

# Stats 202: Data Mining and Analysis

Fall 2019

## Problem 1

Two distances,  $d$  and  $d'$ , are related by a monotone transformation  $f$

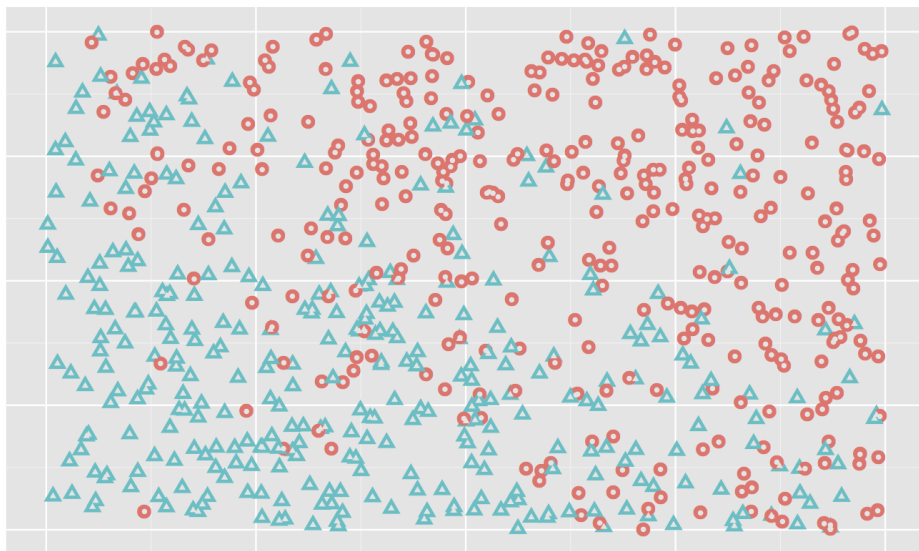
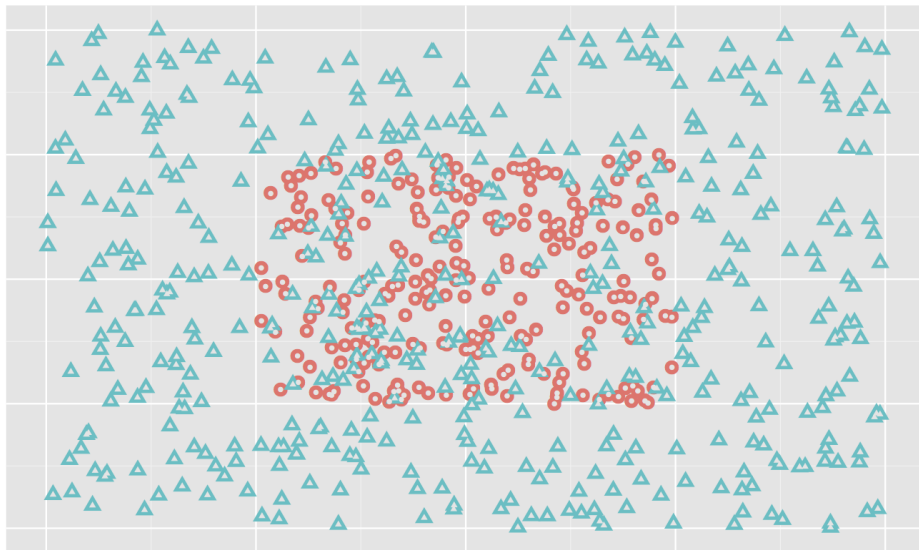
$$d'(a, b) = f(d(a, b))$$

where  $f$  satisfies  $f(x) \geq f(y)$  if  $x \geq y$ .

- Explain the method of single linkage hierarchical clustering.
- If you use distance  $d$  instead of  $d'$  will you get the same clustering? Explain.

## Problem 2

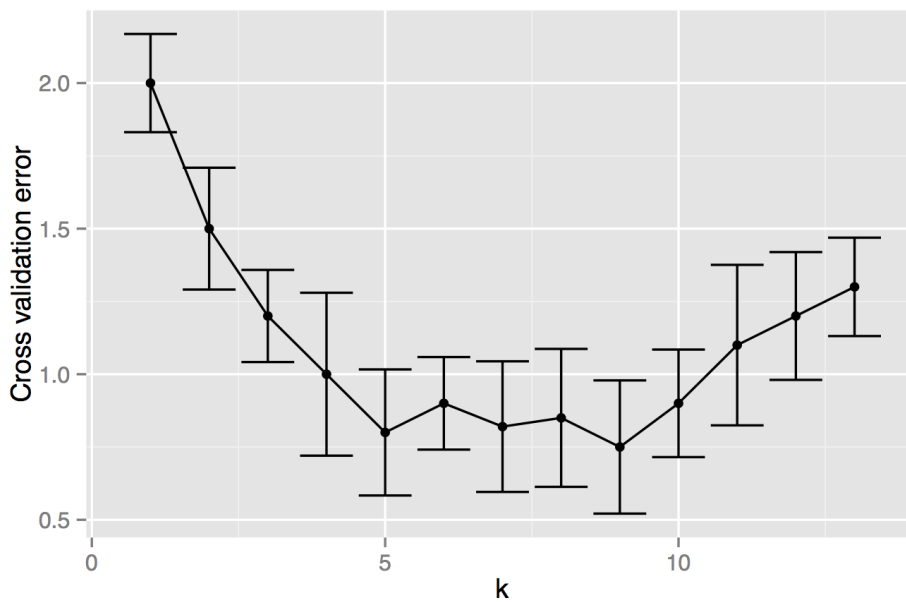
The figure below depicts two different two-class classification problems. Call the top figure A, the bottom figure B.



- For A do you think logistic regression or K-nearest neighbors would be a better classifier? Explain.
- For B do you think logistic regression or K-nearest neighbors would be a better classifier? Explain.

### Problem 3

The figure below depicts cross-validation error in a regression setting with K-nearest neighbors.



State and explain the one standard error rule for model selection using 10-fold cross validation. Apply it to select the optimal number of nearest neighbors in the plot below, which shows the cross-validation error and one standard error intervals as a function of  $k$ .

### Problem 4

The Advertising data set in the book consists of the sales of a product in 200 markets, along with the advertising budget in each market for three different media: TV, radio and print. You want to use K-nearest neighbor regression to predict the sales as a function of the spending on advertising on these three media.

- For a fixed value of  $K$ , explain how K-nearest neighbor regression predicts the sales number, given the advertising spending on TV, radio and print.
- How would you choose  $K$  to get a good prediction? Name a method for doing this and briefly explain the method.

### Problem 5

True or False, and explain briefly:

- Even if the Bayes decision boundary for a given problem is linear, we will probably achieve a superior test error rate using QDA rather than LDA because QDA is flexible enough to model a linear decision boundary.
- If the Bayes decision boundary for a given problem is nonlinear, then we will achieve a superior test error rate using QDA rather than LDA.