

- Recurrent Neural Networks for time series
- ✓

Video: Week 3 - A conversation with Andrew Ng

3 min
- ✓

Video: Conceptual overview

2 min
- ✓

Video: Shape of the inputs to the RNN

2 min
- ✓

Video: Outputting a sequence

1 min
- ✓

Video: Lambda layers

1 min
- ✓

Video: Adjusting the learning rate dynamically

2 min
- ✓

Reading: More info on Huber loss

10 min
- ✓

Video: RNN

1 min
- ✓

Reading: RNN notebook

10 min
- ✓

Video: LSTM

1 min
- ✓

Reading: Link to the LSTM lesson

10 min
- ✓

Video: Coding LSTMs

2 min
- ✓

Video: More on LSTM

1 min
- ✓

Reading: LSTM notebook

10 min
- ✓

Quiz: Week 3 Quiz

8 questions
- ✓

Reading: Week 3 Wrap up

10 min

Weekly Exercise- Mean Absolute Error

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✓

Congratulations! You passed!

QUIZ

TO PASS 80% or higher

Week 3 Quiz

Week 3 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

✓

Submit your assignment

DUE DATE Sep 28, 12:29 PM IST

ATTEMPTS 3 every 8 hours

1.

If X is the standard notation for the input to an RNN, what are the standard notations for the outputs?

1 / 1 point

○

Y

○

H

●

Y(hat) and H

○

H(hat) and Y

✓

Receive grade

TO PASS 80% or higher

Grade

100%

We keep your highest score

View Feedback

👍

👎

📄

✓

Correct

2.

What is a sequence to vector if an RNN has 30 cells numbered 0 to 29

1 / 1 point

●

The Y(hat) for the last cell

○

The average Y(hat) for all 30 cells

○

The Y(hat) for the first cell

○

The total Y(hat) for all cells

✓

Correct

3.

What does a Lambda layer in a neural network do?

1 / 1 point

○

Pauses training without a callback

●

Allows you to execute arbitrary code while training

○

Changes the shape of the input or output data

○

There are no Lambda layers in a neural network

✓

Correct

4.

What does the axis parameter of tf.expand_dims do?

1 / 1 point

●

Defines the dimension index at which you will expand the shape of the tensor

○

Defines if the tensor is X or Y

○

Defines the dimension index to remove when you expand the tensor

○

Defines the axis around which to expand the dimensions

✓

Correct

5.

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

1 / 1 point

●

Huber loss

○

Hyatt loss

○

Hawking loss

○

Hubble loss

✓

Correct

6.

What's the primary difference between a simple RNN and an LSTM

1 / 1 point

○

LSTMs have a single output, RNNs have multiple

○

In addition to the H output, RNNs have a cell state that runs across all cells

○

LSTMs have multiple outputs, RNNs have a single one

●

In addition to the H output, LSTMs have a cell state that runs across all cells