

05_week2_quiz

Natural Language Processing & Word Embeddings

测验, 10 个问题

第 1 个问题

1
point

1。第 1 个问题

Suppose you learn a word embedding for a vocabulary of 10000 words. Then the embedding vectors should be 10000 dimensional, so as to capture the full range of variation and meaning in those words.

True

False

第 2 个问题

1
point

2。第 2 个问题

What is t-SNE?

A linear transformation that allows us to solve analogies on word vectors

A non-linear dimensionality reduction technique

A supervised learning algorithm for learning word embeddings

An open-source sequence modeling library

第 3 个问题

1
point

3。第 3 个问题

Suppose you download a pre-trained word embedding which has been trained on a huge corpus of text. You then use this word embedding to train an RNN for a language task of recognizing if someone is happy from a short snippet of text, using a small training set.

x (input text)	y (happy?)
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I'm feeling wonderful today!	1
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I'm bummed my cat is ill.	0
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Really enjoying this!	1
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Then even if the word “ecstatic” does not appear in your small training set, your RNN might reasonably be expected to recognize “I’m ecstatic” as deserving a label $y=1$.

True

False

第 4 个问题

1

point

4。第 4 个问题

Which of these equations do you think should hold for a good word embedding? (Check all that apply)

$e_{boy} - e_{girl} \approx e_{brother} - e_{sister}$

$e_{boy} - e_{girl} \approx e_{sister} - e_{brother}$

$e_{boy} - e_{brother} \approx e_{girl} - e_{sister}$

$e_{boy} - e_{brother} \approx e_{sister} - e_{girl}$

第 5 个问题

1

point

5。第 5 个问题

Let E be an embedding matrix, and let e_{1234} be a one-hot vector corresponding to word 1234. Then to get the embedding of word 1234, why don’t we call $E * e_{1234}$ in Python?

It is computationally wasteful.

The correct formula is $E^T * e_{1234}$

This doesn’t handle unknown words (<UNK>).

None of the above: Calling the Python snippet as described above is fine.

第 6 个问题

1

point

6。第 6 个问题

When learning word embeddings, we create an artificial task of estimating $P(\text{target} | \text{context})$. It is okay if we do poorly on this artificial prediction task; the more important by-product of this task is that we learn a useful set of word embeddings.

True

False

第 7 个问题

1

point

7。第 7 个问题

In the word2vec algorithm, you estimate $P(t|c)$, where t is the target word and c is a context word. How are t and c chosen from the training set? Pick the best answer.

- ☐ c is the one word that comes immediately before t .
- ☐ c is the sequence of all the words in the sentence before t .
- ☐ c is a sequence of several words immediately before t .
- ☐ c and t are chosen to be nearby words.

第 8 个问题

1

point

8。第 8 个问题

Suppose you have a 10000 word vocabulary, and are learning 500-dimensional word embeddings. The word2vec model uses the following softmax function:

$$P(t|c)=\frac{e^{\theta_t^T e_c}}{\sum_{t'=1}^{10000} e^{\theta_{t'}^T e_c}}$$

- Which of these statements are correct? Check all that apply.
- ☐ θ_t and e_c are both 500 dimensional vectors.
 - ☐ θ_t and e_c are both 10000 dimensional vectors.
 - ☐ θ_t and e_c are both trained with an optimization algorithm such as Adam or gradient descent.
 - ☐ After training, we should expect θ_t to be very close to e_c when t and c are the same word.

第 9 个问题

1

point

9。第 9 个问题

Suppose you have a 10000 word vocabulary, and are learning 500-dimensional word embeddings. The GloVe model minimizes this objective:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{10,000} \sum_{j=1}^{10,000} f(X_{ij})(\theta_i^T e_j + b_i + b_j' - \log X_{ij})^2$$

Which of these statements are correct? Check all that apply.

θ_i and e_j should be initialized to 0 at the beginning of training.

θ_i and e_j should be initialized randomly at the beginning of training.

X_{ij} is the number of times word i appears in the context of word j .

The weighting function $f(\cdot)$ must satisfy $f(0)=0$.

第 10 个问题

1

point

10。第 10 个问题

You have trained word embeddings using a text dataset of m_1 words. You are considering using these word embeddings for a language task, for which you have a separate labeled dataset of m_2 words. Keeping in mind that using word embeddings is a form of transfer learning, under which of these circumstance would you expect the word embeddings to be helpful?

$m_1 \gg m_2$

$m_1 \ll m_2$

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