- 1. see above
- 2. application of smoothing
 - a. results:

a 0.048

the 0.24533333333333335

from 0.0346666666666655

sun 0.08

rises 0.07733333333333333

in 0.176000000000000002

BM25 0.002666666666666666

east 0.07200000000000001

sets 0.077333333333333333

west 0.07200000000000001

and 0.109333333333333334

b. u = .01

a 0.00016348773841961853

the 0.27263396911898274

from 0.00011807447774750229

retrieval 1.8165304268846504e-05

sun 0.09087193460490463

rises 0.0908628519527702

in 0.1817983651226158

BM25 9.082652134423252e-06

east 0.09084468664850136

sets 0.0908628519527702

west 0.09084468664850136

and 0.0909718437783833

u = 100

a 0.16216216216217

the 0.18018018018017

from 0.11711711711711711

retrieval 0.018018018018018018

sun 0.05405405405405406

rises 0.04504504504504504

in 0.16216216216217

BM25 0.009009009009009009

east 0.02702702702702703

sets 0.04504504504504

west 0.02702702702702703 and 0.15315315315315314

As u increases weight increases. This makes sense because looking at the formula for Dirichlet prior smoothing u is multiplied by p(w|C), however it is not multiplied by anything in the denominator. Thus no matter what u is, as it increases the numerator will increase at a faster rate than the denominator, and thus we would expect p(w|d) to increase.

c. lambda = .1a 0.0018 the 0.2716999999999999 from 0.0013000000000000002 retrieval 0.0002 sun 0.0905 rises 0.0904 in 0.1815999999999998 BM25 0.0001 east 0.0902 sets 0.0904 west 0.0902 and 0.0916 lambda =.5 a 0.09 the 0.221363636363637 from 0.065 retrieval 0.01 sun 0.07045454545454546 rises 0.065454545454546 in 0.1709090909090909 BM25 0.005 east 0.055454545454546 sets 0.065454545454546 west 0.055454545454546 and 0.125454545454546

The Dirichlet prior has less smoothing than the Jelinek mercer, which makes sense because for Dirichlet prior the amount of smoothing is weighted by document length, and in this case the length of our document is quite short.