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Quiz 3

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1

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Three urns contain 6 red, 4 black; 4 red, 6 black, and 5 red, 5 black balls respectively. One of the urns is selected at random and a ball is drawn from it. If the ball drawn is red, find the probability that it is drawn from the first urn

☒ $\frac{2}{5}$
☐ $\frac{1}{5}$
☐ $\frac{3}{5}$
☐ $\frac{1}{3}$


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2

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

The Naïve Bayes assumption can be verbally expressed as

☐ The features are independent

☒ The features are conditionally independent given the label

☐ The labels are independent

☐ The labels are conditionally independent given the feature


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3

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

The probability $p(y = 1)$ can be evaluated as

☐ $1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M 1(y(i)=1)}{N}$
☐ $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^M 1(y(i)=0)}{M}$
☐ $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^M 1(x_j(i)=1, y(i)=1)}{N}$
☒ $1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M 1(y(i)=0)}{M}$


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4

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Given a new observation $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}$, it can be labeled as belonging to the class $y = 1$ if

☐ $\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 1) > \prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 0)$

☒ $\frac{\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 1) \times p(y = 1)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}})} > \frac{\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 0) \times p(y = 0)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}})}$

☐ $\frac{\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 1)}{p(y = 1)} > \frac{\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 0)}{p(y = 0)}$

☐ $\frac{p(y = 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 1)} > \frac{p(y = 0)}{\prod_{j=1}^N p(x_j = v_j | y = 0)}$



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5

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Compute $Q1$ for accident occurring with rainy weather over a bad road with high traffic and no engine problem

SNo.	Weather condition	Road condition	Traffic condition	Engine problem	Accident
1	Rain	bad	high	no	yes
2	snow	average	normal	yes	yes
3	clear	bad	light	no	no
4	clear	good	light	yes	yes
5	snow	good	normal	no	no
6	rain	average	light	no	no
7	rain	good	normal	no	no
8	snow	bad	high	no	yes
9	clear	good	high	yes	no
10	clear	bad	high	yes	yes

☐ $\frac{12}{1250}$

☒ $\frac{18}{1250}$

☐ $\frac{18}{2500}$

☐ $\frac{12}{2500}$



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6

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Unsupervised learning

☒ Requires data, but NO labels

☐ Both data and labels

☐ Neither data nor labels

☐ Labels but not data



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7

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

The cluster assignment indicators $\alpha_i(j)$ for K-means satisfy

☐ $\sum_{i=1}^K \alpha_i(j) = 1, 0 \leq \alpha_i(j) \leq 1$

☐ $\sum_{j=1}^M \alpha_i(j) = 1, 0 \leq \alpha_i(j) \leq 1$

☒ $\sum_{i=1}^K \alpha_i(j) = 1, \alpha_i(j) \in \{0,1\}$

☐ $\sum_{j=1}^M \alpha_i(j) = 1, \alpha_i(j) \in \{0,1\}$



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8

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

The K-means algorithm is imported in PYTHON as

☐ `from sklearn.algorithms import KMeans`

☐ `from sklearn import KMeans`

☐ `from sklearn.datasets import KMeans`

☒ `from sklearn.cluster import KMeans`



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9

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Given the data below, determine the **centroids**

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{x}}(2) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}_0$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}}(3) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{x}}(4) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}_1$$

☐ $\bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

☒ $\bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_1 = [-3] \quad \bar{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_0 = [3]$

$$\mu_1 = [-3], \mu_0 = [2]$$

☐ $\mu_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

☐ $\mu_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$



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10

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Given the data $\bar{x}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and centroids below

$$\mu_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

It follows that

☐ $\alpha_0(0) = 0, \alpha_1(0) = 1$

☒ $\alpha_0(1) = 0, \alpha_1(1) = 1$

☐ $\alpha_0(1) = 1, \alpha_1(1) = 0$

☐ $\alpha_0(0) = 1, \alpha_1(0) = 0$



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