

## **Exercises 9**

**5.05.2014**

**Rules:** The document contains a set of 3 exercises. You need to provide a *separate* PDF file for each exercise. All files must be compressed in a ZIP archive, named FirstName\_LastName\_exn.zip, where n is the number of the exercise session (see ex\_set\_1.pdf). The ZIP file must be uploaded on ILIAS until the specified deadline.

Good luck!

**Exercise 1.** You have a collection of 10000 documents and 4 target terms (see the table below). Term T1 is present in 100 documents, term T2 in 200 documents, etc.

<b>Document (N=10000)</b>	<b>Term df</b>	<b>T1 100</b>	<b>T2 200</b>	<b>T3 200</b>	<b>T4 100</b>
<b>D1</b>	4	4	4	0	1
<b>D2</b>	10	4	2	10	5
<b>D3</b>	30	4	2	2	30
...	...	...	...	...	...

- a) Compute *idf* for the terms in the table. Use  $\log_{10}$  for *idf*. (1p)
- b) Compute the *tf-idf* weighting for each of the terms (use raw counting for *tf* (i.e.,  $df/N$ )). (1p)
- c) If you have a query (T3,T4) what would be the order of documents according to *tf-idf* weighting? (2p)

Hint: use cosine similarity. See a detailed example [here](#).

**Exercise 2.** You have the following contingency table for term T and category C:

	<b>C<sub>i</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>-i</sub></b>	
<b>T<sub>k</sub></b>	50	80	130
<b>T<sub>-k</sub></b>	900	970	1870
	950	1050	2000

- a) Compute the Mutual Information (MI) score. (1p)
- b) Compute the Odds Ratio (OR). (1p)
- c) Compute the Chi-Squared value. (1p)
- d) Compute the Information Gain (IR). (1p)

**Exercise 3.** You have the following input data:

	<b>C1<sub>i</sub></b>	<b>C1<sub>-i</sub></b>	
<b>T<sub>k</sub></b>	10	10	20
<b>T<sub>-k</sub></b>	35	45	80
	45	55	100

	<b>C2<sub>i</sub></b>	<b>C2<sub>-i</sub></b>	
<b>T<sub>k</sub></b>	50	5	55
<b>T<sub>-k</sub></b>	20	90	110
	70	95	330

	<b>C3<sub>i</sub></b>	<b>C3<sub>-i</sub></b>	
<b>T<sub>k</sub></b>	100	200	300
<b>T<sub>-k</sub></b>	300	500	800
	400	700	2200

The tables represent the contingency table for a term T and 3 different categories. Compute the Mutual Information score for the term and each of the categories and derive a global (category-independent) term score. Use the sum function. (Hint: see slide 41 in the Text Categorization lecture). (2p)