4.	Which one of the below terms <i>use</i> a linear combination of features?	1/1 point
	Binomial Regression	
	Linear Regression Multiple Regression	
	O Polynomial Regression	
	Correct Correct! Linear regression is the linear combinations of features. For more information please review the Polynomial Regression lesson.	
5.	When splitting your data, what is the purpose of the training data?	1/1 point
	O Compare with the actual value	
	Fit the actual model and learn the parameters	
	O Predict the label with the model	
	O Measure errors	
	○ Correct Correct! The training data is used to fit the actual model and learn the parameters	
6.	Polynomial features capture what effects?	1/1 point
	Non-linear effects.	
	C Linear effects.	
	Multiple effects.	
	Regression effects.	
	⊘ Correct	
	Correct. You can find more information in the polynomial regression lesson.	
7.	Which fundamental problems are being solved by adding non-linear patterns, such as polynomial features, to	1/1 point
	a standard linear approach?	
	O Prediction.	
	Interpretation. Prediction and Interpretation.	
	None of the above.	
	⊘ Correct	
	Correct! You can find out more information in the Polynomial Regression Features lesson.	
8.	A testing data could be also reffered to as:	1/1 point
	○ Training data	
	Unseen data	
	O Corroboration data	
	O None of the above	
	Ocrect Correct You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits lessons	
	Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits lessons.	
9.	Select the correct syntax to obtain the data split that will result in a train set that is 60% of the size of your available data.	1 / 1 point
	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6)	
	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4)	
	X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6)	
	 Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits lessons. 	
10.	What is the correct sklearn syntax to add a third degree polynomial to your model?	1/1 point
	opolyFeat = polyFeat.add(degree=3)	
	O polyFeat = polyFeat.fit(degree=3)	
	polyFeat = PolynomialFeatures(degree=3)	
	opolyFeat = polyFeat.transform(degree=3)	
	○ Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Polynomial Regression lesson.	