

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

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1. Which of the following can address overfitting?

1 / 1 point

☒ Select a subset of the more relevant features.

✓ Correct

If the model trains on the more relevant features, and not on the less useful features, it may generalize better to new examples.

☐ Remove a random set of training examples☒ Apply regularization

✓ Correct

Regularization is used to reduce overfitting.

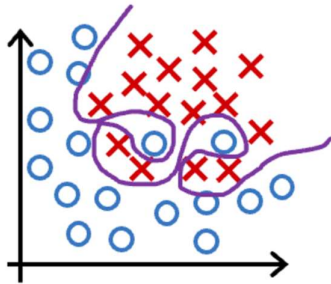
☒ Collect more training data

✓ Correct

If the model trains on more data, it may generalize better to new examples.

2. You fit logistic regression with polynomial features to a dataset, and your model looks like this.

1 / 1 point



What would you conclude? (Pick one)

- ☐ The model has high variance (overfit). Thus, adding data is, by itself, unlikely to help much.
- ☐ The model has high bias (underfit). Thus, adding data is likely to help
- ☒ The model has high variance (overfit). Thus, adding data is likely to help
- ☐ The model has high bias (underfit). Thus, adding data is, by itself, unlikely to help much.

✓ Correct

The model has high variance (it overfits the training data). Adding data (more training examples) can help.

3.

Regularization

1 / 1 point

$$\min_{\vec{w}, b} J(\vec{w}, b) = \min_{\vec{w}, b} \left[\overbrace{\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2}^{\text{mean squared error}} + \overbrace{\frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^n w_j^2}^{\text{regularization term}} \right]$$

Suppose you have a regularized linear regression model. If you increase the regularization parameter λ , what do you expect to happen to the parameters w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n ?

- ☒ This will reduce the size of the parameters w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n
- ☐ This will increase the size of the parameters w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n

✓ Correct

Regularization reduces overfitting by reducing the size of the parameters w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n .