

Practical aspects of deep learning

10/10 分 (100%)

测验, 10 个问题

✓ **恭喜！您通过了！**

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1 / 1 分

1。

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

☐ 33% train . 33% dev . 33% test

☐ 60% train . 20% dev . 20% test

☒ 98% train . 1% dev . 1% test

正确



1 / 1 分

2。

The dev and test set should:

☒ Come from the same distribution

正确

☐ Come from different distributions

☐ Be identical to each other (same (x,y) pairs)



Have the same number of examples

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3。

If your Neural Network model seems to have high variance, what of the following would be promising things to try?

☐

Get more test data



未选择的是正确的

☐

Make the Neural Network deeper



未选择的是正确的

☐

Increase the number of units in each hidden layer



未选择的是正确的

☐

Add regularization



正确

☐

Get more training data



正确



1 / 1 分

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



正确

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Decrease the regularization parameter λ 

未选择的是正确的



Get more training data



正确



Use a bigger neural network



未选择的是正确的



1 / 1 分

5。

What is weight decay?



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.



正确



The process of gradually decreasing the learning rate during training.



Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.



1 / 1 分

6。

What happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter λ ?

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Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)

正确



Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0)



Doubling λ should roughly result in doubling the weights



Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to λ)



1 / 1 分

7。

With the inverted dropout technique, at test time:



You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units) and do not keep the $1/\text{keep_prob}$ factor in the calculations used in training



正确



You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the $1/\text{keep_prob}$ factor in the calculations used in training



You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units), but keep the $1/\text{keep_prob}$ factor in the calculations used in training.



You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the $1/\text{keep_prob}$ factor in the calculations used in training.



1 / 1 分

8。

Increasing 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



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☐

Reducing the regularization effect



正确

☐

Causing the neural network to end up with a higher training set error



未选择的是正确的

☐

Causing the neural network to end up with a lower training set error



正确



1 / 1 分

9。

Which of these techniques are useful for reducing variance (reducing overfitting)? (Check all that apply.)

☐

L2 regularization



正确

☐

Exploding gradient



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☐

Dropout



正确

☐

Data augmentation



正确



Xavier initialization

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Gradient Checking

未选择的是正确的



Vanishing gradient

未选择的是正确的



1 / 1 分

10。

Why do we normalize the inputs x ?

Normalization is another word for regularization--It helps to reduce variance



It makes it easier to visualize the data



It makes the cost function faster to optimize



正确



It makes the parameter initialization faster

