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Mentor

## Unit 11 - Week 8

## Assignment 8

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-09-25, 23:59 IST.

Matlab and Learning

Assignment

Prerequisites

Course outline

How to access the

portal?

Modules

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

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Week 5

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Week 7 Week 8

Activation Functions

Learning Rate decay,

Weight initialization Data Normalization

Batch Norm

Introduction to RNNs

Example - Sequence

Classification Training RNNs - Loss

and BPTT Vanishing Gradients

and TBPTT RNN Architectures

Why LSTM Works

 Deep RNNs and Bi-RNNs Summary of RNNs

LSTM

Quiz : Assignment 8 Machine Learning for

Science Applications : Week 8 Feedback Assignment 8

Engineering and

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**Text Transcripts** 

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

An induction motor is used to generate electromagnetic torque and it is one of the most critical components in industrial processes. However, the mechanical degradation with natural aging process, coupled with the fact that motors are often

exposed to multifarious harsh environments, makes motors vulnerable to various sorts of faults. Suppose we want to use deep learning for motor fault diagnosis. Under uniform operation conditions, we have acceleration data of three faulty motors:  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$  and  $M_3$  suffering from three different fault types namely  $F_1$ : rotor misalignment,  $F_2$ : faulted bearings and  $F_3$ : rotor unbalance. On the basis of data sets given below, answer Q1 to Q3 given below  $a_z$ 0.710.810.540.710.630 0.9300 0.950.45

0.5	0.12	0.29	0.26	
50	0.82	0.01	0.84	
			Та	ble

0

0.93

	0.5	0.97	0.44	0.03				
		:	=					
	100	0.64	0.21	0.34				
1: Dataset 1 (L to R: M <sub>1</sub> ,								

0.550.700.050.50.34150 0.270.020.55 $M_2, M_3$ 

 $a_z$ 

0.55

0.05

0.55

 $a_x$ 

0.95

0.34

0.27

0.5

100

 $a_y$  $a_y$ 0.810 0.630.710.29

0.44

0.5

 $a_z$ 

0.03

L	0.0	)	00		
	100	0.82	0.01		
•			-	7 1 1 0	
			.1	Table 2	
	$a_x$	$a_n$	a,	٦	
	$\alpha_x$	$a_y$	$\alpha_z$		

0.81

0.54

 $a_x$ 

0.93

0.12

	1	.00	0	.21	0.	34			
Da	ate	aset	2	(L t	o F	R: N	$I_1$ ,	$M_2$ ,	$M_{\xi}$
t		$a_{z}$	r	$a_{i}$	y	$a_{z}$	z		
0		0.7	71	0.6	3	0.7	71		

( <sub>3</sub> )			
t	$a_x$	$a_y$	$a_z$
0	0.95	0.45	0.55
0.33	0.34	0.70	0.05

0.030.970.44

0.5	0.12	0.29	0.26				
50	0.82	0.01	0.84				
Table 3							
RNNs are considered appropriate for a p the following will be the most							

appropriate choice for a RNN?

	100	0.64	0.21	0.34		
able 3	Data	aset 3	(L to F	R: $M_1$ ,	$M_2$ , $I$	$M_{\xi}$
for a pr	oblem w	ith variab	le sized i	nput. Am	ong the	da

0.33	0.34	0.70	0.05				
33	0.27	0.02	0.55				
$I_3)$							
atasets shown above, which 1 point							

