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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Deep Learning - IIT Ropar (course)



## Course outline

About NPTEL ()

How does an NPTEL online course work? ()

Week 1 ()

Week 2 ()

Week 3 ()

week 4 ()

Week 5 ()

## Week 6 ()

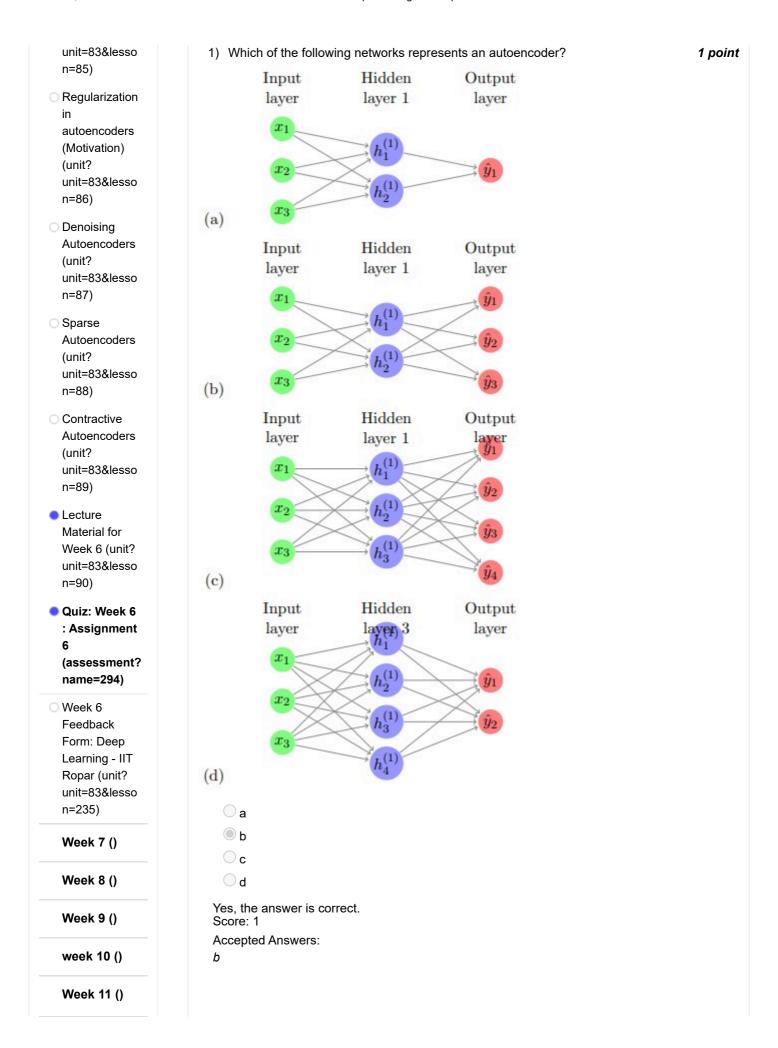
- Introduction to Autoncoders (unit? unit=83&lesso n=84)
- Link between PCA and Autoencoders (unit?

## Week 6: Assignment 6

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-09-04, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2024-09-03, 20:45 IST



Week 12 ()	2) Suppose we build a neural network for a 5-class classification task. Suppose for a single training example, the true label is [0 1 0 0 1] while the predictions by the neural network are [0.25]	
Download Videos ()	0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2]. What would be the value of cross-entropy loss for this example? (Answer two decimal places, Use base 2 for log-related calculations)	up to
	0.01	
Books ()	No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Text Transcripts ()	Accepted Answers: (Type: Range) 4.0,4.1	
		1 point
Problem Solving Session -	3) If an under-complete autoencoder has an input layer with a dimension of 7, what could be the possible dimension of the hidden layer?	1 point
July 2024 ()	6	
	8	
	☑ 0	
	7	
	☑ 2	
	No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
	Accepted Answers:	
	6	
	2	
	4) Which of the following statements about overfitting in overcomplete autoencoders is true?	1 point
	Reconstruction error is very low while training	
	Reconstruction error is very high while training	
	Network fails to learn good representations of input	
	Network learns good representations of input	
	No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
	Accepted Answers:	
	Reconstruction error is very low while training  Network fails to learn good representations of input	
	5) We are given an autoencoder A. The average activation value of neurons in this network is 0.06. The given autoencoder is:	1 point
	Contractive autoencoder	
	Overcomplete neural network	
	Sparse autoencoder	
	Denoising autoencoder	
	Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
	Accepted Answers: Sparse autoencoder	

6) If the dimension of the input layer in an over-complete autoencoder is 5, what is the <b>1 point</b> possible dimension of the hidden layer?			
$\bigcirc$ 4			
O 2			
8			
$\bigcirc$ 0			
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1			
Accepted Answers:			
8			
7) What are the possible applications of autoencoders? <b>0 points</b>			
☐ Data Compression			
Extraction of important features			
Reducing noise			
All of these			
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 0			
Accepted Answers: All of these			
8) Which of the following problems prevents us from using autoencoders for the task of <i>1 point</i> Image compression?			
○ Images are not allowed as input to autoencoders			
O Difficulty in training deep neural networks			
Loss of image quality due to compression			
Auto encoders are not capable of producing image output			
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1			
Accepted Answers:  Loss of image quality due to compression			
9) Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of using autoencoders for dimensionality reduction over PCA?			
Autoencoders are computationally expensive and may require more training data than PCA.			
Autoencoders are bad at capturing complex relationships in data			
Autoencoders may overfit the training data and generalize poorly to new data.			
Autoencoders are unable to handle linear relationships between data.			
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1			
Accepted Answers:			
Autoencoders are computationally expensive and may require more training data than PCA.  Autoencoders may overfit the training data and generalize poorly to new data.			

10) If the dimension of the hidden layer representation is more than the dimension of	1 point
the input layer, then what kind of autoencoder do we have?	
Complete autoencoder	
Ounder-complete autoencoder	
Overcomplete autoencoder	
O Sparse autoencoder	
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers:	
Overcomplete autoencoder	