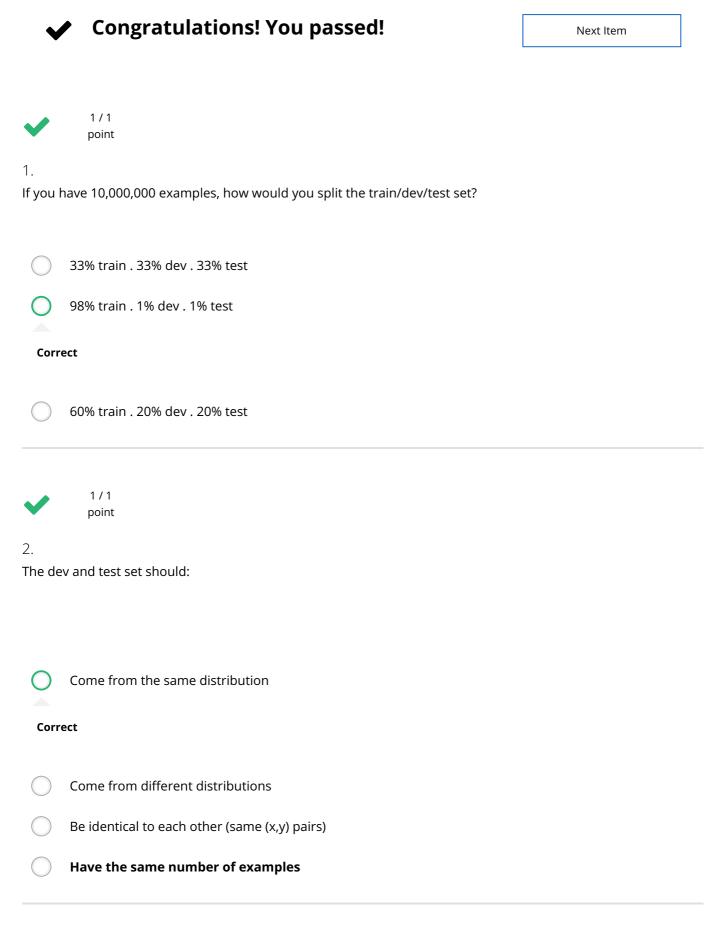
## Practical aspects of deep learning

Quiz, 10 questions



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Quiz, 10 questions
3.
If your Neural Network model seems to have high bias, what of the following would be promising things to try? (Check all that apply.)
Get more test data
Un-selected is correct
Make the Neural Network deeper
Correct
Get more training data
Un-selected is correct
Add regularization
Un-selected is correct
Increase the number of units in each hidden layer
Correct
1/1 point
4.
You are working on an automated check-out kiosk for a supermarket, and are building a classifier for apples, bananas and oranges. Suppose your classifier obtains a training set error of 0.5%, and a dev set error of 7%. Which of the following are promising things to try to improve your classifier? (Check all that apply.)
Increase the regularization parameter lambda
Correct
Decrease the regularization parameter lambda

## 

Practical as	spects c	ragep 1	learning

Quiz, 10 qu Corre	estions ect
Un-s	Use a bigger neural network elected is correct
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 point
5.	
What is	s weight decay?
	Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.
0	A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every iteration.
Corre	ect
	A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.
	The process of gradually decreasing the learning rate during training.
<b>~</b>	1/1 point
6.	
What h	nappens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda?
0	Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)
Corre	ect
	Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0)
	Doubling lambda should roughly result in doubling the weights
	Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to lambda)

## Practical aspects of deep learning

Quiz, 10 questions

With th	ne inverted dropout technique, at test time:
	You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units), but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.
0	You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training
Соми	
Corr	ест
<b>~</b>	1/1 point
8.	
	sing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause the following: (Check the two that apply)
	Increasing the regularization effect
Un-s	elected is correct
	Reducing the regularization effect
Corr	ect
	Causing the neural network to end up with a higher training set error
Un-s	elected is correct
Corr	Causing the neural network to end up with a lower training set error

	1/1		
Practical	<b>e</b> spects	of deep	learning

Quiz, 10	questions
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uiz, 10 questions
Which of these techniques are useful for reducing variance (reducing overfitting)? (Check all that apply.)
L2 regularization
Correct
Data augmentation
Correct
Exploding gradient
Un-selected is correct
Xavier initialization
Un-selected is correct
Gradient Checking
Un-selected is correct
Dropout
Correct
Vanishing gradient
Un-selected is correct
1/1
point
10. Why do we normalize the inputs $x$ ?
It makes the parameter initialization faster