

When implementing linear regression of some dependent variable y on the set of independent variables  $x = (x_1, ..., x_r)$ , where r is the number of predictors, which of the following statements will be true?

## Solution→

b) Linear regression is about determining the best predicted weights by using the method of ordinary least squares.

Q - 22 → What indicates that you have a perfect fit in linear regression?

## Solution→

d) The value  $R^2 = 1$ , which corresponds to SSR = 0

Q-23 $\rightarrow$  In simple linear regression, the value of what shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the y axis?

## Solution→

**b)** B0

Q-24 Check out these four linear regression plots:

Which one represents an underfitted model?

## Solution→

a) The bottom-left plot

Q-25→ There are five basic steps when you're implementing linear regression:

- a. Check the results of model fitting to know whether the model is satisfactory.
- b. Provide data to work with, and eventually do appropriate transformations.
- c. Apply the model for predictions.
- d. Import the packages and classes that you need.
- e. Create a regression model and fit it with existing data.

However, those steps are currently listed in the wrong order. What's the correct order?

Solution→
<mark>d)</mark> d, b, e, a, c
Q-26→ Which of the following are optional parameters to LinearRegression in scikit-learn?
Solution →
b) fit_intercept
<mark>c)</mark> normalize
d) copy_X
<mark>e)</mark> n_jobs
Q-27 $\rightarrow$ While working with scikit-learn, in which type of regression do you need to transform the array of inputs to include nonlinear terms such as $x^2$ ?
Solution →
c) Polynomial regression
Q-28 > You should choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when:
Solution →
c) You need more detailed results.
Q-29 is a fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It offers comprehensive mathematical functions, random number generators, linear algebra routines, Fourier transforms, and more. It provides a high-level syntax that makes it accessible and productive.
Solution →
<mark>b)</mark> Numpy
Q-30 → is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics that allow you to explore and understand your data. It integrates closely with pandas data structures.
Solution →
b) Seaborn