## Machine learning assignment

i.LASSO(L1 form)

1. Which of the following methods do we use to find the best fit line for data in Linear Regression?  A) Least Square Error
<ul><li>2. Which of the following statement is true about outliers in linear regression?</li><li>A) Linear regression is sensitive to outliers</li></ul>
3. A line falls from left to right if a slope is?  A) Positive
<ul><li>4. Which of the following will have symmetric relation between dependent variable and independent variable?</li><li>B) Correlation</li></ul>
<ul><li>5. Which of the following is the reason for over fitting condition?</li><li>C) Low bias and high variance</li></ul>
<ul><li>6. If output involves label then that model is called as:</li><li>A) Descriptive model</li></ul>
7. Lasso and Ridge regression techniques belong to?  D) Regularization
8. To overcome with imbalance dataset which technique can be used? D) SMOTE
<ul> <li>9. The AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve is an evaluation metric for binary classification problems. It uses to make graph?</li> <li>A) TPR and FPR</li> <li>C) Sensitivity and Specificity</li> </ul>
<ul><li>10. In AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve for the better model area under the curve should be less.</li><li>B) False</li></ul>
11. Pick the feature extraction from below: B) Apply PCA to project high dimensional data
<ul><li>12. Which of the following is true about Normal Equation used to compute the coefficient of the Linear Regression?</li><li>B) It becomes slow when number of features is very large.</li><li>C) We need to iterate.</li></ul>
13. When a regression model is overfitted, regularization helps to sort the problem. We use regularization to penalize the model to learn at a slower pace so that it will learn better.
14 For regularization different algorithms are used. They are

## ii.RIDGE(L2 form)

15. An error term means that the model is not completely accurate and differs in results during real world applications.

Let, the multiple linear regression equation is given by,

Y=aX+bZ+err

Where, a,b are constant parameters

X,Z are independent variables

Err=error term

When the actual Y differs from the expected or predicted Y in the model, then the error term does not equal to 0, which means there are other factors that influence Y.