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

Answers:

- a) β_0 , β_1 , ..., β_r are the **regression coefficients**.
- b) Linear regression is about determining the **best predicted weights** by using the **method of ordinary least squares**.
- 22. What indicates that you have a perfect fit in linear regression?

Answer:

- d) The value $R^2 = 1$, which corresponds to SSR = 0
- **23**. In simple linear regression, the value of **what** shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the *y* axis?

Answer:

- b) B0
- **24.** Check out these four linear regression plots. Which one represents an **underfitted** model?

Answer:

- d) The top-left plot
- **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?

Answer:

b) e, d, b, a, c

26. Which of the following are optional parameters to Linear Regression in scikit-learn?

Answers:

- b) fit intercept
- d) copy X
- e) n jobs

| 27. 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 ? |
|---|
| Answer: c) Polynomial regression |
| 28. You should choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when: |
| Answer: c) You need more detailed results. |
| 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. |
| Answer: b) Numpy |
| 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. |
| Answer: b) Seaborn |