Introduction to deep learning

9/10 points (90%)

Quiz, 10 questions

Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item

1 / 1 points

1.
What does the analogy “AI is the new electricity” refer to?

- Through the “smart grid”, AI is delivering a new wave of electricity.
- Similar to electricity starting about 100 years ago, AI is transforming multiple industries.

Correct
Yes. AI is transforming many fields from the car industry to agriculture to supply-chain...

- AI runs on computers and is thus powered by electricity, but it is letting computers do things not possible before.
- AI is powering personal devices in our homes and offices, similar to electricity.

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1 / 1 points

2.
Which of these are reasons for Deep Learning recently taking off? (Check the three options that apply.)

- [ ] Neural Networks are a brand new field.

Un-selected is correct

- [x] 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.

- [x] Deep learning has resulted in significant improvements in important applications such as online advertising, speech recognition, and image recognition.

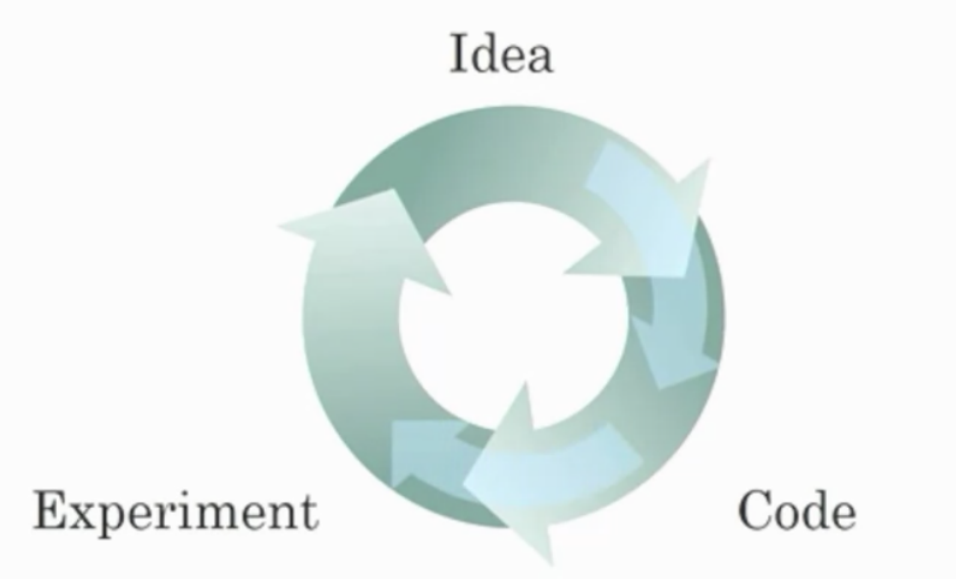
Correct
These were all examples discussed in lecture 3.

- [x] 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 statements below are true? (Check all that apply.)



- [x] Being able to try out ideas quickly allows deep learning engineers to iterate more quickly.

Correct
Yes, as discussed in Lecture 4.

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

Correct
Yes, as discussed in Lecture 4.

- [x] It is faster to train on a big dataset than a small dataset.

Un-selected is correct

- [x] 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.

✔ 1 / 1 points

4.
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.

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5.

Which one of these plots represents a ReLU activation function?

Figure 1:

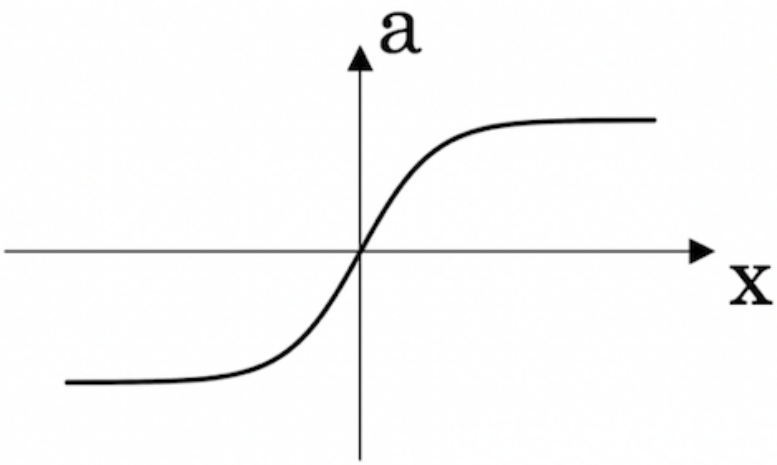

Figure 2:

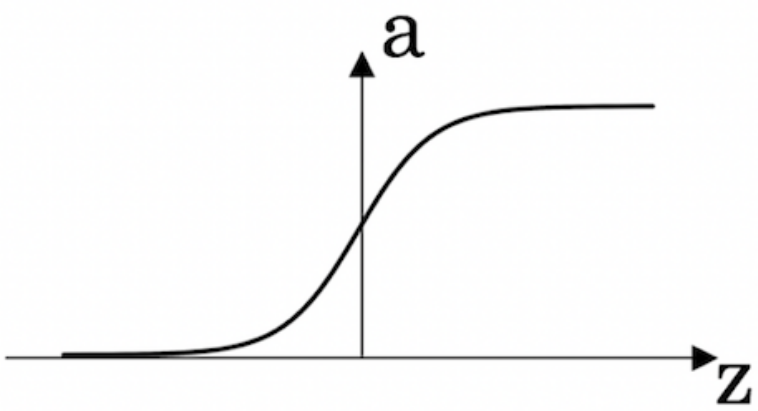

Figure 3:

