Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 60%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. What does the following line of code do?   1 / 1 point

   ```
   lm = LinearRegression()
   ```

   ○ Predicts output values of a linear regression object.

   ◉ Creates a linear regression object and stores it in the **lm** variable.

   ○ Fits a regression object to the variable lm.

   ○ Assigns a linear regression model to the lm variable.

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! The `LinearRegression()` method is a constructor.

2. What is the maximum value of R^2 that you can obtain?   1 / 1 point

   ○ 10

   ○ 0

   ◉ 1

   ○ Any positive number

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! The largest value of the coefficient of determination is 1.

3. If **X** is a data frame with 100 rows and 5 columns, and **y** is the target with 100 samples, and assuming you have   1 / 1 point
   imported all the relevant libraries and data have, and executed the following line of code:

   ```
   LR = LinearRegression()
   ```

   ```
   LR.fit(X, y)
   ```

   ```
   yhat = LR.predict(X)
   ```

   How many samples does **yhat** contain?

   ○ 500

   ○ 5

   ○ 20

   ◉ 100

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! The variable yhat contains the predicted values from a linear regression model using the
   > array X as its input.

4. Which statement about R^2, the coefficient of determination, is true?   1 / 1 point

   ○ Its value can be either 0 or 1.

   ○ Its value can be any positive number.

   ○ Its value can be in the range of -1 to 1, inclusive.

   ◉ Its value can be between 0 and 1 inclusive.

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! The coefficient of determination can be a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 1.

5. Consider the following equation: 1 / 1 point

   $$y = b_0 + b_1 x$$

   The variable y is _____?

   ○ The predictor or independent variable

   ○ The intercept

   ○ The degree of the polynomial

   ◉ The target or dependent variable

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! The variable y is the output variable, which depends on the values of the other variable x
   > and parameters b_0 and b_1.