Linear Regression with One Variable

測驗, 5 個問題

1
point

1。

Consider the problem of predicting how well a student does in her second year of college/university, given how well she did in her first year.

Specifically, let x be equal to the number of "A" grades (including A-. A and A+ grades) that a student receives in their first year of college (freshmen year). We would like to predict the value of y, which we define as the number of "A" grades they get in their second year (sophomore year).

Here each row is one training example. Recall that in linear regression, our hypothesis is $h_\theta(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$, and we use m to denote the number of training examples.

x	y
3	2
1	2
0	1
4	3

For the training set given above (note that this training set may also be referenced in other questions in this quiz), what is the value of m? In the box below, please enter your answer (which should be a number between 0 and 10).

4

1
point

2。

Consider the following training set of $m = 4$ training examples:

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x	y
1	0.5
2	1
4	2
0	0

Consider the linear regression model $h_\theta(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$. What are the values of θ_0 and θ_1 that you would expect to obtain upon running gradient descent on this model? (Linear regression will be able to fit this data perfectly.)

- $\theta_0 = 0, \theta_1 = 0.5$
- $\theta_0 = 0.5, \theta_1 = 0$
- $\theta_0 = 1, \theta_1 = 1$
- $\theta_0 = 0.5, \theta_1 = 0.5$
- $\theta_0 = 1, \theta_1 = 0.5$

1 point

3。

Suppose we set $\theta_0 = 0, \theta_1 = 1.5$ in the linear regression hypothesis from Q1. What is $h_\theta(2)$?

3

1 point

4。

Let f be some function so that

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$f(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ 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 θ_0 and θ_1. Which of the

following statements are true? (Check all that apply.)

- [ ] If θ_0 and θ_1 are initialized at

  the global minimum, then one iteration will not change their values.

- [ ] No matter how θ_0 and θ_1 are initialized, so long

  as α is sufficiently small, we can safely expect gradient descent to converge

  to the same solution.

- [ ] Setting the learning rate α to be very small is not harmful, and can

  only speed up the convergence of gradient descent.

- [ ] If the first few iterations of gradient descent cause $f(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ to

  increase rather than decrease, then the most likely cause is that we have set the

  learning rate α to too large a value.

1
point

5。
Suppose that for some linear regression problem (say, predicting housing prices as in the lecture), we have some training set, and for our training set we managed to find some θ_0, θ_1 such that $J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = 0$.

Which of the statements below must then be true? (Check all that apply.)

- [ ]

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Gradient descent is likely to get stuck at a local minimum and fail to find the global minimum.

- [ ] Our training set can be fit perfectly by a straight line,

  i.e., all of our training examples lie perfectly on some straight line.

- [ ] For this to be true, we must have $\theta_0 = 0$ and $\theta_1 = 0$

  so that $h_\theta(x) = 0$

- [ ] For this to be true, we must have $y^{(i)} = 0$ for every value of $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$.

- [x] 我（**YUAN-CHEN HUANG**）了解提交不是我自己完成的作業 將永遠不會通過此課程或導致我的 Coursera 帳號被關閉。 了解榮譽準則的更多信息

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