Week 3 Quiz
Quiz, 8 questions

8/8 points (100%)

✓	Congratulations! You passed! Next Item					
~	1/1 point					
1. If X is 1	the standard notation for the input to an RNN, what are the standard notations for the outputs?					
	Y					
	н					
0	Y(hat) and H					
Correct						
	H(hat) and Y					
~	1/1 point					
2. What is a sequence to vector if an RNN has 30 cells numbered 0 to 29						
	The average Y(hat) for all 30 cells					
	The Y(hat) for the first cell					
	The total Y(hat) for all cells					
0	The Y(hat) for the last cell					
Correct						

Week 3		8/8 points (100%)
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~	1/1 point	
3. What	does a Lambda layer in a neural network do?	
0	Allows you to execute arbitrary code while training	
Corr	rect	
	Pauses training without a callback	
	Changes the shape of the input or output data	
	There are no Lambda layers in a neural network	
~	1/1 point	
4. What	does the axis parameter of tf.expand_dims do?	
0	Defines the dimension index at which you will expand the shape of the tensor	
Corr	rect	
	Defines the dimension index to remove when you expand the tensor	
	Defines if the tensor is X or Y	
	Defines the axis around which to expand the dimensions	
~	1/1 point	

A new loss function was introduced in this module, named after a famous statistician. What is it called?

Veek 3	Hubble loss	
	on Hawking loss	8/8 points (100%)
	Hyatt loss	
0	Huber loss	
Corr	ect	
~	1/1 point	
6. What'	s the primary difference between a simple RNN and an LSTM	
	In addition to the H output, RNNs have a cell state that runs across all cells	
0	In addition to the H output, LSTMs have a cell state that runs across all cells	
Corr	ect	
	LSTMs have multiple outputs, RNNs have a single one	
	LSTMs have a single output, RNNs have multiple	
~	1/1 point	
_	want to clear out all temporary variables that tensorflow might have from previous code do you run?	s sessions,
	tf.cache.clear_session()	
	tf.cache.backend.clear_session()	
0	tf.keras.backend.clear_session()	
Corr	rect	

tf.keras.clear_session Week 3 Quiz

8/8 points (100%)



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1/1 point

8.

What happens if you define a neural network with these two layers?

tf. keras. layers. Bidirectional (tf. keras. layers. LSTM (32)),

tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),

tf.keras.layers.Dense(1),

- Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after each LSTM layer
- Your model will fail because you have the same number of cells in each LSTM
- Your model will compile and run correctly
- Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after the first LSTM layer

Correct



