1. **For k = 1, which examples were not correctly classified?**
   - [10, 16]
2. **Report the accuracy on the test set for k = 1.**
   - 0.9473684210526315
3. **For k = 3, which examples were not correctly classified?**
   - [10]
4. **Report the accuracy on the test set for k = 3.**
   - 0.9736842105263158
5. **For k = 5, which examples were not correctly classified?**
   - [10]
6. **Report the accuracy on the test set for k = 5.**
   - 0.9736842105263158
7. **Zero-R Accuracy**
   - 0.23684210526315788
8. **New Distance function**
   - I used the Manhattan Distance as the new distance function, and here are the accuracy for

     k = 1: 0.631578947368421

     k = 3: 0.5526315789473685

     k = 5: 0.6052631578947368

     From the result, we can see that this is not better than using the Euclidean distance function. I think the reason is that Euclidean distance has the best functionality to explain the distance between two points at 2-dimensional area.