# Unit 2: Solutions

#### Question 1

For linear models, the two most common methods of fitting the algorithm to the training data are **least squares** and **nearest neighbor**.

### Question 2

In supervised learning, the K-class classification problem is viewed as K two-class problems.

#### Question 3

When the order of the polynomial is increased in linear regression, the error on the \_\_\_\_\_\_data decreases. Higher order polynomials are often too closely fit to a limited set of data points and struggle to generalize to new instances, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Validation, Overfitting
- b. Validation, Underfitting
- c. Training, Overfitting
- d. Training, Underfitting

#### Question 4

For a support vector machine, the optimal separating hyperplane is the hypothesis that maximizes the **margin** 

## Question 5

When building a model, we should match the <u>model</u> complexity with the complexity of the function underlying the data. This is known as the bias-variance tradeoff.

#### Bonus!

Which Python function from the scikit-learn library can be used to create a validation dataset?

- a.  $model\_selection.cross\_val\_score()$
- b. model\_selection.train\_test\_split()
- c. model.predict()
- d. dataset.groupby('class').size())