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1.	Fill in the blank: is the difference between observed values and the predicted values of a regression line.	1 / 1 point
	Error	
	Coefficient	
	Residual	
	Intercept	
2.	In linear regression, what mathematical technique is used to calculate the best fit line?	1 / 1 point
	Ordinary least squares	
	Coefficient of determination	
	Sum of squared residuals	
	Hold out coefficient	
_		4/4
3.	A data professional testing for linear regression assumptions notices that their visualization appears with an upward curve. Which model assumption does this	1 / 1 point
	invalidate?	
	Normality	
	Linearity	
	Homoscedasticity	
	Independent observation	
4.	FIII in the blank: A scatterplot is a series of scatterplots that show the relationships between pairs of variables.	1 / 1 point
	succession	
	progression	

	matrix	
	array	
5.	A data team at a forestry organization checks model assumptions while working on a project about tree propagation. They ensure the dependent variables appear in a random cloud, which occurs when plotting the residuals against the dependent variable. What does this scenario describe?	1 / 1 point
	Linearity	
	Normality	
	Independent observation	
	Homoscedasticity	
^		4 / 4 i t
6.	Fill in the blank: A confidence band is the area surrounding a line that describes the uncertainty around the predicted outcome at every value of	1 / 1 point
	O Y	
	slope	
	intercept	
	(V) Golicot	
7.	What measures the proportion of variation in the dependent variable Y explained by the independent variable X?	1 / 1 point
	Mean absolute error (MAE)	
	P-value	
	R squared	
	Mean squared error (MSE)	

8.	Which of the following statements accurately describe running a randomized, controlled experiment? Select all that apply.	0.5 / 1 point
	It is a study design that systematically and methodically assigns participants into groups.	
	The differences between the control and treatment groups must be observable and measurable.	
	 To be successful, data professionals must control for every factor in the experiment. It is typically used when arguing for causation between variables. 	