

# Diamonds II

02450 Introduction to Machine Learning & Data Mining

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## Contribution Table

Task	Oriade	Pietro
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Question A.1	x	
Question A.2	x	
Question B.1	x	
Question B.2	x	
Question B.3	x	
Question C.1		x
Question C.2		x
Question C.3		x
Question C.4		x
Question C.5		x
Exam Problem 1	x	
Exam Problem 2		x
Exam Problem 3	x	
Exam Problem 4		x
Exam Problem 5	x	
Exam Problem 6		x

# LINEAR REGRESSION

## Section A

### Question 1

#### Feature Transformation

Here, the price is converted from United States Dollars (\$) to Danish Kroner (DKK) , Euro and Pound Sterling (£). The length, width and depth was converted from millimetres (mm) to micrometers (um). In addition to this, carat was converted to milligrams. The original columns for carat, length, width and depth were removed.

**Outliers** The outliers are any values that lie above the upper boundary or below the lower boundary. There are 20 diamonds with the value of depth listed at 0 in the dataset. The smallest depth is 1,070 micrometers. Two diamonds have a width of 3,730 micrometers and 7 diamonds have the width listed as 0. There are also 8 diamonds that have a length of 0 in the dataset. It is important to deal with outliers because they may distort the statistical model.

**Regression** The regression problem looks at the analysis of attributes in order to predict the carat of a diamond. In the multiple linear regression analysis, the price, table, length, width and depth of a diamond is used to compute the weight of a diamond.

### Question 2

## Section B

### Question 1

### Question 2

### Question 3

# CLASSIFICATION

### Question 1

### Question 2

### Question 3

## Exam Problems

### Question 1

The answer

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### Question 2

Answer **D**: we have a dataset of  $N = 135$  elements, divided in 4 classes as follows:

37-31-33-34 (R)

By considering a tree made of two branches based on the value of  $x_7$ , we obtain the two following sub-groups:

$x_7 = 2$  0-1-0-0 (A) with  $N_2 = 1$

$x_7 \neq 2$  37-30-33-34 (B) with  $N_2 = 134$

By computing the *classification error impurity measure* for each branch, we obtain:

$$I_R = 1 - 37/135 = 0.726; I_A = 1 - 1 = 0; I_B = 1 - 37/134 = 0.724$$

And finally we can calculate the purity gain based on the rule  $x_7 = 2$ :

$$\Delta_2 = 0.726 - \frac{134}{135} \cdot 0.724 = 0.0074$$

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### Question 3

The answer

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### Question 4

Answer **D**: we concentrate on the class 4 and we notice that it is the only one dependent only on  $b_1$  (Fig. 4). We see from Fig. 3 that rules A and C lead to class 4, so those rules must regard conditions on  $b_1$ . By looking at the four possible answers, only answer **D** shows both A and C rules regarding  $b_1$ .

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### Question 5

The answer

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### Question 6

The answer

## References