Recurrent Neural Networks

10/10 points (100%)

Quiz, 10 questions

Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item

1 / 1 points

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?

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

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).

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

1 / 1 points

2.

Consider this RNN:

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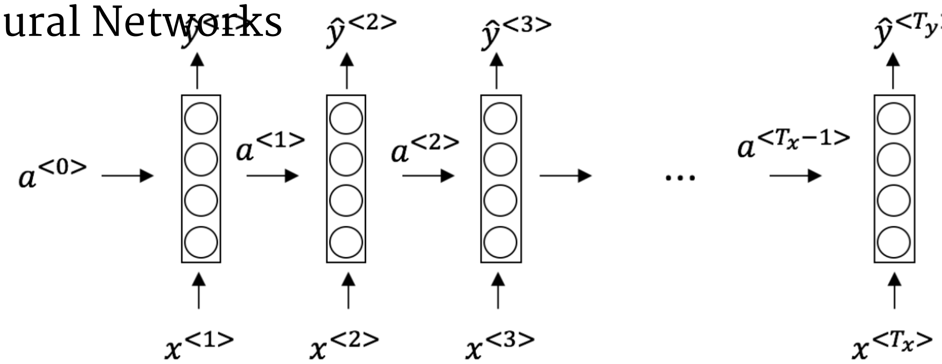

This specific type of architecture is appropriate when:

- ( ) $T_x = T_y$

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

- ( ) $T_x < T_y$
- ( ) $T_x > T_y$
- ( ) $T_x = 1$

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1 / 1
points

3.

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

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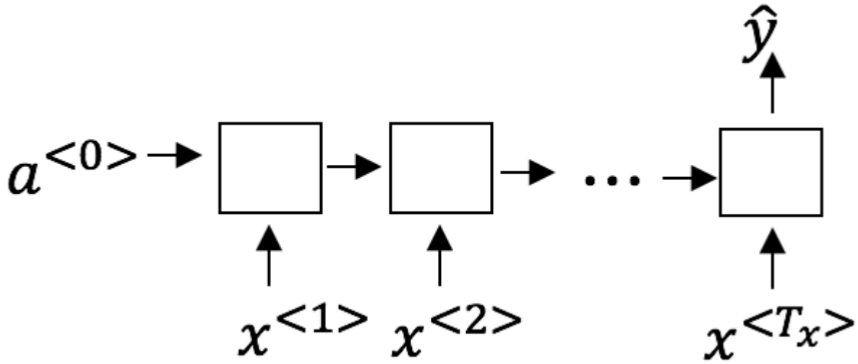

- [ ] Speech recognition (input an audio clip and output a transcript)

Un-selected is correct

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

Correct

- [ ] Image classification (input an image and output a label)

Un-selected is correct

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

Correct

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1 / 1 points

4.

You are training this RNN language model.

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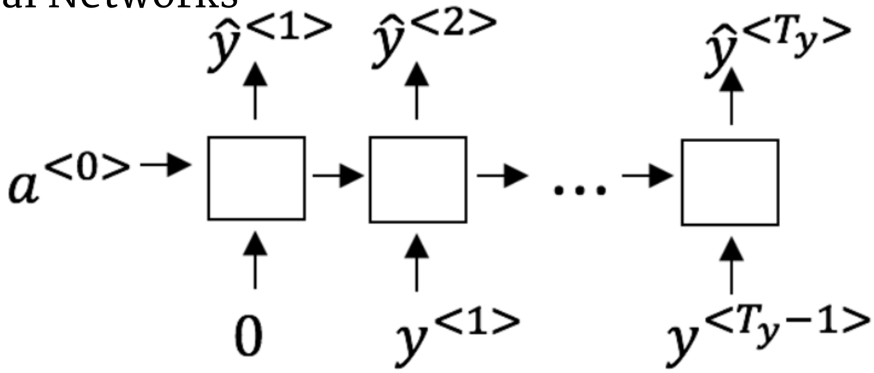


At the t^{th} time step, what is the RNN doing? Choose the best answer.

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

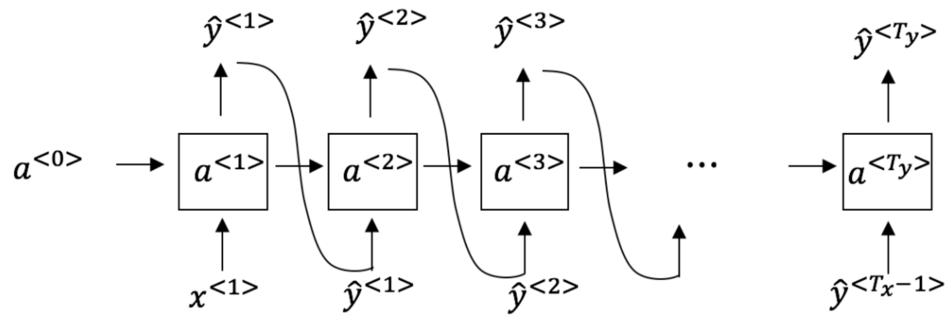
Correct

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

1 / 1 points

5.

You have finished training a language model RNN and are using it to sample random sentences, as follows:



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 the ground-truth word from the training set 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 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 this selected word to the next time-step.

Correct

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1 / 1
points

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?

- Vanishing gradient problem.
- Exploding gradient problem.

Correct

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- ReLU activation function g(.) used to compute g(z), where z is too large.
- Sigmoid activation function g(.) used to compute g(z), where z is too large.

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1 / 1 points

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
- 100

Correct

- 300
- 10000

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1 / 1 points

8.

Here're the update equations for the GRU.

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Quiz, 10 questions

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

Correct

- 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.

1 / 1 points

9.

Here are the equations for the GRU and the LSTM:

GRU	LSTM
$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$	$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$
$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$	$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$
$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$	$\Gamma_f = \sigma(W_f[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_f)$
$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$	$\Gamma_o = \sigma(W_o[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_o)$
$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$	$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + \Gamma_f * c^{<t-1>}$
	$a^{<t>} = \Gamma_o * c^{<t>}$

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 the blanks?

- Γ_u and $1 - \Gamma_u$

Correct

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

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1 / 1 points

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 $x^{<1>}, \ldots, x^{<365>}$. You've also collected data on your dog's mood, which you represent as $y^{<1>}, \ldots, y^{<365>}$. 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?

- 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.