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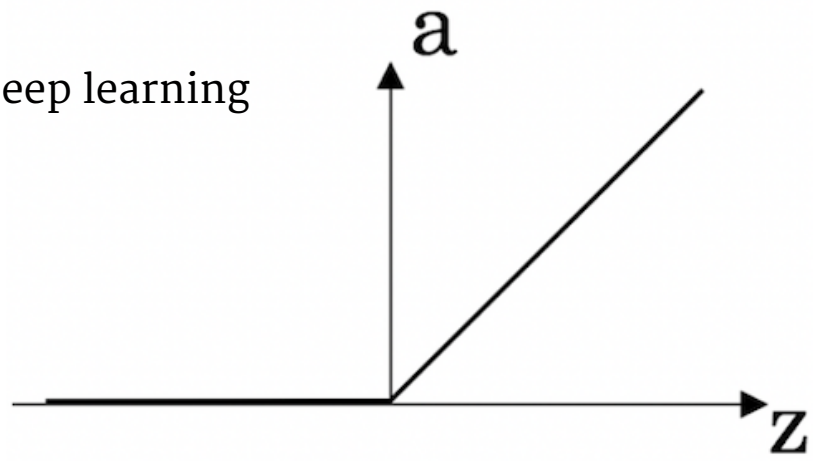
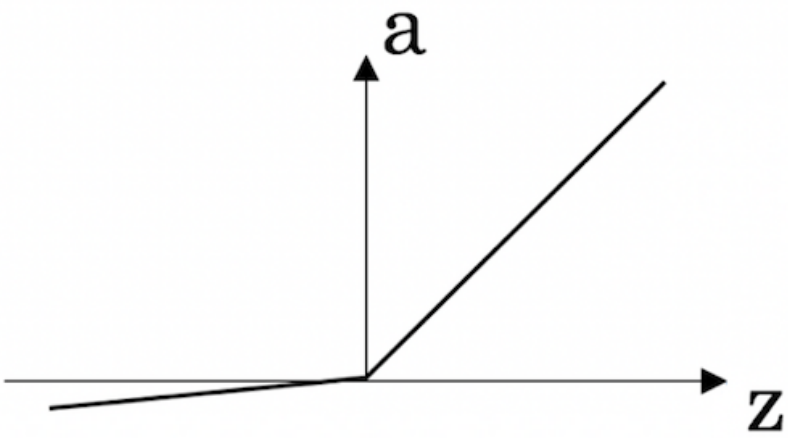


Correct

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, image recognition is an example of “unstructured” data.

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1 / 1 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, GDP per capita, economic growth is an example of “structured” data by opposition to image, audio or text datasets.

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0 / 1 points

8.
Why is an RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) used for machine translation, say translating English to French? (Check all that apply.)

- [x] It can be trained as a supervised learning problem.

Correct
Yes. We can train it on many pairs of sentences x (English) and y (French).

- [ ] It is strictly more powerful than a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

This should not be selected

No. RNN and CNN are two distinct classes of models, with their own advantages and disadvantages.

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- [ ] It is applicable when the input/output is a sequence (e.g., a sequence of words).

This should be selected

- [ ] RNNs represent the recurrent process of Idea->Code->Experiment->Idea->....

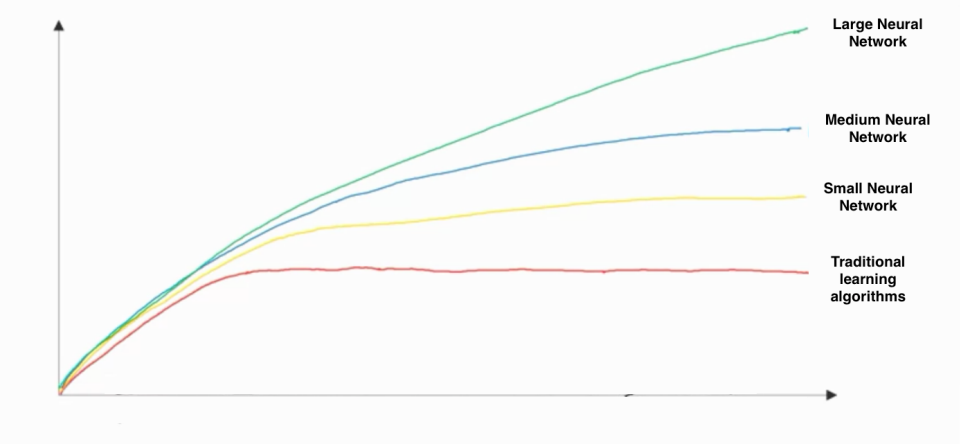
This should not be selected

No. RNNs are a model type. The iterative process of developing DL systems is a completely separate concept.

✔ 1 / 1 points

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 amount of data
  • y-axis is the size of the model you train.

- [x] • x-axis is the amount of data
  • y-axis (vertical axis) is the performance of the algorithm.

Correct

- x-axis is the performance of the algorithm
- y-axis (vertical axis) is the amount of data.

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

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1 / 1 points

10.
Assuming the trends described in the previous question's figure are accurate (and hoping you got the axis labels right), which of the following are true? (Check all that apply.)

- [ ] Decreasing the training set size generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.

Un-selected is correct

- [ ] Decreasing the size of a neural network generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.

Un-selected is correct

- [ ] Increasing the training set size generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.

Correct
Yes. Bringing more data to a model is almost always beneficial.

- [ ] Increasing the size of a neural network generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.

Correct
Yes. According to the trends in the figure above, big networks usually perform better than small networks.

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