✔ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Next Item

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

1 / 1 points

◯ 33% train . 33% dev . 33% test

◉ 98% train . 1% dev . 1% test

Correct

◯ 60% train . 20% dev . 20% test

✔ 2. The dev and test set should:

1 / 1 points

◉ Come from the same distribution

Correct

◯ Come from different distributions

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

◯ **Have the same number of examples**

✓

3. If your Neural Network model seems to have high bias, what of the following would be promising things to try? (Check all that apply.)

1 / 1
points

10/10 points (100%)

☐ Get more training data

Un-selected is correct

☐ Get more test data

Un-selected is correct

☒ Make the Neural Network deeper

Correct

☒ Increase the number of units in each hidden layer

Correct

☐ Add regularization

Un-selected is correct

✓

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.)

1 / 1
points

☒ Increase the regularization parameter lambda

Correct

☐ Decrease the regularization parameter lambda

☑ Get more training data

Correct

☐ Use a bigger neural network

Un-selected is correct

✔ **5.** What is weight decay?

1 / 1
points

○ 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.

◉ A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every iteration.

Correct

○ A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.

✔ **6.** What happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda?

1 / 1
points
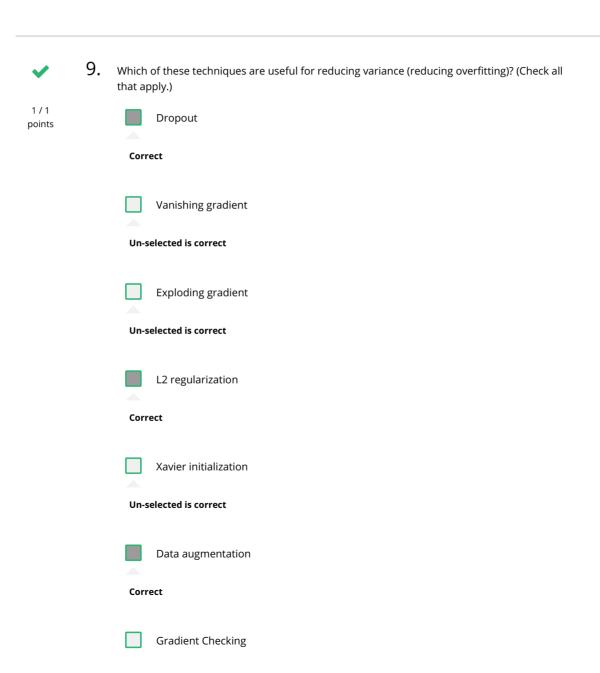
◉ Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)

Correct

○ Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0)

○ Doubling lambda should roughly result in doubling the weights

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

✔ 7. With the inverted dropout technique, at test time:

1 / 1
points

○ You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.

○ You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units), but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.

○ You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training

● You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training

Correct

✔ 8. Increasing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause the following: (Check the two that apply)

1 / 1
points

☐ Increasing the regularization effect

Un-selected is correct

☑ Reducing the regularization effect

Correct

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

Un-selected is correct

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

Correct

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

1 / 1
points

☑ Dropout

Correct

☐ Vanishing gradient

Un-selected is correct

☐ Exploding gradient

Un-selected is correct

☑ L2 regularization

Correct

☐ Xavier initialization

Un-selected is correct

☑ Data augmentation

Correct

☐ Gradient Checking

Un-selected is correct

10/10 points (100%)

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10. Why do we normalize the inputs x?

1 / 1
points

○ It makes the parameter initialization faster

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

● It makes the cost function faster to optimize

Correct

○ It makes it easier to visualize the data