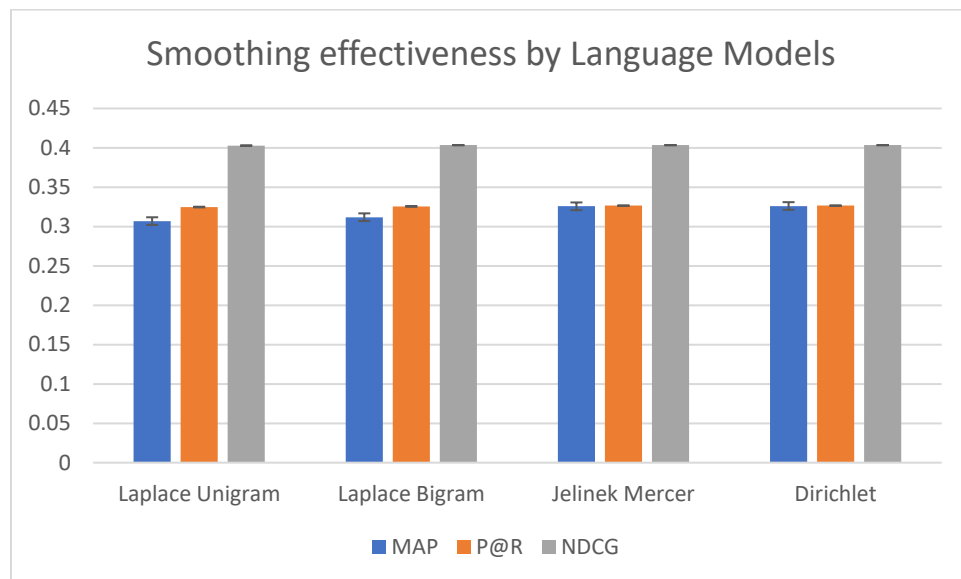


## Evaluation

	Laplace Unigram	Laplace Bigram	Jelinek Mercer	Dirichlet
MAP	0.306876225	0.311831377	0.325695674	0.326063216
P@R	0.324704789	0.325546539	0.326524057	0.326524057
NDCG	0.402776606	0.403335652	0.403335652	0.403335652
MAP SE	0.002915894	0.002962977	0.003094714	0.003098206
P@R SE	0.003085299	0.003093297	0.003102585	0.003102585
NDCG SE	0.003827126	0.003832438	0.003832438	0.003832438



- The best performing variant is either Jelinek Mercer or Dirichlet, with a small non-statistically significant advantage to Dirichlet. The laplace bigram, Jelinek mercer and Dirichlet all returned the same NDCG and Jelinek Mercer and Dirichlet returned the same P@R.
- The change from Standard Analyzer to English Analyzer appears to make incremental improvements, but we have trouble distinguishing them from the bigram improvements.
- The Recall focused metric P@R was very nonplussed by any method. In contrast, the mean average precision seemed to be quite effective at selecting a winner, differentiating between the seemingly similar Jelinek-Mercer and the Dirichlet method.

### Brush Rabbit:

Laplace Unigram - In 1925, the International Boundary Commission was made a permanent organization responsible for surveying and mapping the boundary, maintaining boundary monuments (and buoys where applicable), as well as keeping the boundary clear of brush and vegetation for . This "border vista" extends for on each side of the line. Along the 49th parallel,

the border vista is theoretically straight but in practice follows the 19th century surveyed border markers and varies by several hundred feet in spots.

Laplace Bigram - The brush rabbit inhabits dense, brushy cover, most commonly in chaparral vegetation. It also occurs in oak and conifer habitats and it will live in brush or grassland, and form networks of runways through the vegetation. The brush rabbit does not dig its own burrow or den, but uses the burrow of other species, brush piles, or forms. In the San Francisco Bay Area, it was found that the brush rabbit concentrates its activities at the edge of brush and exhibits much less use of grassy areas. It uses the interior brush of the wilderness and it was also found that this may be a better environment for it than the chaparral one. Studies done on the brush rabbit in Oregon also showed that it rarely left the brushy areas it inhabits. Brush may be used more in the drier seasons while grasses are used in the wetter seasons in relation to growth of annual vegetation. Use of habitat also probably is related to the breeding season.

Jelinek- Mercer – The brush rabbit feeds mainly on grasses and forbs, especially green clover, though it will also take berries and browse from bushes.

Dirichlet - The brush rabbit feeds mainly on grasses and forbs, especially green clover, though it will also take berries and browse from bushes.