

## MCQ

21. When implementing linear regression of some dependent variable  $y$  on the set of independent variables  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$ , where  $r$  is the number of predictors, which of the following statements will be true?

**D ) Both statements a) and b) are true when implementing linear regression.**

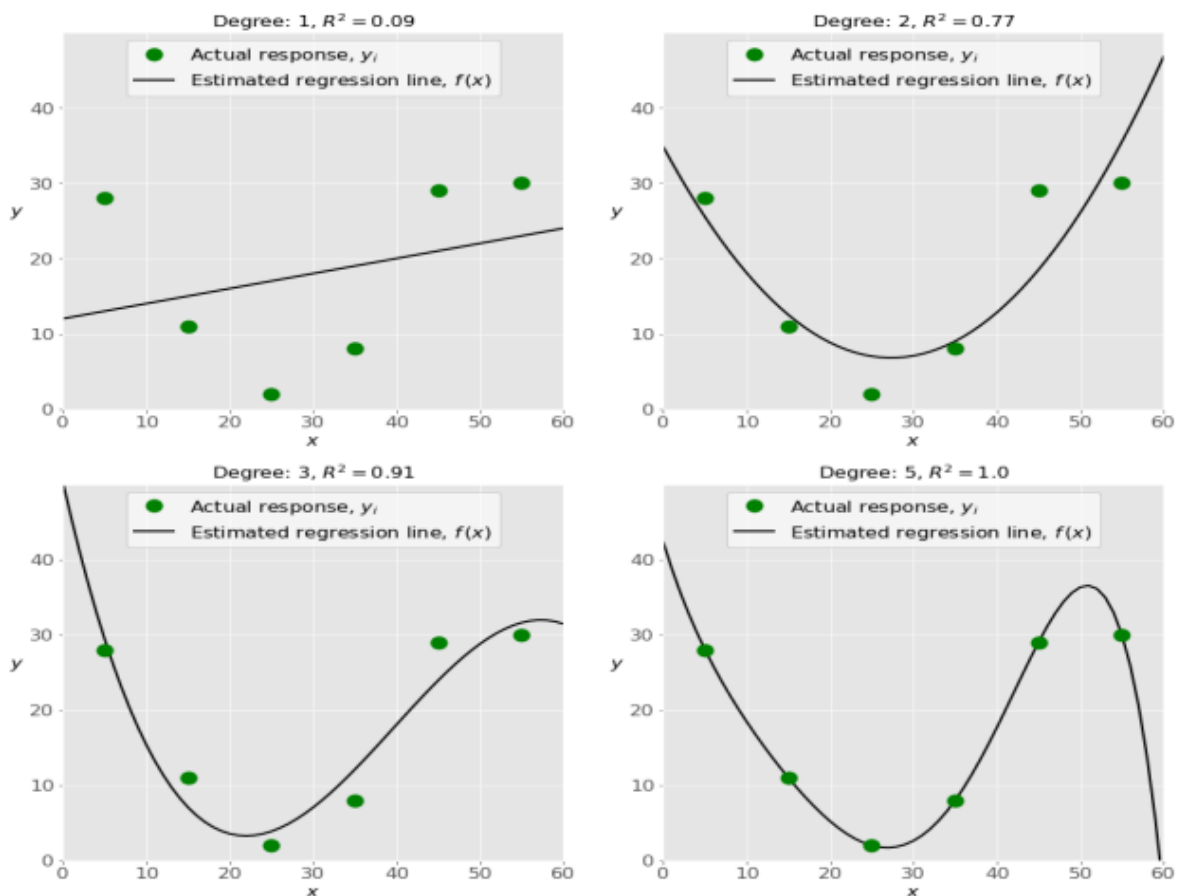
22. What indicates that you have a perfect fit in linear regression?

**D ) The value  $R^2 = 1$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 0$ , indicates that you have a perfect fit in linear regression.**

23. In simple linear regression, the value of what shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the  $y$  axis?

**B )  $B_0$  (also known as the intercept) shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the  $y$ -axis.**

24. Check out these four linear regression plots:



Which one represents an underfitted model?

**D ) The top-left plot,  $R^2 = 0.09$  is an underfitted model as it has low  $R^2$  value!**

25) There are five basic steps when you're implementing linear regression: • a. Check the results of model fitting to know whether the model is satisfactory. • b. Provide data to work with, and eventually do appropriate transformations. • c. Apply the model for predictions. • d. Import the packages and classes that you need. • e. Create a regression model and fit it with existing data. However, those steps are currently listed in the wrong order. What's the correct order

**D ) d, b, e, a, c**

26) Which of the following are optional parameters to Linear Regression in scikit-learn?

**The optional parameters to LinearRegression in scikit-learn are:**

**B ) fit\_intercept**

**C ) normalize**

**D ) copy\_X**

**E ) n\_jobs**

27) While working with scikit-learn, in which type of regression do you need to transform the array of inputs to include nonlinear terms such as  $x^2$ ?

**C ) Polynomial regression.**

28) You should choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when:

**C ) You need more detailed results.**

29) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It offers comprehensive mathematical functions, random number generators, linear algebra routines, Fourier transforms, and more. It provides a high-level syntax that makes it accessible and productive.

**B ) Numpy**

30) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics that allow you to explore and understand your data. It integrates closely with pandas data structures.

**B ) Seaborn**