How do you solve the exploding gradient problem in LSTM?

- [ ] a. Increasing the number of hidden units
- [x] b. . Gradient Clipping ✔
- [ ] c. Increasing the number of time steps
- [ ] d. Gradient normalization

Which one of the following networks is the most susceptible to the vanishing gradient problem?

- a. RNN ✔
- b. LSTM
- c. GRU
- d. Bi-directional LSTM

Choose the method with the worst reconstruction performance.

a. Principal component analysis with 7 latent features

b. Principal component analysis with 10 latent features

c. A linear 3-layered autoencoder with the bottleneck layer having 5 units ✔

d. All are same

Which of the following sparse autoencoders is guaranteed to have zero reconstruction error on the training data?

a. 28 input units- 18 hidden unites- 18 hidden units - 28 output units with sparsity parameter=0.10

b. 28 input units- 28 hidden unites-28 output units with sparsity parameter=0.05

c. 28 input units- 28 hidden unites-28 output units without any sparsity constraint ✔

d. 28 input units- 20 hidden unites-28 output units without any sparsity constraint

Consider a convolution layer that accepts a volume of size 37x37x64 (Height x Width x Features), having 30 3x3 filters with stride 2, and no zero-padding. What is the height of the output volume?

Answer:

17

The correct answer is: 18