

**In Q1 to Q8, only one option is correct, Choose the correct option:**

1. The computational complexity of linear regression is:

- A)  $O(n^2)$  B)  $O(n)$
- C)  $O(n^2)$  D)  $O(n^3)$

2. Which of the following can be used to fit non-linear data?

- A) Lasso Regression B) Logistic Regression
- C) Polynomial Regression D) Ridge Regression

3. Which of the following can be used to optimize the cost function of Linear Regression?

- A) Entropy B) Gradient Descent
- C) Pasting D) None of the above.

4. Which of the following method does not have closed form solution for its coefficients?

- A) extrapolation B) Ridge
- C) Lasso D) Elastic Nets

5. Which gradient descent algorithm always gives optimal solution?

- A) Stochastic Gradient Descent B) Mini-Batch Gradient Descent
- C) Batch Gradient Descent D) All of the above

6. Generalization error measures how well a model performs on training data.

- A) True B) False

7. The cost function of linear regression can be given as  $J(w_0, w_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (w_0 + w_1 x(i) - y(i))^2$ . The half term at start is due to:

- A) scaling cost function by half makes gradient descent converge faster.
- B) presence of half makes it easy to do grid search.
- C) it does not matter whether half is there or not.
- D) None of the above.

8. Which of the following will have symmetric relation between dependent variable and independent variable?

- A) Regression B) Correlation
- C) Both of them D) None of these

**In Q9 to Q11, more than one options are correct, Choose all the correct options:**

9. Which of the following is true about Normal Equation used to compute the coefficient of the Linear Regression?

- A) We don't have to choose the learning rate.
- B) It becomes slow when number of features are very large.
- C) We need to iterate.
- D) It does not make use of dependent variable.

10. Which of the following statement/s are true if we generated data with the help of polynomial features with 5 degrees of freedom which perfectly fits the data?

- A) Linear Regression will have high bias and low variance.
- B) Linear Regression will have low bias and high variance.
- C) Polynomial with degree 5 will have low bias and high variance.
- D) Polynomial with degree 5 will have high bias and low variance.

11. Which of the following sentence is false regarding regression?

- A) It relates inputs to outputs.
- B) It is used for prediction.
- C) It discovers causal relationship.
- D) No inference can be made from regression line.

**Q12 and Q13 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.**

12. Which Linear Regression training algorithm can we use if we have a training set with millions of features?

We can use Gradient Descent, batch gradient descent, stochastic gradient descent or mini batch gradient descent.

We can't use Normal Equation as the computational complexity starts growing quickly due to high number of features.

13. Which algorithms will not suffer or might suffer, if the features in training set have very different scales?

The Gradient Descent suffers when we have features with different scaling as the model will take more time to reach out the global minimum if we do not scale the features before the training. Feature scaling will help gradient descent work and converge fast.

On the other side, the normal equation will not suffer if we have features with different scaling. So we do not need to normalize the data/features.

Algorithms like KNN and SVM, that works distances or similarities between data samples, are easily affected by transformation of the features.

Tree based ensemble methods such as Random Forest, XGBoost, Adaboost and classifiers like Naïve Bayes or Linear Discriminant Analysis and Logistic regression do not change with feature scaling but it is good idea to standardize or scale it.