

## MCQ ANSWERS

(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?

- (a)  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r$  are the **regression coefficients**.
- (b) Linear regression is about determining the **best predicted weights** by using the **method of ordinary least squares**.

**Ans** (d) Both **a** and **b**

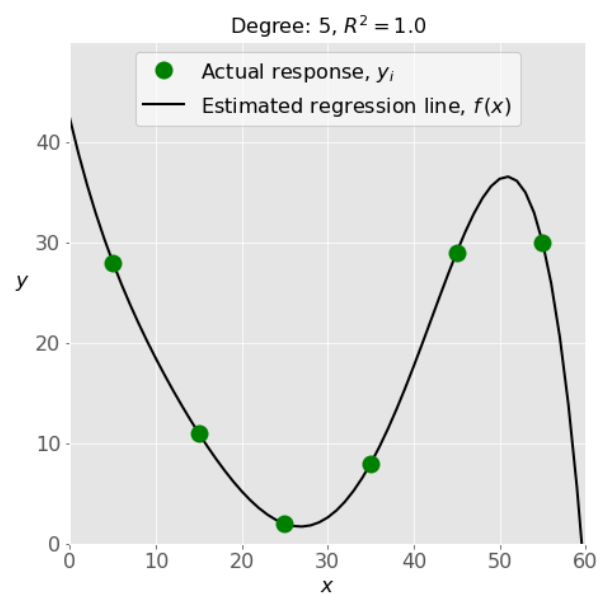
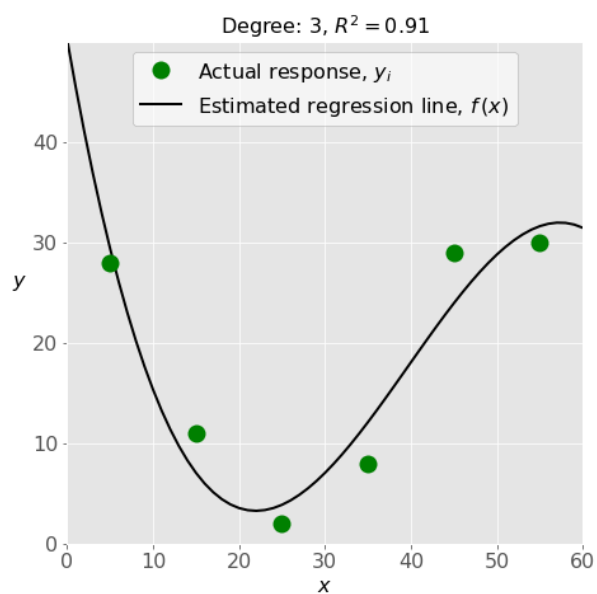
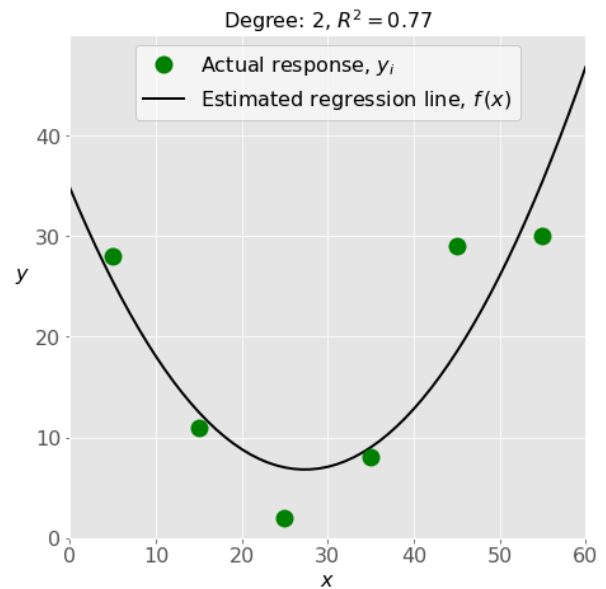
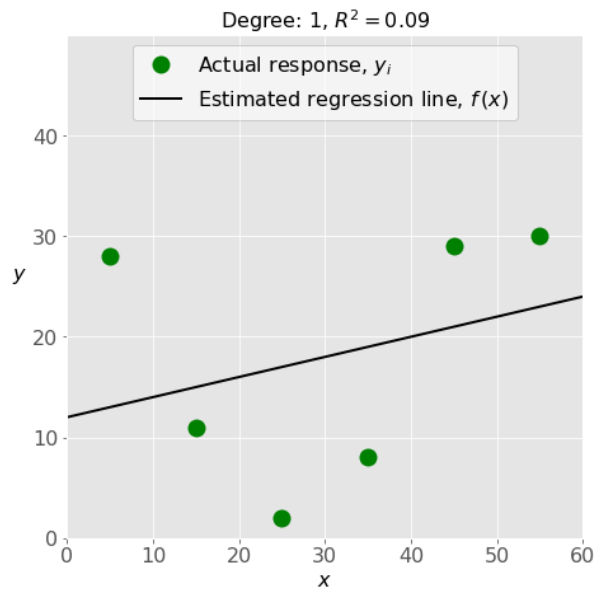
(22) What indicates that you have a **perfect fit** in linear regression?

**Ans** (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?

**Ans** (b)  $B_0$

- (24) Check out these four linear regression plots:  
Which one represents an **underfitted** model?



**Ans** (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?

**Ans (d)** d, b, e, a, c

**(26)** Which of the following are optional parameters to LinearRegression in scikit-learn?

- Ans**
- (b)** fit\_intercept
  - (c)** normalize
  - (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  $x^2$ ?

**Ans (c)** Polynomial regression

**(28)** You should choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when:

**Ans (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.

**Ans (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.

**Ans (b)** Seaborn