

1. You are training a classification model with logistic regression. Which of the following statements are true? Check all that apply.

- ☐ Adding many new features to the model helps prevent overfitting on the training set.
- ☐ Introducing regularization to the model always results in equal or better performance on the training set.
- ☒ Adding a new feature to the model always results in equal or better performance on the training set.
- ☐ Introducing regularization to the model always results in equal or better performance on examples not in the training set.

2. Suppose you ran logistic regression twice, once with $\lambda = 0$, and once with $\lambda = 1$. One of the times, you got

parameters $\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 81.47 \\ 12.69 \end{bmatrix}$, and the other time you got

$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 13.01 \\ 0.91 \end{bmatrix}$. However, you forgot which value of

λ corresponds to which value of θ . Which one do you

think corresponds to $\lambda = 1$?

- ☐ $\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 81.47 \\ 12.69 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☒ $\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 13.01 \\ 0.91 \end{bmatrix}$

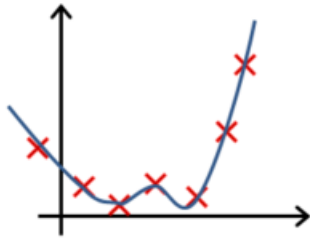
When λ is set to 1, we use regularization to penalize large values of θ . Thus, the parameters, θ , obtained will in general have smaller values.

3. Which of the following statements about regularization are true? Check all that apply.

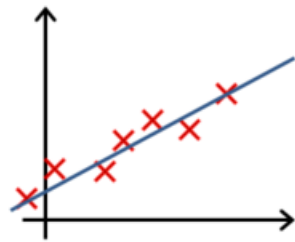
- ☒ Using too large a value of λ can cause your hypothesis to underfit the data.
- ☐ Because regularization causes $J(\theta)$ to no longer be convex, gradient descent may not always converge to the global minimum (when $\lambda > 0$, and when using an appropriate learning rate α).
- ☐ Because logistic regression outputs values $0 \leq h_{\theta}(x) \leq 1$, it's range of output values can only be "shrunk" slightly by regularization anyway, so regularization is generally not helpful for it.
- ☐ Using a very large value of λ cannot hurt the performance of your hypothesis; the only reason we do not set λ to be too large is to avoid numerical problems.

4. In which one of the following figures do you think the hypothesis has overfit the training set?

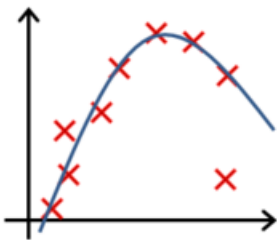
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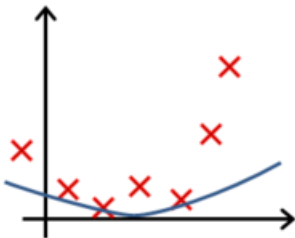
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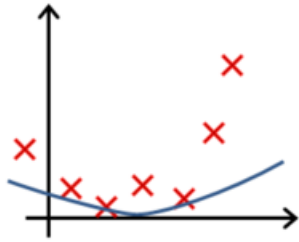


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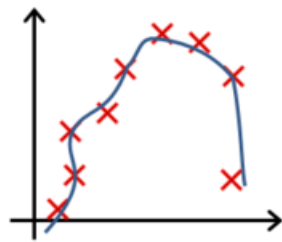


5. In which one of the following figures do you think the hypothesis has underfit the training set?

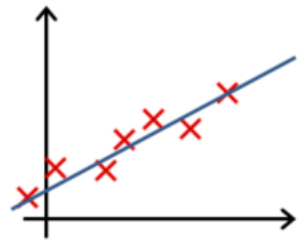
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