

MITx: 14.310x Data Analysis for Social Scientists

Help



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Module 11: Intro to Machine Learning and Data Visualization > Machine Learning II > Decision Trees - Quiz

# **Decision Trees - Quiz**

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## Question 1

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

True or False: When fitting a decision tree, the decision tree that best fits the data will perform better predictions.

- a. True
- b. False

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## Question 2

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

In the worst case of overfitting, a dataset with  $m{n}$  variables can have a tree that has, at most, a depth of

<u>Functions of Random</u> Variable

- Module 5: Moments of a Random Variable, Applications to Auctions, & Intro to Regression
- Module 6: Special
   Distributions, the
   Sample Mean, the
   Central Limit Theorem,
   and Estimation
- Module 7: Assessing and Deriving Estimators
   Confidence Intervals, and Hypothesis Testing
- Module 8: Causality,
   Analyzing Randomized
   Experiments, &
   Nonparametric
   Regression
- Module 9: Single and Multivariate Linear

• e. <i>n</i>	n 🗸		
O d. $\frac{n}{4}$	$rac{n}{4} \mathrm{log}_2(2n)$		
O c. 2	n		
O b. $\frac{n}{2}$	$\frac{n}{2}$		
0 a. <b>l</b> o	$\log_2 n$		

## **Explanation**

A dataset of variables can be represented in a tree in which, in the worst case, each data point has its own leaf. So in the absolute worst case with no other constraints it would have n. An example is below:

#### Models

- Module 10: Practical **Issues in Running** Regressions, and **Omitted Variable Bias**
- Module 11: Intro to **Machine Learning and Data Visualization**

### **Machine Learning I**

Finger Exercises due Dec 12, 2016 05:00 IST

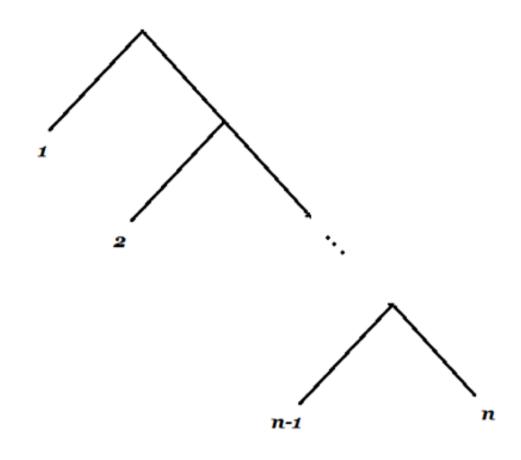
### **Machine Learning II**

Finger Exercises due Dec 12, 2016 05:00 IST

### **Visualizing Data**

Finger Exercises due Dec 12, 2016 05:00 IST

- ▶ Module 12: Endogeneity, Instrumental Variables, and Experimental <u>Design</u>
- Exit Survey



Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

# **Question 3**

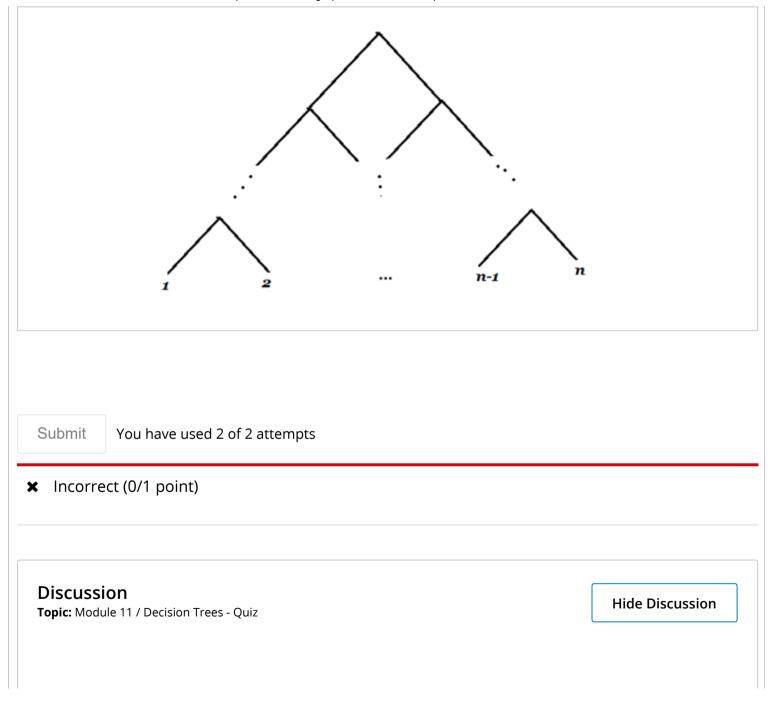
0/1 point (graded)

