✓ Congratulations! You passed!

| INEXT ITEM | |
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| / | 1/1 points | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| | ching among a large number of hyperparameters, you should try values in a grid rather than in values, so that you can carry out the search more systematically and not rely on chance. True or | | | |
| | True | | | |
| 0 | False | | | |
| Corre | ect | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | 1/1 points | | | |
| , | | | | |
| - | nyperparameter, if set poorly, can have a huge negative impact on training, and so all parameters are about equally important to tune well. True or False? | | | |
| | True | | | |
| 0 | False | | | |
| Corre | ect | | | |
| | We've seen in lecture that some hyperparameters, such as the learning rate, are more critical others. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| / | 1/1 points | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| | hyperparameter search, whether you try to babysit one model ("Panda" strategy) or train a lot of s in parallel ("Caviar") is largely determined by: | | | |
| \bigcirc | Whether you use batch or mini-batch optimization | | | |
| | The presence of local minima (and saddle points) in your neural network | | | |
| O | The amount of computational power you can access | | | |
| Correct | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | 1/1 points |
|----------------|---|
| | points |
| 4. If you t | nink eta (hyperparameter for momentum) is between on 0.9 and 0.99, which of the following is 1 |
| recomr | nended way to sample a value for beta? |
| | 1 r = np.random.rand() 2 beta = r*0.09 + 0.9 |
| | 1 |
| O | 1 r = np.random.rand() 2 beta = 1-10**(- r - 1) |
| | |
| | |
| Corre | ct |
| | 1 r = np.random.rand() |
| | 2 beta = 1-10**(- r + 1) |
| | |
| | 1 r = np.random.rand() |
| | 2 beta = r*0.9 + 0.09 |
| ~ | 1 / 1 points |
| 5. | |
| | good hyperparameter values is very time-consuming. So typically you should do it once at the project, and try to find very good hyperparameters so that you don't ever have to revisit tuning |
| | gain. True or false? |
| | |
| | True |
| | True False |
| them a | False |
| | False |
| them a | False |
| them a | False |
| them a | False |
| Corre | False ict 1/1 |
| Corre | False ict 1/1 |

| Correct | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | $oldsymbol{ ho}_{[l]}$ | | | |
| | $oldsymbol{W}^{[l]}$ | | | |
| ✓ | 1/1 points | | | |
| 7. In the normalization formula $z_{norm}^{(i)}=rac{z^{(i)}-\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+arepsilon}}$, why do we use epsilon? | | | | |
| | To speed up convergence | | | |
| | To have a more accurate normalization | | | |
| 0 | To avoid division by zero | | | |
| Corre | ect | | | |
| | In case μ is too small | | | |
| ✓ 8. | 1/1 points | | | |
| | of the following statements about γ and eta in Batch Norm are true? | | | |
| | They can be learned using Adam, Gradient descent with momentum, or RMSprop, not just with gradient descent. | | | |
| Corre | ect | | | |
| | The optimal values are $\gamma=\sqrt{\sigma^2+arepsilon}$, and $eta=\mu$. | | | |
| Un-selected is correct | | | | |
| | They set the mean and variance of the linear variable $z^{\left[l ight]}$ of a given layer. | | | |
| Correct | | | | |
| | eta and γ are hyperparameters of the algorithm, which we tune via random sampling. | | | |
| Un-selected is correct | | | | |
| | There is one global value of $\gamma\in\Re$ and one global value of $\beta\in\Re$ for each layer, and applies to all the hidden units in that layer. | | | |

Un-selected is correct

| ~ | 1/1 points | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | raining a neural network with Batch Norm, at test time, to evaluate the neural network on a new le you should: | | | |
| | If you implemented Batch Norm on mini-batches of (say) 256 examples, then to evaluate on one test example, duplicate that example 256 times so that you're working with a mini-batch the same size as during training. | | | |
| | Use the most recent mini-batch's value of μ and σ^2 to perform the needed normalizations. | | | |
| | Skip the step where you normalize using μ and σ^2 since a single test example cannot be normalized. | | | |
| 0 | Perform the needed normalizations, use μ and σ^2 estimated using an exponentially weighted average across mini-batches seen during training. | | | |
| Corre | ect | | | |
| | | | | |
| | 1/1 | | | |
| ~ | points | | | |
| 10. Which | of these statements about deep learning programming frameworks are true? (Check all that apply) | | | |
| | A programming framework allows you to code up deep learning algorithms with typically fewer lines of code than a lower-level language such as Python. | | | |
| Correct | | | | |
| | Even if a project is currently open source, good governance of the project helps ensure that the it remains open even in the long term, rather than become closed or modified to benefit only one company. | | | |
| Corre | ect | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Deep learning programming frameworks require cloud-based machines to run. | | | |
| Un-selected is correct | | | | |
| | | | | |