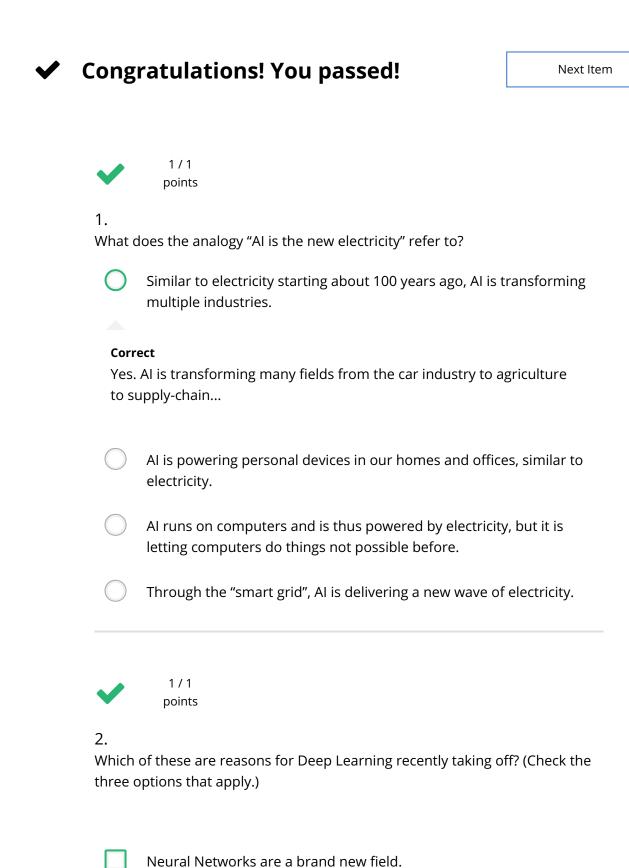
Introduction to deep learning

Quiz, 10 questions

10/10 points (100%)



Un-selected is correct



Introduction to deep learning has resulted in significant improvements in important applications such as online advertising, speech recognition, and image recognition.

10/10 points (100%)



Correct

These were all examples discussed in lecture 3.



We have access to a lot more computational power.

Correct

Yes! The development of hardware, perhaps especially GPU computing, has significantly improved deep learning algorithms' performance.



We have access to a lot more data.

Correct

Yes! The digitalization of our society has played a huge role in this.



1/1 points

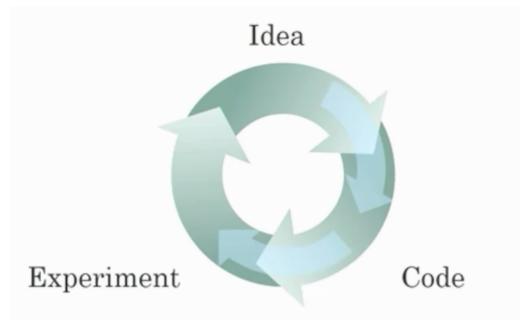
3.

Recall this diagram of iterating over different ML ideas. Which of the

Introduction to deep learning Check all that apply.)

Quiz, 10 questions

10/10 points (100%)



	Being able to try out ideas quickly allows deep learning engineers to
	iterate more quickly.

Correct

Yes, as discussed in Lecture 4.

Faster computation can help speed up how long a team takes to iterate to a good idea.

Correct

Yes, as discussed in Lecture 4.

It is faster to train on a big dataset than a small dataset.

Un-selected is correct

Recent progress in deep learning algorithms has allowed us to train good models faster (even without changing the CPU/GPU hardware).

Correct

Yes. For example, we discussed how switching from sigmoid to ReLU activation functions allows faster training.

Introduction to deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

Quiz, 10 questions



1/1

When an experienced deep learning engineer works on a new problem, they can usually use insight from previous problems to train a good model on the first try, without needing to iterate multiple times through different models. True/False?

True **False**

Correct

Yes. Finding the characteristics of a model is key to have good performance. Although experience can help, it requires multiple iterations to build a good model.

