

**Inductive bias** (learning bias) is the set of assumptions of the learner (model) to predict outputs. E.g., the parameters learned on the training data as well as the prior assumptions.

**Fertility** is the propensity for a word to be translated as a consistent number of words in the other language

**REINFORCE** is an algorithm for gradient estimation in stochastic computation graphs (Williams 1992)

A **Lesioning experiment** is used to quantify the contributions of layers towards the network performance

**Dropout** is introduced in: (Hinton et al. 2012)

**Backpropagation** is introduced in: (Rumelhart, Hinton, and Williams 1985)

## References

Hinton, Geoffrey E, Nitish Srivastava, Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Ruslan R Salakhutdinov. 2012. “Improving Neural Networks by Preventing Co-Adaptation of Feature Detectors.” *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1207.0580*.

Rumelhart, David E, Geoffrey E Hinton, and Ronald J Williams. 1985. “Learning Internal Representations by Error Propagation.” California Univ San Diego La Jolla Inst for Cognitive Science.

Williams, Ronald J. 1992. “Simple Statistical Gradient-Following Algorithms for Connectionist Reinforcement Learning.” In *Reinforcement Learning*, 5–32. Springer.