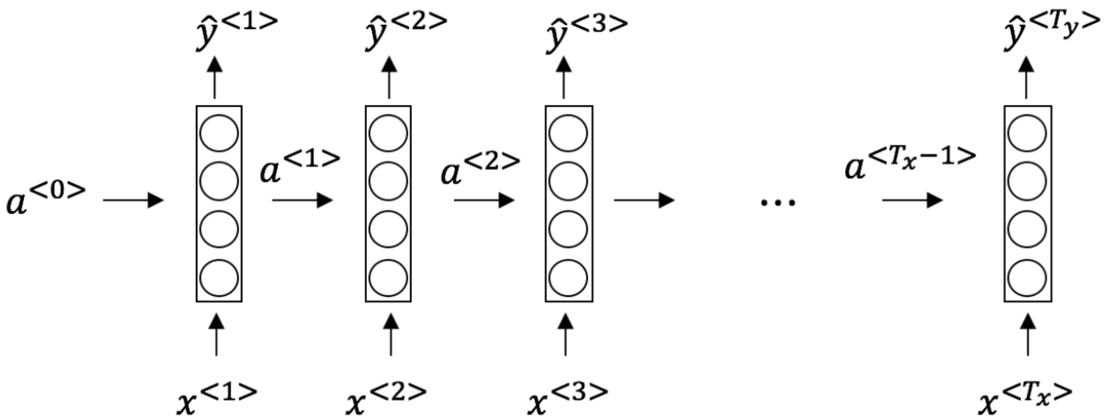
1. Suppose your training examples are sentences (sequences of words). Which of the following refers to the j^{th} word in the i^{th} training example? **1 / 1 point**

- $x^{(i)<j>}$
- $x^{<i>(j)}$
- $x^{(j)<i>}$
- $x^{<j>(i)}$

Correct
We index into the i^{th} row first to get the i^{th} training example (represented by parentheses), then the j^{th} column to get the j^{th} word (represented by the brackets).

2. Consider this RNN: **1 / 1 point**



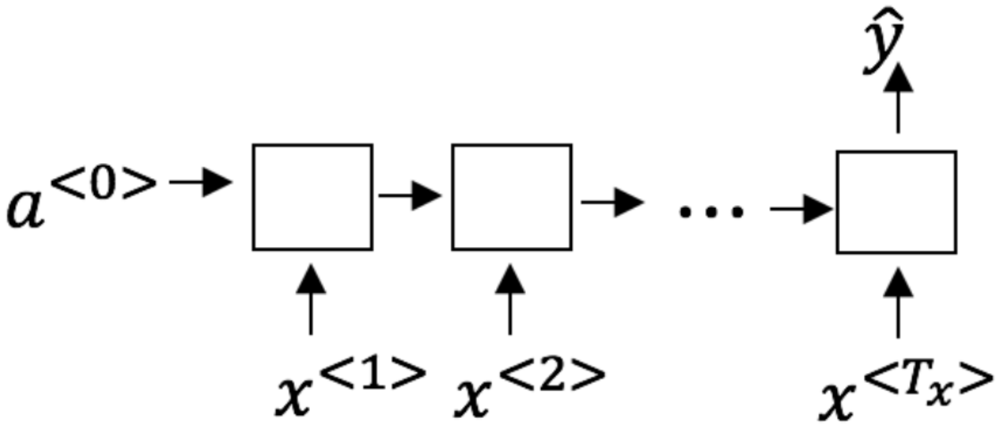
This specific type of architecture is appropriate when:

- $T_x < T_y$
- $T_x = 1$
- $T_x = T_y$
- $T_x ><strong> T_y$

Correct
It is appropriate when every input should be matched to an output.

3. **1 / 1 point**

To which of these tasks would you apply a many-to-one RNN architecture? (Check all that apply).



- [ ] Image classification (input an image and output a label)
- [x] Sentiment classification (input a piece of text and output a 0/1 to denote positive or negative sentiment)

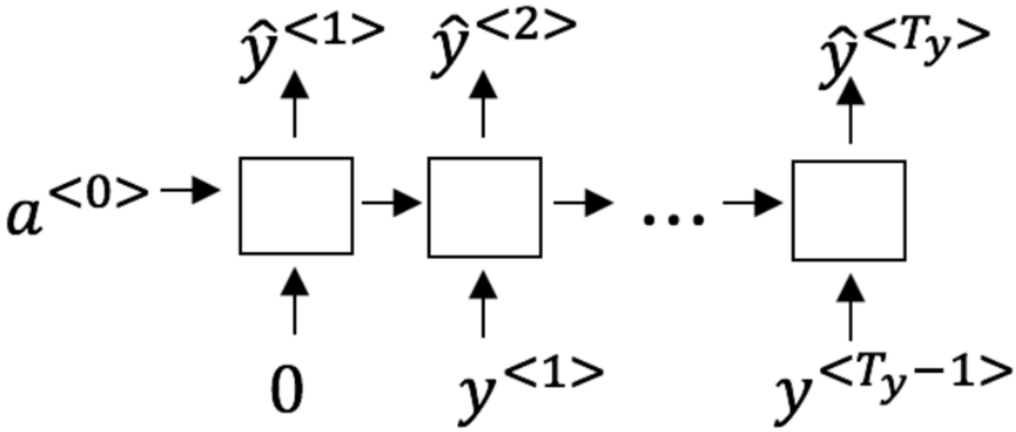
  Correct
  Correct!

- [ ] Speech recognition (input an audio clip and output a transcript)
- [x] Gender recognition from speech (input an audio clip and output a label indicating the speaker's gender)

  Correct
  Correct!

4. **1 / 1 point**

You are training this RNN language model.



