- 1) True-False: Is Logistic regression a supervised machine learning algorithm?
- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

Solution: TRUE

- 2) True-False: Is it possible to apply a logistic regression algorithm on a 3-class Classification problem?
- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

Solution: TRUE

- 3) Which of the following methods do we use to best fit the data in Logistic Regression?
- A) Least Square Error
- B) Maximum Likelihood
- C) Jaccard distance
- D) Both A and B

Solution: Maximum Likelihood

- 4) One of the very good methods to analyze the performance of Logistic Regression is AIC, which is similar to R-Squared in Linear Regression. Which of the following is true about AIC?
- A) We prefer a model with minimum AIC value
- B) We prefer a model with maximum AIC value
- C) Both but depend on the situation
- D) None of these

Solution: We prefer a model with minimum AIC value

- 5) Standardization of features is required before training a Logistic Regression.
- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

Solution: FALSE

6) Consider the following model for logistic regression: P(y = 1|X, w) = g(w0 + w1X) where g(z) is the logistic function.

In the above equation the P(y = 1 | X, w), viewed as a function of X, that we can get by changing the parameters w.

What would be the range of *p* in such a case?

- A) [0, inf)
- B) (-inf, 0]
- C) [0, 1]
- D) (-inf, inf)

Solution: [0, 1]

- 7) In the previous question, which function would make p lie between [0,1]?
- A) Logistic function
- B) Log likelihood function
- C) Mixture of both
- D) None of them

Solution: Logistic function

8) Why can't we use Mean Square Error (MSE) as a cost function for logistic regression?

Solution: Because we use logistic regression for classification, i.e., categorical target variables. MSE is calculated for continuous target variables.

9) How to interpret the results of a logistic regression model? Or, what are the meanings of the beta parameters in a logistic regression model?

Solution: We view the beta parameters the same way (mathematically) we would view them in any linear model. Here, however, the change in coefficients corresponds to the log odds ratio, and not the target variable.

10) What is the importance of a baseline in a classification problem? Discuss in groups.

Solution: (i) A baseline model is typically the one that is very simple, yet produces reasonably decent results. Our goal is to build a model that performs significantly better than the baseline; in a sense, it is also an improvement over the status quo.