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## 2. Review of Basic Concepts

### Review of Basic Concepts

### Review of basic concepts

- Feature vectors, labels
- Training set
- Classifier
- Training error
- Test error
- Set of classifiers



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Welcome back.

This is Machine Learning Lecture Number 2.

Let's start by reviewing basic concepts we've already seen from lecture number 1.

Feature vectors  $x$  provide the context for classifier to make predictions.

They are vectors.

They belong to  $\mathbb{R}^d$  So they are  $d$  dimensional vectors in general,

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$[[A]]$  either takes value 1 or 0 depending on whether  $A$  is True or False. For example,  $[[1 = 3]] = 0$ ,  $[[1 = 1]] = 1$ , and  $[[1 \neq 3]] = 1$

## Concept Review Problem: car accident prediction 1

1/1 point (graded)

In this problem, we will put ourselves in the shoes of a car insurance company. Our goal is to find out whether customers were involved in an accident on July 4th, 1998.

For 8 customers, we know the following information:

1. number of accidents the customer made in the past.
2. number of miles the customer has driven.
3. the customer's age

Also, for 5 of the customers, we know whether each of them was involved in an accident on July 4th, 1998.

If we want to learn a model in a supervised way, what is  $n$ , the number of training examples?

$n =$   ✓ Answer: 5

### Solution:

We have 5 data points with known labels.

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You have used 2 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Concept Review Problem: car accident prediction 2

1/1 point (graded)

The insurance company recorded relevant information for all 8 customers, as illustrated in the table below.

	number of past accidents	miles customer drove so far	customer's age
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customer 1	0	2710.9	21
customer 2	2	13209.2	40
customer 3	1	89001.4	32
customer 4	3	12381.1	18
customer 5	0	1893.5	24
customer 6	2	32493.5	24
customer 7	1	5443.5	30
customer 8	0	4493.5	28

What is the dimension of each feature vector?

$d =$   ✓ Answer: 3

**Solution:**

Each feature vector has length 3 (columns in the table), and thus its dimension is 3.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

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Concept Review Problem: car accident prediction 3

1/1 point (graded)

How many feature vectors are there in the above table?

Number of Feature vectors  ✓ Answer: 8

**Solution:**

There are 8 rows in the table.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

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## Concept Review Problem: Classifier and Training Error 1

1/1 point (graded)

Assume we have training data and a classifier like the following: (where  $h(x)$  denotes the value outputted by the classifier with the data point as input)

	$h(x)$	$y$
<b>data 1</b>	1	1
<b>data 2</b>	-1	1
<b>data 3</b>	1	1
<b>data 4</b>	1	-1
<b>data 5</b>	-1	-1

What is the training error?

$$\varepsilon_n(h) = \frac{2}{5}$$

✓ Answer: 0.4

**Solution:**

We have 5 data points total, two of which  $h(x)$  does not match  $y$  (data2 and data4). Thus  $\varepsilon_n(h) = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 [[h(x_i) \neq y]] = \frac{2}{5}$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Concept Review Problem: Classifier and Training Error 2

1/1 point (graded)

Now let's examine the training error  $\varepsilon_n(h)$  in a general sense.  $\varepsilon_n(h)$  is a function of: (choose all those apply)

☒  $n$ , the number of training data ✓

☒  $h$ , the classifier ✓

☐ the number of test data



Solution:

By definition,  $\epsilon_n(h) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [[h(x^i) \neq y^i]]$ . Because  $x, y$ (training set) is given,  $\epsilon_n(h)$  depends on  $n$  and  $h$ . It does not have any term related to the test data.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem




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✓	<a href="#">Concept Review Problem: car accident prediction 2/3</a>	Doesn't such description impose to treat columns as vectors, each with 8 elements ??? As for me "number of past accidents", etc are commonly called attributes, features.	8
💬	<a href="#">Typo</a>	Should it not be "The insurance company recorded relevant information for all 8 customers"?	2

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<u>The answer to the first question depends on if it's supervised or semi-supervised learning. So, I think it's good practice for this to be specified, so the reference is clear in the q...</u>	
 <u>Typo in second question</u>	2
<u>The question should read <b>**</b>"The insurance company recorded relevant information for all 8 customers, <b>**</b> and not 5.</u>	
 <u>Typo in first question</u>	2
<u>costumers -&gt; customers</u>	

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