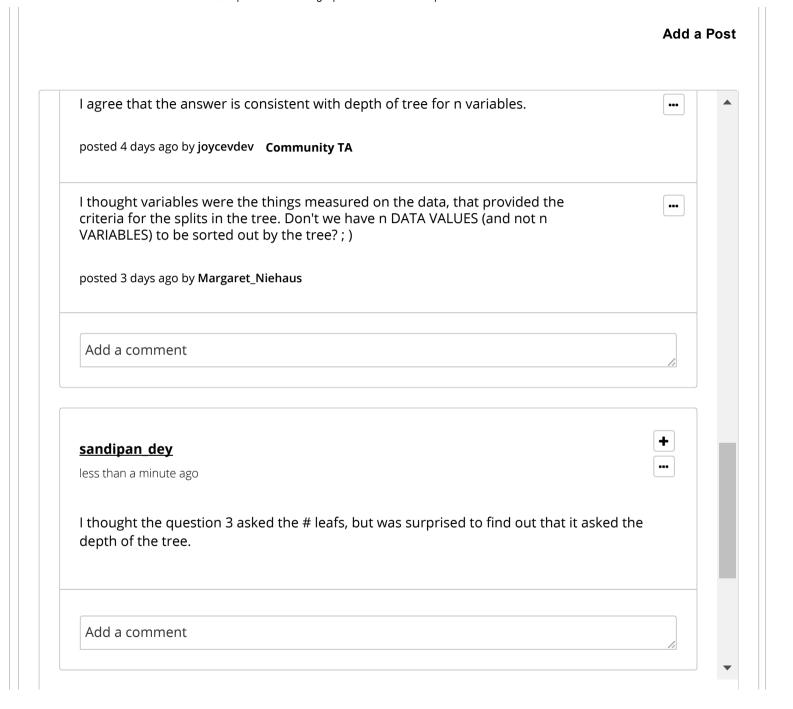
In the worst case, a dataset with n variables and only binary splits in each branch with equal points in each leaf can have a tree that has at most \_\_\_\_\_\_ leafs.

- $\circ$  a.  $\log_2 n$
- $\circ$  b.  $\frac{n-1}{2}$
- c. 2<sup>n</sup> x
- $\circ$  d.  $rac{n}{4} \mathrm{log}_2(2n)$
- e. *n*

## **Explanation**

If a dataset of size n is split equally then it is constantly divided by n, until every leaf has one point. The question of "how deep can my tree be?" is the same as how many times can I divide n by two, and still get a number greater than n. This number is then bounded above by n. The picture below illustrates this example. Although there is still a point per leaf, this illustrates how simple conditions can change the depth in your graph.





#### - Collapse discussion

# Decision Trees Quiz - Question 2

question posted 9 days ago by Margaret\_Niehaus

Do we have to assume that each variable can take exactly two values? Otherwise I don't see that I have enough information to answer the question....

This post is visible to everyone.

#### + Expand discussion

# [Staff] Question 2 on Decision Trees Quiz

question posted 10 days ago by joycevdev Community TA

Hmm. For question 2, can it really be something other than 2<sup>n</sup>? Unless perhaps the question was supposed to be "a dataset containing n items",...

This post is visible to everyone.

#### + Expand discussion

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