

2.	In a project v	with limited computational resources, which three of the following hyperparameters would you choose to tune? Check all that apply.	1 / 1 point
		$\bigvee_{\alpha}$	
		✓ Correct  Correct. This might be the hyperparameter that most impacts the results of a model.	
		$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	
		$igsqcup_{eta_1'}_{eta_2}$ in Adam.	
		igsim The $eta$ parameter of the momentum in gradient descent.	
		<ul> <li>✓ Correct</li> <li>Correct. This hyperparameter can increase the speed of convergence of the training, thus is worth tuning.</li> </ul>	
		✓ mini-batch size	
		<ul> <li>Correct</li> <li>Correct. This can have a great impact on the results of the cost function, thus it is worth tuning it.</li> </ul>	

	<ul><li>✓ Correct</li><li>Great, you got all the right answers.</li></ul>	
3.	Even if enough computational power is available for hyperparameter tuning, it is always better to babysit one model ("Panda" strategy), since this will result in a more custom model. True/False?	1/1 point
	○ True	
	False	
	⊾ <sup>¬</sup> Expand	
	Correct  Correct. Although it is possible to create good models using the "Panda" strategy, obtaining better results is more likely using a "caviar" strategy due to the number of tests and the nature of the deep learning process of ideas, code, and experiment.	

- r = -4\*np.random.rand() alpha = 10\*\*r
- r = -5\*np.random.rand() alpha = 10\*\*r
- r = np.random.rand() alpha = 10\*\*r
- r = np.random.rand() alpha = 0.00001 + r\*0.99999

∠<sup>7</sup> Expand

✓ Correct

Yes. This will generate a random value between  $10^{-5}$  and  $10^{0}$  chosen randomly in a logarithmic scale.

you don't ever have to tune them again. True or false?	
False	
○ True	
∠ <sup>¬</sup> Expand	

6.	In batch normalization as presented in the videos, if you apply it on the $l$ th layer of your neural network, what are you normalizing?	1/1 point	
	$\bigcirc$ $W^{[l]}$		
	$\bigcirc$ $b^{[l]}$		
	$\bigcirc$ $z^{[l]}$		
	$\bigcirc$ $a^{[l]}$		
	∠ <sup>¬</sup> Expand		

7. In the normalization formula $z_{norm}^{(i)}=rac{z^{(i)}-\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+arepsilon}}$ , why do we use epsilon?	1 / 1 point
To avoid division by zero	
To have a more accurate normalization	
To speed up convergence	
$\bigcirc$ In case $_{\mu}$ is too small	
∠ <sup>¬</sup> Expand	

0 / 1 point

When using batch normalization we introduce two new parameters  $_{\gamma^{[l]}}$ ,  $_{\beta^{[l]}}$  that must be "learned" or trained.

$$egin{aligned} z_{norm}^{(i)} = rac{z^{(i)} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

The parameters  $\gamma^{[l]}$  and  $\beta^{[l]}$  set the variance and mean of  $\tilde{z}^{[l]}$ .



✓ Correct Correct. When applying the linear transformation  $\tilde{z}^{(l)} = \beta^{[l]} z_{norm}^{(l)} + \gamma^{[l]}$  we set the variance and mean of  $\tilde{z}^{[l]}$ .

$\otimes$	Incorrect
	You didn

u didn't select all the correct answers

using an exponentially weighted average across mini-batches seen during training. True/false?

9. A neural network is trained with Batch Norm. At test time, to evaluate the neural network on a new example you should perform the normalization using  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  estimated

imated	1/1 point

True

False





Correct Correct. This is a good practice to estimate the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  to use since at test time we might not be predicting over a batch of the same size, or it might even be a single example, thus using the  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$  of a single sample doesn't make sense.

10. If a project is open-source, it is a guarantee that it will remain open source in the long run and will never be modified to benefit only one company. True/False?	0 / 1 point
○ False	
True	
∠ <sup>¬</sup> Expand	
Incorrect Incorrect. To ensure that a project will remain open source in the long run it must have a good governance body.	