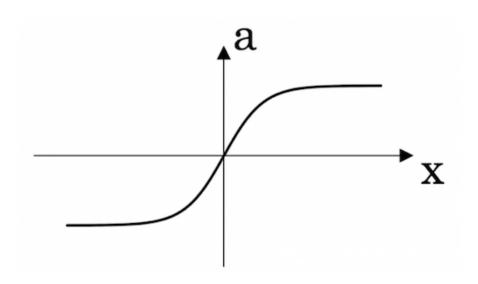


1/1 points

5.

Which one of these plots represents a ReLU activation function?

Figure 1:



Introduction to deep learning Quiz, 10 questions Figure 2:

10/10 points (100%)

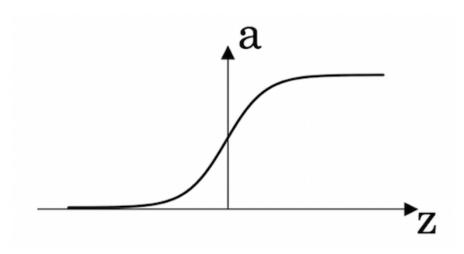
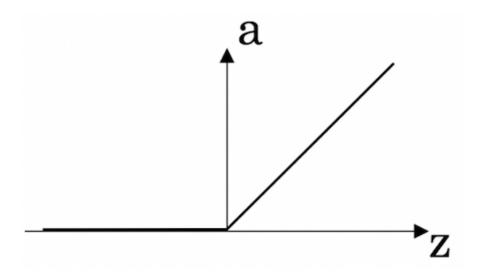


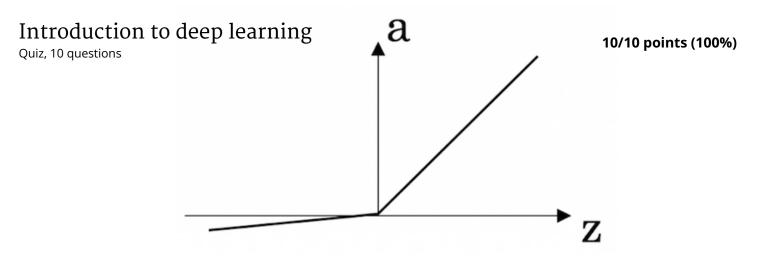
Figure 3:



Correct

Correct! This is the ReLU activation function, the most used in neural networks.

Figure 4:





1/1 points

6.

Images for cat recognition is an example of "structured" data, because it is represented as a structured array in a computer. True/False?

True



False

Correct

Yes. Images for cat recognition is an example of "unstructured" data.



points

7

A demographic dataset with statistics on different cities' population, GDP per capita, economic growth is an example of "unstructured" data because it contains data coming from different sources. True/False?

True



False

Correct

A demographic dataset with statistics on different cities' population, Introduction to perpite partial growth is an example of "structured" data Quiz, 10 questions by opposition to image, audio or text datasets.

10/10 points (100%)

-	1 / 1 points an RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) used for machine translation, say iting English to French? (Check all that apply.)
Corre Yes. (Free	We can train it on many pairs of sentences x (English) and y
Un-se	It is strictly more powerful than a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).
	It is applicable when the input/output is a sequence (e.g., a sequence of words). ect An RNN can map from a sequence of english words to a uence of french words.
Un-se	RNNs represent the recurrent process of Idea->Code->Experiment->Idea-> elected is correct

Quiz, 10 questions

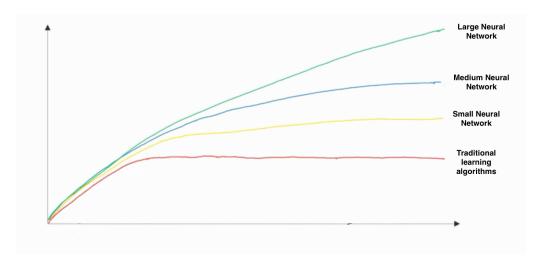
1 /

Introduction to deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

9.

In this diagram which we hand-drew in lecture, what do the horizontal axis (x-axis) and vertical axis (y-axis) represent?



- x-axis is the performance of the algorithm
 - y-axis (vertical axis) is the amount of data.
- x-axis is the amount of data
 - y-axis is the size of the model you train.
- x-axis is the amount of data
 - y-axis (vertical axis) is the performance of the algorithm.

Correct

- x-axis is the input to the algorithm
 - y-axis is outputs.



1/1 points

10.