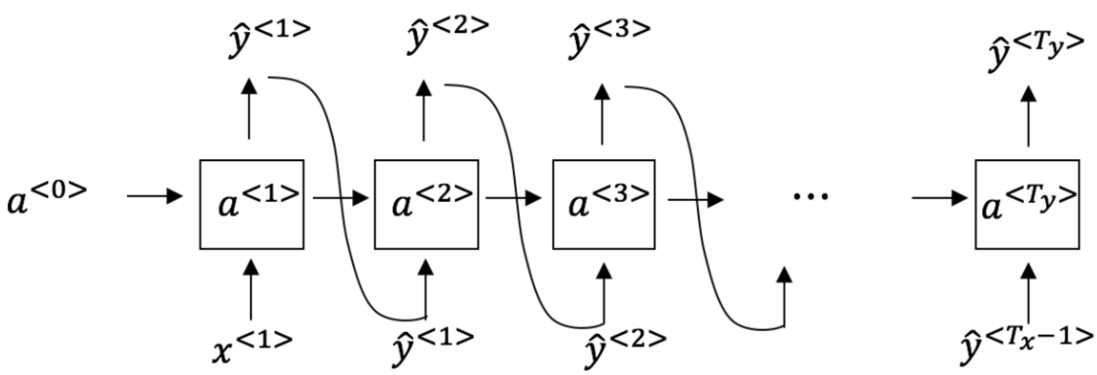
At the t^{th} time step, what is the RNN doing? Choose the best answer.

- ◯ Estimating $P(y^{<1>}, y^{<2>}, \ldots, y^{<t-1>})$
- ◯ Estimating $P(y^{<t>})$
- ◯ Estimating $P(y^{<t>} \mid y^{<1>}, y^{<2>}, \ldots, y^{<t>})$
- ◉ Estimating $P(y^{<t>} \mid y^{<1>}, y^{<2>}, \ldots, y^{<t-1>})$

Correct

Yes, in a language model we try to predict the next step based on the knowledge of all prior steps.

5. You have finished training a language model RNN and are using it to sample random sentences, as follows: **1 / 1 point**



What are you doing at each time step t?

- ◯ (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to pick the highest probability word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$.(ii) Then pass this selected word to the next time-step.

- [x] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to randomly sample a chosen word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$.(ii) Then pass this selected word to the next time-step.
- [ ] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to randomly sample a chosen word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$.(ii) Then pass the ground-truth word from the training set to the next time-step.
- [ ] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to pick the highest probability word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$. (ii) Then pass the ground-truth word from the training set to the next time-step.

✓ **Correct**

6. You are training an RNN and find that your weights and activations are all taking on the value of NaN ("Not a Number"). Which of these is the most likely cause of this problem? **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Exploding gradient problem.
- [ ] Vanishing gradient problem.
- [ ] Sigmoid activation function g(.) used to compute g(z), where z is too large.
- [ ] ReLU activation function g(.) used to compute g(z), where z is too large.

✓ **Correct**

7. Suppose you are training a LSTM. You have a 10000 word vocabulary, and are using an LSTM with 100-dimensional activations $a^{<t>}$. What is the dimension of Γ_u at each time step? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] 300
- [ ] 1
- [ ] 10000
- [x] 100

✓ **Correct**

Correct, Γ_u is a vector of dimension equal to the number of hidden units in the LSTM.

8. Here’re the update equations for the GRU. **1 / 1 point**

GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$$

Alice proposes to simplify the GRU by always removing the Γ_u. I.e., setting Γ_u = 1. Betty proposes to simplify the GRU by removing the Γ_r. I. e., setting Γ_r = 1 always. Which of these models is more likely to work without vanishing gradient problems even when trained on very long input sequences?

- [ ] Alice’s model (removing Γ_u), because if $\Gamma_r \approx 1$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.
- [ ] Betty’s model (removing Γ_r), because if $\Gamma_u \approx 1$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.
- [ ] Alice’s model (removing Γ_u), because if $\Gamma_r \approx 0$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.
- [x] Betty’s model (removing Γ_r), because if $\Gamma_u \approx 0$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.

✓ **Correct**

Yes. For the signal to backpropagate without vanishing, we need $c^{<t>}$ to be highly dependent on $c^{<t-1>}$.

9. **1 / 1 point**

Here are the equations for the GRU and the LSTM:

GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$$

LSTM

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_f = \sigma(W_f[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_f)$$

$$\Gamma_o = \sigma(W_o[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_o)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + \Gamma_f * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = \Gamma_o * c^{<t>}$$

From these, we can see that the Update Gate and Forget Gate in the LSTM play a role similar to _______ and ______ in the GRU. What should go in the blanks?

- ○ $1 - \Gamma_u$ and Γ_u
- ◉ Γ_u and $1 - \Gamma_u$
- ○ Γ_r and Γ_u
- ○ Γ_u and Γ_r

✓ **Correct**
Yes, correct!

10. You have a pet dog whose mood is heavily dependent on the current and past few days' weather. You've collected data for the past 365 days on the weather, which you represent as a sequence as $x^{<1>}, \dots, x^{<365>}$. You've also collected data on your dog's mood, which you represent as $y^{<1>}, \dots, y^{<365>}$. You'd like to build a model to map from $x \to y$. Should you use a Unidirectional RNN or Bidirectional RNN for this problem? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Bidirectional RNN, because this allows the prediction of mood on day t to take into account more information.
- ○ Bidirectional RNN, because this allows backpropagation to compute more accurate gradients.
- ○ Unidirectional RNN, because the value of $y^{<t>}$ depends only on $x^{<t>}$, and not other days' weather.
- ◉ Unidirectional RNN, because the value of $y^{<t>}$ depends only on $x^{<1>}, \dots, x^{<t>}$, but not on $x^{<t+1>}, \dots, x^{<365>}$

Correct

Yes!