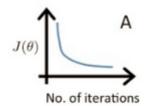
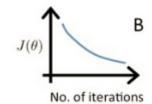
WEEK 3 Quiz	tal points 18/19
Cost Function, Gradient Descent, Linear Regression, Logistic Regression fitting, Bias Variance Trade-off	on, Over-fitting, Under-
Total Quiz is of 20 marks	
	18 of 19 points
 Learning rate is an hyper parameter in Gradient Descent the parameters in the optimization problem. * 	used to update 1/1
True	✓
○ False	
 Gradient of a continuous and differentiable function is * 	1/1
is zero at a minimum	✓
is non-zero at a maximum	
is zero at a saddle point	✓
decreases as you get closer to the minimum	✓

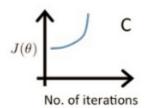
~	Let f be some function so that $f(\theta 0, \theta 1)$ outputs a number. For this problem, f is some arbitrary/unknown smooth function (not necessarily the cost function of linear regression, so f may have local optima). Suppose we use gradient descent to try to minimize $f(\theta 0, \theta 1)$ as a function of $\theta 0$ and $\theta 1$. Which of the following statements are true? (Check all that apply.) *	
	Even if the learning rate α is very large, every iteration of gradient descent will decrease the value of f(00,01).	
	If the learning rate is too small, then gradient descent may take a very long time to converge.	
~	If $\theta\theta$ and $\theta\theta$ are initialized at a local minimum, then one iteration will not change their values.	
	If $\theta 0$ and $\theta 1$ are initialized so that $\theta 0 = \theta 1$, then by symmetry (because we do simultaneous updates to the two parameters), after one iteration of gradient descent, we will still have $\theta 0 = \theta 1$.	
~	You observe the following while fitting a linear regression to the data: As 1/1 you increase the amount of training data, the test error decreases and the training error increases. The train error is quite low (almost what you expect it to), while the test error is much higher than the train error. What do you think is the main reason behind this behavior. Choose the most probable option. *	
✓	you increase the amount of training data, the test error decreases and the training error increases. The train error is quite low (almost what you expect it to), while the test error is much higher than the train error. What do you think is the main reason behind this behavior. Choose the most	
•	you increase the amount of training data, the test error decreases and the training error increases. The train error is quite low (almost what you expect it to), while the test error is much higher than the train error. What do you think is the main reason behind this behavior. Choose the most probable option. *	
•	you increase the amount of training data, the test error decreases and the training error increases. The train error is quite low (almost what you expect it to), while the test error is much higher than the train error. What do you think is the main reason behind this behavior. Choose the most probable option. * High variance	
	you increase the amount of training data, the test error decreases and the training error increases. The train error is quite low (almost what you expect it to), while the test error is much higher than the train error. What do you think is the main reason behind this behavior. Choose the most probable option. * High variance	

✓ Which of the following sentence is FALSE regarding regression? *	1/1
It relates inputs to outputs.	
It is used for prediction.	
It may be used for interpretation.	
It discovers causal relationships	~
✓ Overfitting is more likely when you have huge amount of data to	train? * 1/1
O True	
False	~
✓ Which of the following statement is true about outliers in Linear regression? *	1/1
Linear regression is sensitive to outliers	✓
Linear regression is not sensitive to outliers	
Can't say	
None of these	

Cost function vs Number of Iterations







✓ Suppose I1, I2 and I3 are the three learning rates for A,B,C respectively. 1/1 Which of the following is true about I1, I2 and I3? (This question is related to above image) *

- | 12 < |1 < |3</p>
- 11 > 12 > 13
- 11 = I2 = I3
- None of these

✓ What do you expect will happen with bias and variance as you increase 1/1 the size of training data? *

- Bias increases and Variance increases
- Bias decreases and Variance increases
- Bias decreases and Variance decreases
- Bias increases and Variance decreases



~	Suppose, you got a situation where you find that your linear regression model is under fitting the data. In such situation which of the following options would you consider? 1. I will add more variables 2. I will start introducing polynomial degree variables 3. I will remove some variables *	1/1
•	1 and 2	~
0	2 and 3	
0	1 and 3	
0	1, 2 and 3	
~	Is it possible to apply a logistic regression algorithm on a 3-class Classification problem? *	1/1
•	True	✓
0	False	
/	Choose which of the following options is true regarding One-Vs-All method in Logistic Regression. *	1/1
•	We need to fit n models in n-class classification problem	✓
0	We need to fit n-1 models to classify into n classes	
0	We need to fit only 1 model to classify into n classes	
0	None of these	

✓ Can a Logistic Regression classifier do a perfect classification on the below data? Note: You can use only X1 and X2 variables where X1 and X2 can take only two binary values(0,1). *

- True
- False
- Oan't say
- None of these

\	Regarding bias and variance, which of the following statements are true? (Here 'high' and 'low' are relative to the ideal model.) (i). Models which overfit are more likely to have high bias (ii). Models which overfit are more likely to have low bias (iii). Models which overfit are more likely to have high variance (iv). Models which overfit are more likely to have low variance *	? 1/1
0	(i) and (ii)	
	(ii) and (iii)	✓
0	(iii) and (iv)	
0	None of these	
	The lines $y = 1$ and $y = -1$ are asymptotes to the Sigmoid Function * Yes,Both are asymptotes Only $y = 1$ is asymptote Only $y = -1$ is asymptote No, None of them are asymptotes to sigmoid function	1/1
X 1	How many hyper-parameters does linear regression have? (Kindly enter a number only without any other characters) *	0/1

	One vs all classification ? (Just write answer, introduct required) *	ory texts are not
n		~
✓	Linear Regression is more susceptible to ? *	1/1
•	Underfitting	~
0	Overfitting	
0	Both	
0	None	
✓	If the derivative of a differential and continuous functi global minima or maxima *	on is 0, it implies 1/1
0	True	
•	False	✓
	ORE SUBMITTING	and Dagguerd Make sure
	next page will lead you to accept the honor code and submit the User ID ave these ready.	and Password. Make sure
THE	JSER ID AND PASSWORD FOR ALL QUIZZES/ASSIGNMENTS IS SAME TI	HROUGHOUT COURSE
loor	Details	0 of 0 points

Name *		
Ashwath Kumar Shetty R		
User ID *		
U011ZAC18Q1		
Password *		
QC4U2HE5		

Please type the following "I Accept the Honor Code and will not violate it in any possible way" *

I Accept the Honor Code and will not violate it in any possible way

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google. - <u>Terms of Service</u> - <u>Privacy Policy</u>

Google Forms