



Your grade: 100%

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1. Consider the following lines of code. What is the name of the column that contains the target values?

1 / 1 point

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression lm=LinearRegression()  
  
X = df[['highway-mpg']]  
  
Y = df['price']  
  
lm.fit(X, Y)  
  
Yhat=lm.predict(X)
```

- fit
- 'highway-mpg'
- Yhat
- 'price'

Correct

Correct! This is the column name of the target values.

2. Consider the following **Residual Plot** from a linear model. What information does it give you?

1 / 1 point

- Since it does not show a pattern in the error values, it indicates the linear model is not a good fit.
- Since it shows a pattern in the error values, it indicates the linear model is a not good fit.
- Since it does not show a pattern in the error values, it indicates the linear model is a good fit.

Correct

Correct! The variance of the residuals increases with x, which indicates that the model is a not good fit.

3. Which statement is most accurate about a higher-order polynomial model than a linear one?

1 / 1 point

- When you compare their R^2 values, the larger value indicates the better fit.
- You cannot compare their R^2 values to decide which is a better fit.
- When you compare their R^2 values, the smaller value indicates the better fit.
- The linear model will usually appear to fit the data better.

Correct

Correct! Higher-order polynomials usually fit the data better because they have more curvature, so the R^2 value does not provide this information.

4. Consider the following lines of code. What value does the variable **out** contain?

1 / 1 point

```
lm = LinearRegression()  
  
X = df[['highway-mpg']]  
  
Y = df['price']  
  
lm.fit(X, Y)  
  
out=lm.score(X,Y)
```

- The Coefficient of Determination
- Mean Square Error with respect to y.
- A multiple linear regression
- Mean Squared Error with respect to X



Correct

Correct! The `score()` method will calculate the coefficient of determination of a linear regression model.