1 point

Dataset 1 Dataset 2 Dataset 3

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Dataset 1

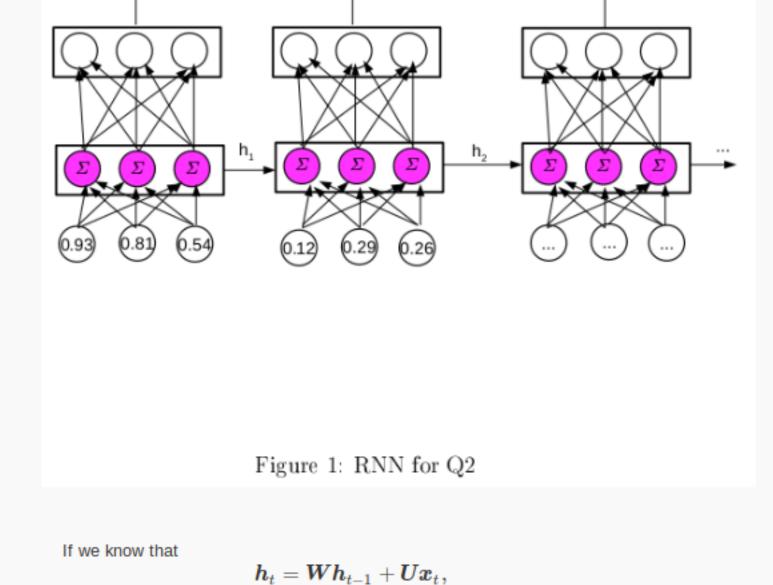
of

2) Suppose we select dataset 3 for training our RNN and encode the faults with one hot vectors as follows:  $F_1 = [0,0,1]^T$  ,  $F_2 = [0,1,0]^T$  ,  $F_3 = [1,0,0]^T$  . We represent our input vector with  $m{x}$  . For example,the first input for  $M_1$  is

given below

 $oldsymbol{x}_1 = [0.93, 0.81, 0.54]^T$ . The schematic diagram of our RNN is

softmax softmax softmax



If we train our RNN for 500 time instances, the number of parameters to be learnt will be:

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

what will be the sizes of  $oldsymbol{W}$  and  $oldsymbol{U}$ ?

6000 9000

**12** 

18

3x3, 3x3

3x3, 3x3

3x3, 3x1

1x3, 3x3

1x3, 1x3

- Score: 0 Accepted Answers: 18
- The activation function does the non-linear transformation to the input making it capable to learn and perform more complex tasks The Rectified Linear unit (ReLU) is an example of a linear activation function.

Accepted Answers:

perform more complex tasks

No, the answer is incorrect.

A single neuron with activation function can be considered as a linear regression function. No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

4) Which of the following statements are true with regard to the activation function?

5) Which of the statements are true with regard to the weight initialization process during the training of neural networks?

The neural networks can be easily trained by initializing all the weights to zeros

The bias terms of the neural networks can be initialized with zeros

The activation function does the non-linear transformation to the input making it capable to learn and

- Score: 0 Accepted Answers:
- The main use of batch-normalization is for the purpose of regularization Batch-normalization layer has no learnable weights

mini-batches of the testing data

Select the correct statements below:

During testing of neural network with batch normalization layers, the mean and variance are generally estimated from the

problem?

One to One

One to Many

Many to One

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

of any associated abnormalities detected. The videos are of 50 frames each. Each frame is a 640x540 grayscale image. Which is the most appropriate classification for the type of RNN to be used for this

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

are true? The unrolled RNN will have a depth of 50 in time There are 50 sequential inputs to the RNN each of size 640x540

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

following could be the possible reasons

and solutions:

The unrolled RNN will have a depth of 50 in time

Exploding gradients. Try clipping gradient No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

The number of their layers The number of parameters

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

All of the above

They have multiple pathways for gradient backflow which helps in backprop

1 point

The vanishing and exploding gradients problems are not observed for bias terms Xavier initialization of neural network weights saturates neuron activation function No, the answer is incorrect.

The activation function does the linear transformation to the input making it capable to learn and perform simpler tasks

The bias terms of the neural networks can be initialized with zeros The vanishing and exploding gradients problems are not observed for bias terms

For gradient-based learning algorithms, data normalization improves the convergence speed

population statistics derived from the training set rather than estimating from mini-batches of the testing data

For gradient-based learning algorithms, data normalization improves the convergence speed

During testing of neural network with batch normalization layers, the mean and variance are generally

estimated from the population statistics derived from the training set rather than estimating from

- A company is trying to automate case reports for ultrasound scans. The scans are videos of a beating heart at a particular cross-section(slice). The automatic report is supposed to generate medical diagnosis information describing the heart condition and location
  - Many to Many Many to Many

to previous question, if we are to use the full, unprocessed video as the input to the RNN, which of the following

There are 50 sequential inputs to the RNN each of size 640x540 The RNN can be a deep RNN with 50 CNN like units

The RNN can be a deep RNN with 50 CNN like units

High learning rate. Try lowering learning rate

There is only 1 non-sequential input to the RNN of size 640x540x50

High learning rate. Try lowering learning rate

They have multiple pathways for gradient backflow which helps in backprop

Not enough data. Get more training data Bad architecture. Use LSTM

While training a vanilla RNN, the ML engineer finds that the weights keep growing with each epoch. Which of the 1 point

Exploding gradients. Try clipping gradient 10)What common property of AlexNet, LSTMs and ResNet helps in training?