Your grade: 70%

Your latest: **70%** • Your highest: **70%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next Item →

1. When working with regularization, what is the view that illuminates the actual optimization problem and shows why LASSO generally zeros out coefficients? — 1 point

- (•) Analytical view
- ( ) Geometric view
- ( ) Probabilistic view
- ( ) Regression view

Incorrect
Incorrect! Please review the Further Details of Regularization lesson.

2. When working with regularization, what is the view that recalibrates our understanding of LASSO and a Ridge, as a base problem, where coefficients have particular prior distributions? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) Probabilistic view
- ( ) Geometric view
- ( ) Analytical view
- ( ) Regression view

Correct
Correct! The Probabilistic view recalibrates our understanding of LASSO and a Ridge as a base problem where coefficients have particular prior distributions.

3. When working with regularization, what is the logical view of how to achieve the goal of reducing complexity? — 1 point

- (•) Geometric view
- ( ) Analytical view
- ( ) Regression view
- ( ) Probabilistic view

Incorrect
Incorrect! Please review the Further Details of Regularization lesson.

4. All of the following statements about Regularization are TRUE except: — 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Optimizing predictive models is about finding the right bias/variance tradeoff.
- (•) Features should rarely or never be scaled prior to implementing regularization.
- ( ) We need models that are sufficiently complex to capture patterns in data, but not so complex that they overfit.
- ( ) Regularization techniques have an analytical, a geometric, and a probabilistic interpretation.

Correct
Correct! For more information review the Regularization Techniques lessons.

5. When working with regularization and using the geometric formulation, what is found at the intersection of the penalty boundary and a contour of the traditional OLS cost function surface? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) The cost function minimum
- ( ) A smaller range of coefficients
- ( ) The prior distribution of β
- ( ) A peaked density

Correct
Correct! The cost function minimum is found at the intersection of the penalty boundary and a contour of the traditional OLS cost function surface.

6. Which statement under the Probabilistic View is correct? — 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Regularization imposes certain errors on the regression coefficients. Feedback: Incorrect! Please review the further Details of Regularization lessons.
- (•) Regularization imposes certain priors on the regression coefficients.
- ( ) Regularization uses some regression coefficients to inflate the errors.
- ( ) Regularization coefficients do not take into consideration prior probabilities.

Correct
Correct! For more information please review the Further Details of Regularization (Part 2) lesson.

7. Increasing L2/L1 penalties force coefficients to be smaller, restricting their plausible range. This statement is part of what View? — 1 point

- (•) Geometric View
- ( ) Probabilistic View
- ( ) Analytic View

Incorrect
Incorrect! Please review the further Details of Regularization lessons.

8. What does a higher lambda term mean in Regularization technique? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) Higher lambda decreases variance, means smaller coefficients.
- ( ) Higher lambda increases variance, means smaller coefficients.
- ( ) Higher lambda decreases variance, means larger coefficients.
- ( ) Higher lambda decreases prior probability.

Correct
Correct! For more information please review the further Details of Regularization lessons.

9. What concept/s under Probabilistic View is/are True? — 1 / 1 point

- ( ) We can derive the posterior probability by knowing the probability of target and the prior distribution.
- ( ) The prior distribution is derived from independent draws of a prior coefficient density function that we choose when regularizing.
- ( ) L2 (ridge) regularization imposes a Gaussian prior on the coefficients, while L1 (lasso) regularization imposes a Laplacian prior.
- (•) All of the above

Correct
Correct! For more information please review the further Details of Regularization lessons.

10. What statement is True? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) The goal of Regularization is always going to be to optimize our complexity trade off, so we can minimize error on the hold-out set.
- ( ) By penalizing the cost function, we increase the complexity of the model.
- ( ) We reduce the complexity of the model by minimizing the error on our training set.
- ( ) Introducing Regularization will increase bias and variance.

Correct
Correct! For more information please review the further Details of Regularization lessons.

Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 66%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. (True/False) In Analytic View, increasing L2/L1 penalties force coefficients to be smaller, restricting their plausible range. — 1 / 1 point

   - (•) True
     Correct! For more information review the Further Details of Regularization lessons (Part 1) lesson.
   - ( ) False

2. (True/False) Under the Geometric formulation, the cost function minimum is found at the intersection of the penalty boundtry and a contour of the traditional OLS cost function surface. — 1 / 1 point

   - (•) True
     Correct! For more information review the Further Details of Regularization (Part 1) lesson.
   - ( ) False

3. (True/False) Under the Probabilistic formulation, L2 (Ridge) regularization imposes Gaussian prior on the coefficients, while L1 (Lasso) regularization imposes Laplacian prior. — 1 / 1 point

   - (•) True
     Correct! For more information review the Further Details of Regularization (Part 2) lesson.
   - ( ) False

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