✓ **Selamat! Anda lulus!**

Nilai diterima 100%	Nilai Pengiriman Terbaru 100%	UNTUK LULUS 80% atau lebih tinggi	**Pergi ke item berikutnya**

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1. Which of these best describes unsupervised learning?   1 / 1 poin

   ○ A form of machine learning that finds patterns in data using only labels (y) but without any inputs (x) .

   ⦿ A form of machine learning that finds patterns using unlabeled data (x).

   ○ A form of machine learning that finds patterns without using a cost function.

   ○ A form of machine learning that finds patterns using labeled data (x, y)

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > Unsupervised learning uses unlabeled data. The training examples do not have targets or labels "y". Recall the T-shirt example. The data was height and weight but no target size.

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2.   1 / 1 poin

   Which of these statements are true about K-means? Check all that apply.

   ☑ The number of cluster assignment variables $c^{(i)}$ is equal to the number of training examples.

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > $c^{(i)}$ describes which centroid example(i) is assigned to.

   ☑ If you are running K-means with $K = 3$ clusters, then each $c^{(i)}$ should be 1, 2, or 3.

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > $c^{(i)}$ describes which centroid example(i) is assigned to. If $K = 3$, then $c^{(i)}$ would be one of 1,2 or 3 assuming counting starts at 1.

   ☐ The number of cluster centroids μ_k is equal to the number of examples.

   ☑ If each example x is a vector of 5 numbers, then each cluster centroid μ_k is also going to be a vector of 5 numbers.

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > The dimension of μ_k matches the dimension of the examples.

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3.   1 / 1 poin

   You run K-means 100 times with different initializations. How should you pick from the 100 resulting solutions?

   ⦿ Pick the one with the lowest cost J

   ○ Pick randomly -- that was the point of random initialization.

   ○ Average all 100 solutions together.

   ○ Pick the last one (i.e., the 100th random initialization) because K-means always improves over time

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > K-means can arrive at different solutions depending on initialization. After running repeated trials, choose the solution with the lowest cost.

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4. You run K-means and compute the value of the cost function $J(c^{(1)}, \ldots, c^{(m)}, \mu_1, \ldots, \mu_K)$ after each   1 / 1 poin
   iteration. Which of these statements should be true?

   ○ The cost can be greater or smaller than the cost in the previous iteration, but it decreases in the long run.

   ○ There is no cost function for the K-means algorithm.

   ○ Because K-means tries to maximize cost, the cost is always greater than or equal to the cost in the previous iteration.

   ⦿ The cost will either decrease or stay the same after each iteration. .

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > The cost never increases. K-means always converges.

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5. In K-means, the elbow method is a method to   1 / 1 poin

   ⦿ Choose the number of clusters K

   ○ Choose the best random initialization

   ○ Choose the maximum number of examples for each cluster

   ○ Choose the best number of samples in the dataset

   > ✓ **Benar**
   > The elbow method plots a graph between the number of clusters K and the cost function. The 'bend' in the cost curve can suggest a natural value for K. Note that this feature may not exist or be significant in some data sets.