Modern RNNs TOTAL POINTS 4

	$\overline{}$		uestion		
1	()	11	IDCT	n	1
	 w	u	COL	IUI I	

Choose correct statements about the exploding gradient problem:

- (X) Exploding gradient problem is easy to detect.
- () ReLU nonlinearity helps with the exploding gradient problem.
- (X) The reason of the exploding gradient problem in the simple RNN is the recurrent weight matrix W. Nonlinearities sigmoid, tanh, and ReLU does not cause the problem.
- () The threshold for gradient clipping should be as low as possible to make the training more efficient.
- 1 point
- 2.Question 2

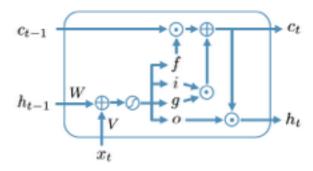
Choose correct statements about the vanishing gradient problem:

- () Vanishing gradient problem is easy to detect.
- (X) Both nonlinearity and the recurrent weight matrix W cause the vanishing gradient problem.
- (X) Orthogonal initialization of the recurrent weight matrix helps with the vanishing gradient problem.
- () Truncated BPTT helps with the vanishing gradient problem.
- 1 point

3. Consider the LSTM architecture:

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_t \\ i_t \\ o_t \\ f_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{f} \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} (Vx_t + Wh_{t-1} + b)$$

$$c_t = f_t \cdot c_{t-1} + i_t \cdot g_t$$
, $h_t = o_t \cdot \tilde{f}(c_t)$



1 point

Choose correct statements about this architecture:

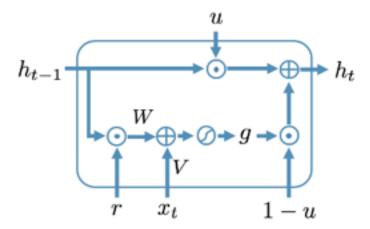
Choose correct statements about this architecture:

- (X) The LSTM needs four times more parameters than the simple RNN.
- () Gradients do not vanish on the way through memory cells c in the LSTM with forget gate.
- () There is a combination of the gates values which makes the LSTM completely equivalent to the simple RNN.
- (X) The exploding gradient problem is still possible in LSTM on the way between h_{t-1} and h_{t}

4. Consider the GRU architecture:

$$g_t = \tilde{f} \left(V_g x_t + W_g (h_{t-1} \cdot r_t) + b_g \right)$$

$$h_t = (1 - u_t) \cdot g_t + u_t \cdot h_{t-1}$$



Which combination of the gate values makes this model equivalent to the simple RNN? Here value zero corresponds to a closed gate and value one corresponds to an open gate.

- () Both reset and update gates are open.
- () Both reset and update gates are closed.
- (X) Reset gate is open and update gate is closed.
- () Update gate is open and reset gate is closed.
- 1 point
- I, Chun-Min Jen, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account. Learn more about Coursera's Honor Code