1. Assume in the search tree below, the open list is [ A ] initially. Please describe the traversal of the search tree

(a) by depth first search. (15)

(b) by breadth first search. (15)

Note you need to describe the states of the open list as the search progresses.

1. Please explain briefly the meaning of each term.
2. *Perceptron*  (10)
3. *Entropy*  (10)
4. *Dendrogram*  (10)
5. *Inverse document frequency (IDF)*  (10)
6. 感知器（Perceptron）：Perceptron:

A perceptron is a basic artificial neuron model used for binary classification tasks. It takes multiple inputs, each with an associated weight, and computes their weighted sum. This sum then passes through an activation function (like a step function) to produce an output. The goal of a perceptron is to adjust its weights to make its output match the expected output as closely as possible. Multiple perceptrons can be combined to form more complex neural networks.

感知器是一種簡單的人工神經元模型，用於二元分類問題。它接收多個輸入，每個輸入都有一個權重，然後計算加權和。這個加權和通過一個激活函數（例如符號函數）產生輸出。感知器的學習目標是通過調整權重來使其輸出盡可能接近預期輸出。多個感知器可以組成更複雜的神經網絡。

1. Entropy:

Entropy is a measure used in information theory to quantify the uncertainty of a random variable. In machine learning and data science, entropy is often used to measure the disorder or uncertainty of a system or random variable. Higher entropy indicates more disorder or uncertainty, while lower entropy indicates more order or certainty.

熵（Entropy）：

熵是信息理論中用來衡量隨機變量不確定性的度量。在機器學習和數據科學中，熵通常用於衡量一個系統或隨機變量的混亂程度或不確定性程度。熵的值越高，表示系統越混亂或不確定；反之，熵的值越低，表示系統越有序或確定。

1. Dendrogram:

A dendrogram is a tree-like diagram used to display the results of hierarchical clustering. It shows the similarity or distance between different data points (or clusters) during the clustering process. A dendrogram starts from a root node and branches downward, with each branch representing a clustering step. The horizontal axis typically represents samples or clusters, while the vertical axis represents similarity or distance.

分支圖（Dendrogram）：

分支圖是一種樹狀圖表，用於顯示層次聚類或階層性聚類的結果。它展示了聚類過程中不同數據點（或群集）之間的相似性或距離。分支圖從根節點開始，向下分支，直到最終的葉子節點，每個分支代表一個聚類步驟。分支圖的橫軸通常表示樣本或群集，縱軸表示相似性或距離。

1. Inverse Document Frequency (IDF):

Inverse Document Frequency (IDF) is a technique used in information retrieval and natural language processing to assess the importance of a term in a collection of documents. The IDF value is inversely proportional to the frequency of the term across the document collection – common terms have low IDF values, while uncommon terms have high IDF values. IDF is used to weight the importance of terms in retrieval results and is often multiplied with term frequency (TF) to form TF-IDF values used in document retrieval and information retrieval tasks.

逆文檔頻率（IDF）：

逆文檔頻率是一種用於信息檢索和自然語言處理的技術，用於評估一個詞彙對於一個文件集合的重要性。IDF的值與詞彙在文件集合中的出現頻率成反比，即常見詞彙的IDF值較低，不常見詞彙的IDF值較高。IDF用於加權詞彙在檢索結果中的重要性，通常與詞彙的詞頻（TF）相乘，形成TF-IDF（詞頻-逆文檔頻率）值，用於文檔檢索和信息檢索任務中。

1. Please answer the questions about search on game tree.
2. Please illustrate how min-max algorithm is performed for the following game tree. (10)
3. Please describe the detailed process (e.g. alpha-pruning, beta-pruning) when alpha-beta pruning is applied to the min-max. (10)
4. Please encircle those nodes that are visited in (b). (10)

圖一

3 2 9 6 0 8 2 4 1 5 7

MAX

MIN

MAX

MIN

圖二

4 6 9 3 5 2 3 4 7 1 8 3

MAX

MIN

MAX

MIN

1. Please answer the following questions about search.
2. Use the problem of 3x3 puzzle to illustrate the basic factors for defining a state space search. 使用 3x3 謎題來說明定義狀態空間搜索的基本因素 (15)
3. Explain briefly the constraints of algorithm A and algorithm A\*.簡要說明演算法 A 和A\* (10)
4. If there are two heuristics h1(n) and h2(n) for A\* search and h1(n) ≦ h2(n) for any state n. What is the difference of the two heuristics for search?(5)
5. Please describe how inductive learning algorithm (ID3) for decision trees is conducted. (20).
6. Please describe the process of agglomerative clustering algorithm, including how the dendrogram is generated and how the clusters are determined. (20)
7. Please explain the meaning of each term (in *italic*) and its usage in the algorithm.
8. *Temperature* in simulated annealing. (8)
9. *Perceptron* in artificial neural network. (8)
10. *Pheromone* in ant colony optimization. (8)
11. *Gradient Descent* for optimization. (8)
12. *Schema* for genetic algorithm. (8)
13. Please answer the questions.
    1. What are the criteria for determining optimal question when spanning each node in the inductive learning algorithm of decision tree? (5)
    2. What are the limitations of classification and regression tree when applied to classification problems? (5)
    3. How many parameters are there in a Gaussian mixture model of 10 mixtures have for 39 dimensional points? (assuming its covariance matrixes are all diagonal) (5)
    4. Assume there are 4 red balls, 2 white balls and 1 blue ball and 1 green ball in a basket. Please find the entropy for the distribution of the balls. (10)
    5. Given two vectors X1=[0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1] and X2=[1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0], please compute the simple matching coefficient, the Jaccard coefficient and the Rao’s coefficient. (10)
14. The joint distribution for two random variables, X and Y, is shown as below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Y=A | Y=B | Y=C |
| X=1 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.30 |
| X=2 | 0.09 | 0.25 | 0.18 |

a) Please compute the conditional probability P(X=1|Y=A) (5)

b) Are the two variables statistically independent? Why? (5)

c) Assume we observe a fact that Y is impossible to be C. What could we make decision for X (X=1 or X=2) under this condition? What decision should we make if no obsertation is available? (10)

1. Assume the training data { (xi, yi) }, i = 1~n are given for regression analyses. All xi’s and yi’s are scalars. Describe how to find the regression coefficients for the following regression functions.

(a) Y = a + bX (10)

(b) Y = c + d·X + e·X2 + f·X3 (10)

(c) Y = ·eX (10)

1. Suppose we have a set of data, {(xi, yi)} where xi‘s and yi‘s are all real numbers. Illustrate how a nonlinear regression problem could be formulated as a linear regression problem with variable transformation for the following families of regression functions, respectively.

(a) . (10)

(b) (10)

1. Given two vectors X1=[0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1] and X2=[1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0], please compute the simple matching coefficient, the Jaccard coefficient and the Rao’s coefficient. (20)