

Name: _____ NetID: _____

STATISTICS AND DATA SCIENCE 355 / 555

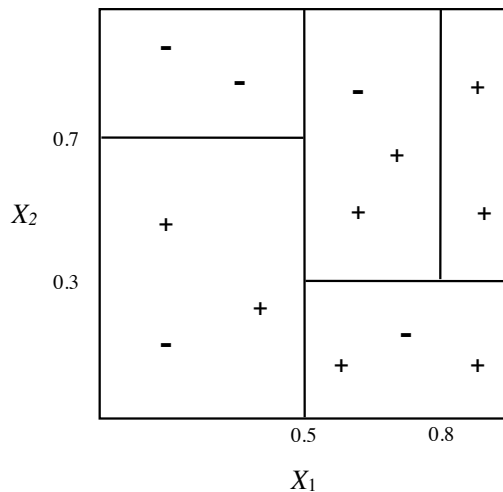
Introductory Machine Learning

Quiz 2 (practice), Thursday, October 31, 2019

1. *Decision trees* (5 points)

Consider the following figure showing 13 points in \mathbb{R}^2 and a partition of the unit square $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Eight points are from class $Y = 1$ (labeled “+”) and five points are from class $Y = -1$ (labeled “-”).

draw tree below:

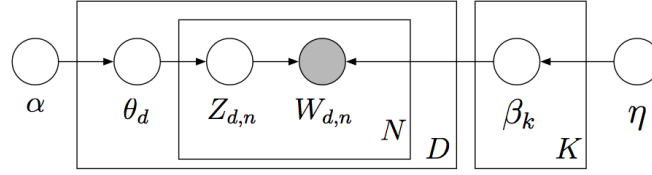


- (a) Draw (to the right of the above figure) the decision tree that corresponds to the illustrated partition. Label the questions asked at each node.
- (b) What is the training error (as a percentage) for these 13 data points?

- (c) What is the predicted value of Y for the point $X = (X_1, X_2) = (.6, .2)$?

2. Topic modeling (5 points)

The latent Dirichlet allocation topic model is represented by the diagram



where $\theta_d \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$ are the per-document topic proportions, $Z_{d,n} \sim \text{Multinomial}(\theta_d)$ are the per-word topic assignments, $W_{d,n} \sim \text{Multinomial}(\beta_{Z_{d,n}})$ are the observed words, and $\beta_k \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\eta)$ are the topics.

Circle the correct answers:

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---|
| TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) The model is generative, and can assign a probability to documents that are not in the training data. |
| TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE | <input type="checkbox"/> | (2) According to the model, each document is generated by a single topic. |
| TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE | <input type="checkbox"/> | (3) According to the model, the words are generated independently. |
| TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE | <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) As α decreases from one toward zero, the topic proportions vector θ_d tends to have small values for a larger number of topics. |
| TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE | <input type="checkbox"/> | (5) The Gibbs sampling algorithm chooses the most probable topic $Z_{d,n}$ for a selected word $W_{d,n}$ while holding all of the other Z values fixed. |