— HIGHER INSTITUTE	of Technological Stu	JDIES OF B	IZERTE		
AY: 2022-2023 L3-S5: Dept. of Electrical Ele		ID: ass: om: nit: 1h			-
This document contains 4 pag over to you, make sure that it treated in the order that suits	es numbered from 1/4 to is complete. The 3 task	o 4/4. As s	soon as it	is handed	
The following rules apply:	0	Do not wr	ite anythi	ng in this ta	able.
A handwritten double-si mitted.	ded A4 sheet is per-	Task	Points	Score	
The use of any electronic sic calculator, is prohibite	•	2	10		
Mysterious or unsupport receive full credit.	ted answers will not	3	5		
If the provided space is not to attach an additional sh		Total	20		
Task Nº1 (a) (1 point) Machine Lear ○ intelligent machine	rning (ML) algorithms are s. √ the human brain.	meant to	simulate	(10 points	s)
- 0	s fun and accessible to en are being used in many	veryone.	and dom	ains.	
✓ ML is a type o○ Al focuses on	unsupervised ML. of AI that relies on learnicles of the classification, while ML the same thing.	ng througl is about cl	ustering		ıt
do you input with ML? O Patterns. O Rule (e) (1 point) Which of the	s. O Programs. $\sqrt{\Gamma}$		niques?		

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**
Anomaly Detection.
Recommendation Systems.
√ Numpy, Scipy & Scikit-Learn.
○ Classification.
 Clustering.
(f) (1 point) You are running a company, and you want to develop learning algorithms to address each of two problems.
Problem #1: You have a large inventory of identical items. You want to predict how many of these items will sell over the next 3 months.
Problem #2: You would like software to examine individual customer accounts, and for each account decide if it has been hacked/compromised.
Should you treat these as classification or as regression problems?
 Treat both as classification problems.
 Treat both as regression problems.
 Treat problem #1 as a classification problem, problem #2 as a regression problem.
$\sqrt{\mbox{Treat problem #1 as a regression problem, problem #2 as a classification problem.}$
(g) (1 point) What is one reason not to use the same data for both your training
set and your testing set?
 You will almost certainly underfit the model.
 You will pick the wrong algorithm.
You might not have enough data for both.
$\sqrt{\ }$ You will almost certainly overfit the model.
(h) (1 point) To predict a quantity value. use√ regression. ○ clustering. ○ classification.
(i) (1 point) You can use ML to:
predict the likelihood of disease from a patient's medical history or reports.
leverage weather data to predict weather events.

 $\sqrt{\mbox{ detect}}$ fake news to stop the spread of propaganda.

 $\sqrt{}$ understand the sentiment of a text.

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(j) (1 point) You work for a music streaming service and want to use supervised ML to classify music into different genres. Your service has collected thousands of songs in each genre, and you used this as your training data. Now you pull out a small random subset of all the songs in your service. What is this subset called?

Task Nº2

∑ 15mn | (5 points)

For some classification problem, we run the code given hereafter in order to display the confusion matrix, using the crosstab function.

```
[11]: Predicted 0 1 All Expected 0 52 15 67 1 30 38 68 All 82 53 135
```

For each case, calculate the precision, recall and f1-score metrics.

(a) (2 points) $1^{ST}CASE$: 0 is positive and 1 is negative.

	TP	FP	TN	FN
ĺ				
İ	52	30	38	15

Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
0.667	0.634	0.776	0.69

(b) (2 points) 2^{ND} CASE: 0 is negative and 1 is positive.

TP	FP	TN	FN
38	15	52	30

Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
0.667	0.717	0.559	0.628

(c) (1 point) What does pd stand for?

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Task Nº3

25mn | (5 points)

y is a random variable whose value is considered to be a linear function of some variable x:

The linear regression model $y = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$ is used. Determine the values of θ_0 , θ_1 using normal equation.

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 5.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 2.5 \\ 4.5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \implies X^{T}X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

The estimated vector θ is

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\theta}_0 \\ \hat{\theta}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$