0	0	+
I2	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
I3	0	1	0	1	0	0	+
I4	1	0	0	0	1	1	-
I5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-