

Machine Learning Exercise Sheet 2

k -Nearest Neighbors and Decision Trees

Exercise sheets consist of two parts: Homework and in-class exercises. The homework is for you to solve at home and upload to Moodle for a possible grade bonus. The in-class exercises will be solved and discussed during the tutorial along with some difficult and/or important homework exercises. You do not have to upload any solutions of the in-class exercises.

In-class Exercises

There are no additional in-class exercises this week.

Homework

kNN Classification

Problem 1: You are given the following dataset, with points of two different classes:

Name	x_1	x_2	class
A	1.0	1.0	1
B	2.0	0.5	1
C	1.0	2.5	1
D	3.0	3.5	2
E	5.5	3.5	2
F	5.5	2.5	2

We perform 1-NN classification with leave-one-out cross validation on the data in the plot.

- Compute the distance between each point and its nearest neighbor using L_1 -norm as distance measure.
- Compute the distance between each point and its nearest neighbor using L_2 -norm as distance measure.
- What can you say about classification if you compare the two distance measures?

Upload a single PDF file with your homework solution to Moodle by 03.11.2021, 23:59 CET. We recommend to typeset your solution (using L^AT_EX or Word), but handwritten solutions are also accepted. If your handwritten solution is illegible, it won't be graded and you waive your right to dispute that.

Problem 2: Consider a dataset with 3 classes $\mathcal{C} = \{A, B, C\}$, with the following class distribution $N_A = 16, N_B = 32, N_C = 64$. We use unweighted k -NN classifier, and set k to be equal to the number of data points, i.e. $k = N_A + N_B + N_C =: N$.

- What can we say about the prediction for a new point x_{new} ?
- How about if we use the weighted (by distance) version of k -Nearest Neighbors?

Problem 3: Assume you use a KNN-classifier on the following training data, that contains at least 100 samples of each class.

Acceleration	max. velocity [km/h]	PS	cylinder capacity [cm ³]	weight [kg]	class
3.6	250	600	3996	2150	car
12.5	178	150	1968	2001	van
3.5	200	113	937	227	motorcycle
...

You observe that the obtained model performs bad on the test set. What might be the problem? Name at least two possible problems and explain how you would solve them. Would a decision tree have the same problems? Justify your answer.

Problem 4: You want to perform 1-kNN-classification based on

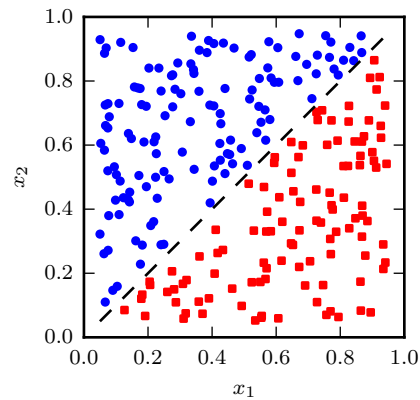
- L_1 -norm
- L_2 -norm

Prove or disprove: The L_2 -distance $d_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^d (x_i - y_i)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ between two points $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is always smaller or equal than the L_1 -distance $d_1(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i - y_i|$.

Problem 5: Prove or disprove: Consider two arbitrary points $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^2$. If \mathbf{x} is the nearest neighbor of \mathbf{y} regarding the L_2 -norm then \mathbf{x} is the nearest neighbor of \mathbf{y} regarding the L_1 -norm.

Decision Trees

Problem 6: The plot below shows data of two classes that can easily be separated by a single (diagonal) line. Does there exist a decision tree of depth 1 that classifies this dataset with 100% accuracy? Justify your answer.



Problem 7: You are developing a model to classify games at which machine learning will beat the world champion within five years. The following table contains the data you have collected.

No.	x_1 (Team or Individual)	x_2 (Mental or Physical)	x_3 (Skill or Chance)	y (Win or Lose)
1	T	M	S	W
2	I	M	S	W
3	T	P	S	W
4	I	P	C	W
5	T	P	C	L
6	I	M	C	L
7	T	M	S	L
8	I	P	S	L
9	T	P	C	L
10	I	P	C	L

- Calculate the entropy $i_H(y)$ of the class labels y .
- Build the optimal decision tree of depth 1 using entropy as the impurity measure.

Problem 8: Assume you have a dataset with two-dimensional points from two different classes C_1 and C_2 . The points from class C_1 are given by $A = \{(i, i^2) \mid i \in \{1 \dots 100\}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$, while the points from class C_2 are $B = \{(i, \frac{125}{i}) \mid i \in \{1 \dots 100\}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$.

Construct a decision tree of minimal depth that assigns as many data points as possible to the correct class. Provide for each split the feature and corresponding thresholds. How many and which datapoints are missclassified?

Programming Task

Problem 9: Load the notebook `exercise_02_notebook.ipynb` from Piazza. Fill in the missing code and run the notebook. Export (download) the evaluated notebook as PDF and add it to your submission.

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Note: We suggest that you use Anaconda for installing Python and Jupyter, as well as for managing packages. We recommend that you use Python 3.

For more information on Jupyter notebooks, consult the Jupyter documentation. Instructions for converting the Jupyter notebooks to PDF are provided within the notebook.