Linear Regression

Practice: Theoretical Questions

In linear regression, X is the independent variable with Y being the dependent variable.

- True
- False

In linear regression, the value of what shows the point where the estimated regression crosses the y axis?

• f

• b_0

• y

• *b*₁

Question 3Why do we need regularisation?

- To penalise the model
- To avoid overfitting
- To generate better or unseen data
- All of the above

Which of the following corresponds to the equation of LASSO?

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - \hat{y}|^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{J} |\beta_j|$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - \hat{y}|$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - \hat{y}|^2 - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{J} |\beta_j|$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - \hat{y}|^2 \times \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{J} |\beta_j|$$

Minimising the MSE is equivalent to Maximum Likelihood Estimator for Linear Regression

- True
- False

Following our example with a Housing dataset to implement a linear regression model to predict house price. Given a date feature in our dataset, how can we feature engineer it to assist our model in better predicting the house price?

- Ensure the date column is in string data type
- Ensure the date column is in DateTime format
- Drop the date column completely
- Extract year, month, day as separate columns

Why do we square the errors in linear regression loss function instead of taking the absolute value?

- Because in ML, the bigger the better
- Because squaring ensures we account for all values and edge cases
- Because x^2 is differentiable compared to the non differentiable |x| at x=0
- None of the above

Undercutting occurs when a model can't accurately capture the dependencies among data, usually as a consequence of its own simplicity.

- True
- False

Overfitting happens when a model learns both data dependencies and random fluctuations, meaning that the model learns the data too well.

- True
- False

What can be said about an overfitting model with respect to bias and variance?

- High bias and High variance
- High bias and Low variance
- Low bias and High variance
- Low bias and Low variance

Thank You!