Ans 1 (A) Least Square Error

Ans 2 (A) Linear regression is sensitive to outliers

Ans 3 (B) Negative

Ans 4 (B) Correlation

Ans 5 (C) Low bias and high variance

Ans 6 (A) Descriptive model

Ans 7 (D) Regularization

Ans 8 (D) SMOTE

Ans 9 (A) TPR and FPR

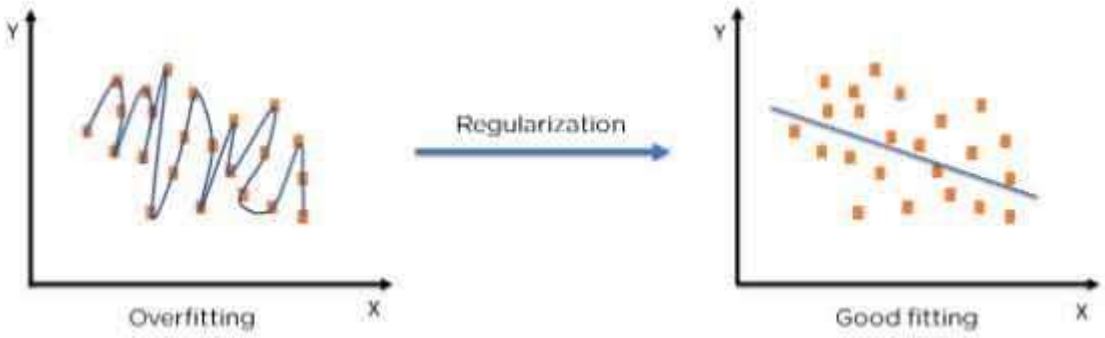
Ans 10 (B) False

Ans 11 (B) Apply PCA to project high dimensional data

Ans 12 (A) We don't have to choose the learning rate.

(B) It becomes slow when number of features is very large.

Ans 13 Regularization refers to techniques that are used to calibrate machine learning models in order to minimize the adjusted loss function and prevent overfitting or underfitting.



Ans 14 particular algorithms are used for regularization:

- Ridge Regression(L2 Norm)
- Lasso(L1 Norm)
- Dropout

Ans 15 Error is the difference between the actual value and Predicted value

Example- Within a linear regression model tracking a stock's price over time, the error term is the difference between the expected price at a particular time and the price that was actually observed