



1 point

1. The simple threshold classifier for sentiment analysis described in the video (*check all that apply*):

- ☒ Must have pre-defined positive and negative attributes
- ☒ Must either count attributes equally or pre-define weights on attributes
- ☐ Defines a possibly non-linear decision boundary

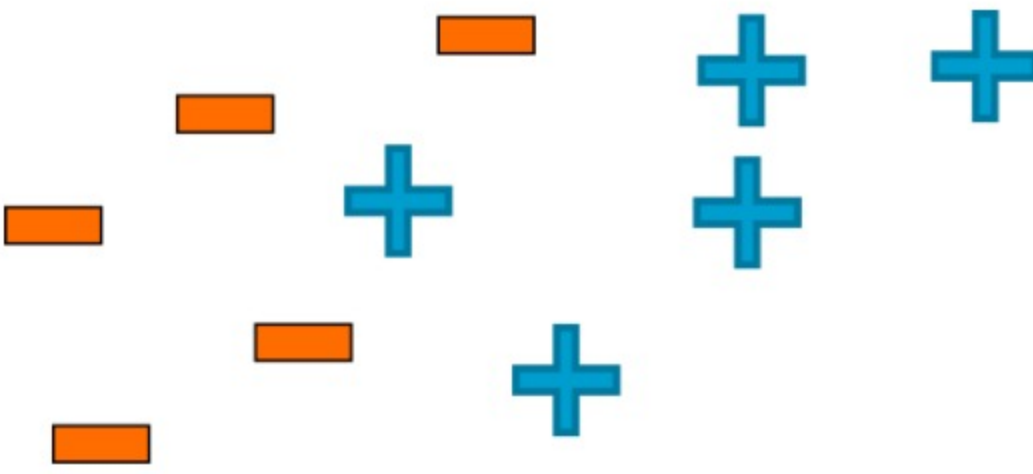
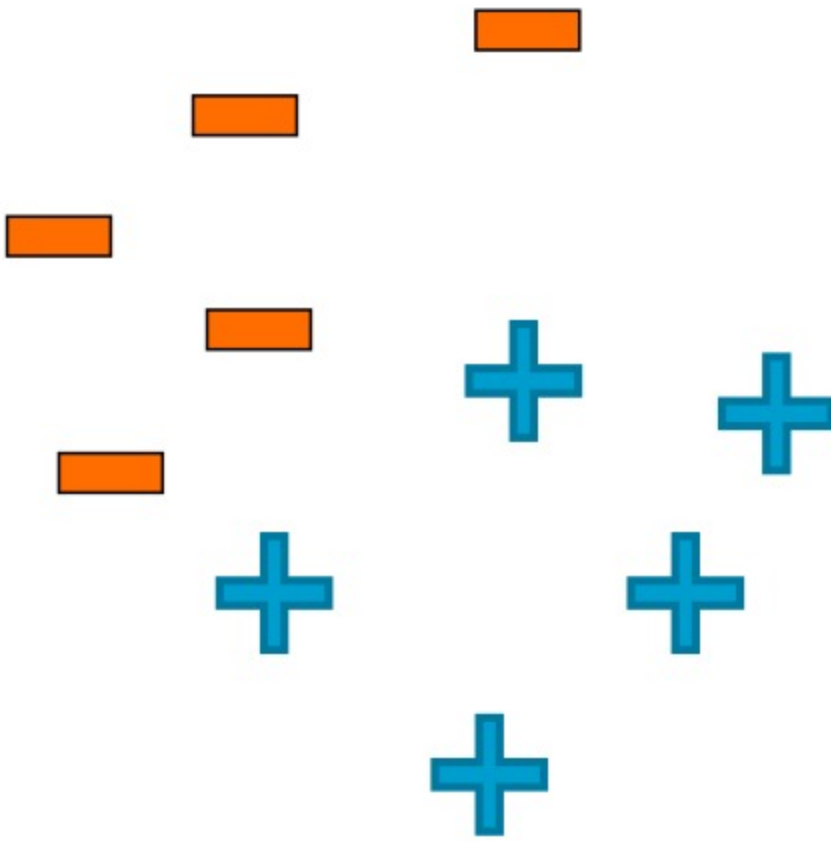
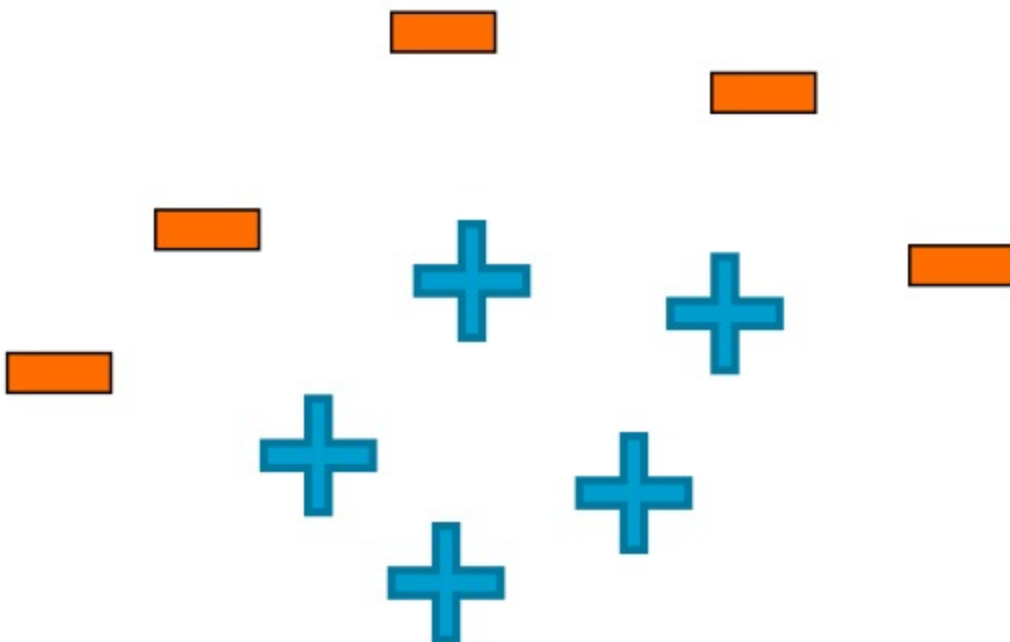
1 point

2. For a linear classifier classifying between “positive” and “negative” sentiment in a review  $x$ ,  $\text{Score}(x) = 0$  implies (*check all that apply*):

- ☐ The review is very clearly “negative”
- ☒ We are uncertain whether the review is “positive” or “negative”
- ☐ We need to retrain our classifier because an error has occurred

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3. For which of the following datasets would a **linear** classifier perform perfectly?

☐☒☐

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4. **True or false:** High classification accuracy always indicates a good classifier.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

1 point

5. **True or false:** For a classifier classifying between 5 classes, there always exists a classifier with accuracy greater than 0.18.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

1 point

6. **True or false:** A false negative is always worse than a false positive.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

1 point

7. Which of the following statements are true? (*Check all that apply*)

- ☒ Test error tends to decrease with more training data until a point, and then does not change (i.e., curve flattens out)
- ☐ Test error always goes to 0 with an unboundedly large training dataset
- ☐ Test error is never a function of the amount of training data

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