CSC311 Final Report: Project Option 1

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Part A

1. k-nearest neighbours

(a)

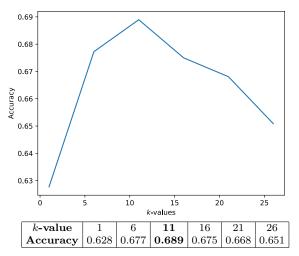


Figure 1: Accuracies of user-clustering KNN

- (b) From this data, we can see that the k^* that gave us the best validation accuracy was $k^* = 11$. Running on test we achieve an accuracy of 0.683.
- (c) Question-based clustering assumes that if two questions have very similar distributions of answers across the known students, then the questions will behave similarly for new students. Intuitively, if two questions ask about a specific theorem, then the same students who get the first one wrong because they forgot the statement of the theorem will get the second wrong as well.

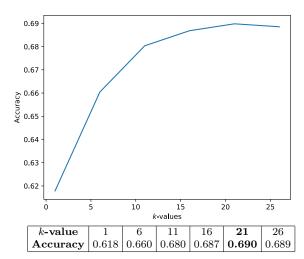


Figure 2: Accuracies of question-clustering KNN

From this data, we can see that the k^* that gave us the best validation accuracy was $k^* = 21$. Running on test we achieve an accuracy of 0.670.

- (d) The performances across the board are similar. The user-based approach does better on test, but only by around a tenth of a percent accuracy. The graphs for different k-values do look quite different, though, with the user-clustering in figure 1 falling off much faster for high k-values than the question-clustering in figure 2 .
- (e) This method relies on a sufficient amount of data to be able to accurately cluster. If there is an example with a significant amount held-out, it will become inaccurate because many nearby users/questions will look similar.

The dimension of the features is also a problem. First, it can be extremely high, being either the number of students or the number of questions. This poses a problem for a KNN approach, especially one that uses a Euclidean distance like this one. Mapping to a smaller latent space first and using another distance function would help alieviate this problem. Second, if we add new students or questions to the dataset, the very dimensionality of our data will change. This makes it more difficult to improve our model with new data; mapping to a laten space would also fix this issue.

2. Item response theory

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3. Matrix factorization

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4. Ensemble

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Part B

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