Teste, 10 questions

## **✔** Parabéns! Você foi aprovado!

Próximo item



1/1 pontos

1.

If you have 10,000,000 examples, how would you split the train/dev/test set?



98% train . 1% dev . 1% test

## Correto

33% train . 33% dev . 33% test



60% train . 20% dev . 20% test



1/1 pontos

2

The dev and test set should:



Come from the same distribution

Correto



## Practical aspects of ideap learning (same (x,y) pairs)

10/10 points (100%)

| Teste, 10 questions | Have the same number of examples   |
|---------------------|--|
|                     | 1/1 pontos   |
|                     | 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   |
|                     | Não selecionado está correto   |
|                     | Make the Neural Network deeper   |
|                     | Correto  |
|                     | Increase the number of units in each hidden layer  |
|                     | Correto  |
|                     | Add regularization   |
|                     | Não selecionado está correto   |
|                     | Get more training data   |
|                     | Não selecionado está correto   |

4.

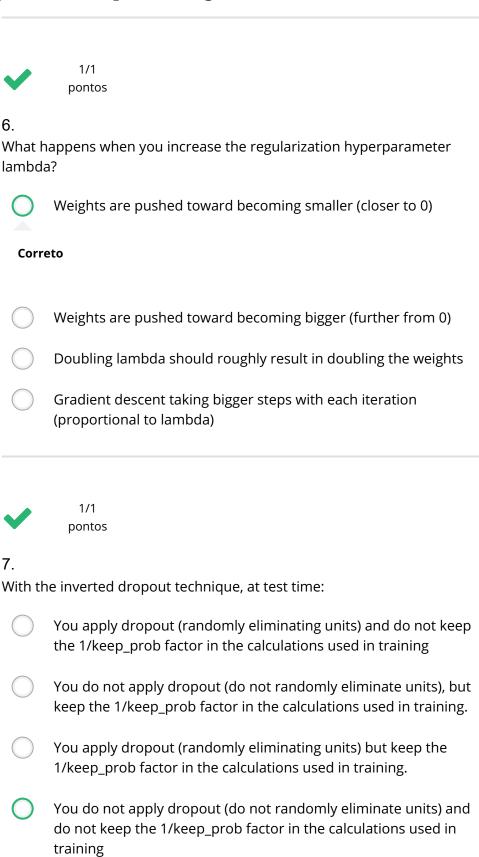
Correto

| Practical as Teste, 10 questions | You are working on an automated check-out kiosk for a supermarket, and Pecton of Biffer of the set of 100%) 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  Correto |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | Decrease the regularization parameter lambda  Não selecionado está correto  |
|                                  | Get more training data  Correto   |
|                                  | Use a bigger neural network  Não selecionado está correto   |
|                                  | 1/1 pontos  5. What is weight decay?  |
|                                  | Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.   |
|                                  | A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.   |
|                                  | A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every iteration.   |

## Practical aspects of deep learning

Teste, 10 questions

10/10 points (100%)



Correto

Teste, 10 questions

| <b>~</b>                     | 1/1 pontos   |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                              | sing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause theng: (Check the two that apply) |  |  |  |
|                              | Increasing the regularization effect   |  |  |  |
| Não selecionado está correto |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Reducing the regularization effect   |  |  |  |
| Corr                         | eto  |  |  |  |
|                              | Causing the neural network to end up with a higher training set error                                  |  |  |  |
| Não                          | selecionado está correto   |  |  |  |
|                              | Causing the neural network to end up with a lower training set error                                   |  |  |  |
| Corr                         | eto  |  |  |  |
| <b>~</b>                     | 1/1<br>pontos  |  |  |  |
|                              | of these techniques are useful for reducing variance (reducing ting)? (Check all that apply.)          |  |  |  |
|                              | Xavier initialization  |  |  |  |

Não selecionado está correto

| Practical asp | Gradient Checking  Dects of deep learning  Não selecionado está correto     | 10/10 points (100%) |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
|               | L2 regularization  Correto  |                     |
|               | Dropout  Correto  |                     |
|               | Vanishing gradient  Não selecionado está correto                            |                     |
|               | Data augmentation Correto   |                     |
|               | Exploding gradient  Não selecionado está correto                            |                     |
|               | 1/1   |                     |
|               | pontos  10.  Why do we normalize the inputs $x$ ?                           |                     |
|               | Normalization is another word for regularizationIt helps to reduce variance |                     |

It makes the parameter initialization faster

It makes it easier to visualize the data