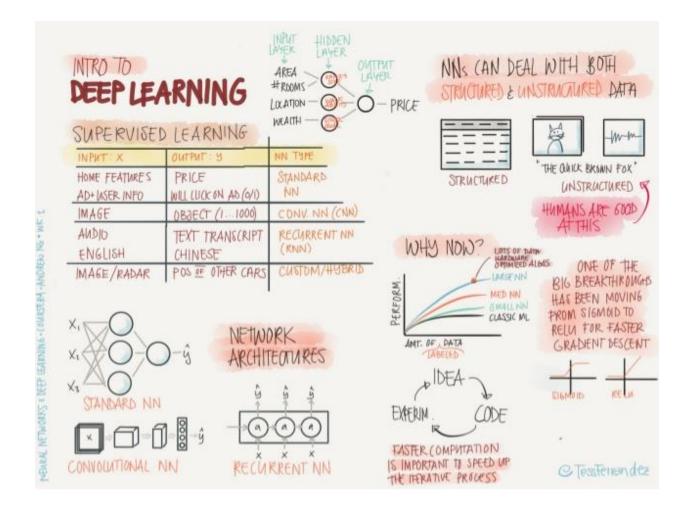
#### Week 1:



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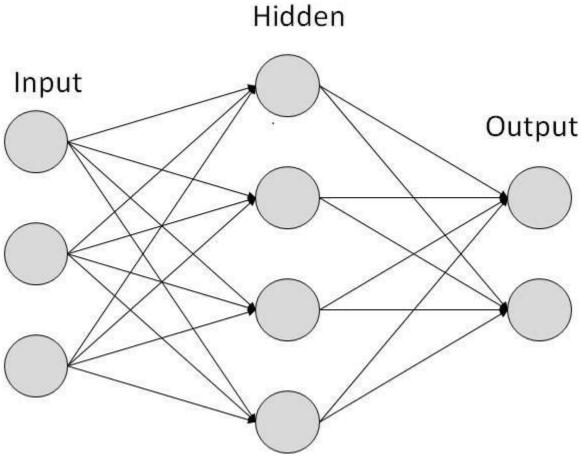
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## **Introduction to deep learning**

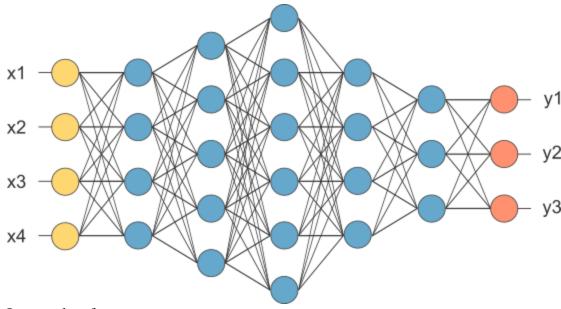
Be able to explain the major trends driving the rise of deep learning, and understand where and how it is applied today.

## What is a (Neural Network) NN?

- Single neuron == linear regression
- Simple NN graph:



- o Image taken from tutorialspoint.com
- RELU stands for rectified linear unit is the most popular activation function right now that makes deep NNs train faster now.
- Hidden layers predicts connection between inputs automatically, thats what deep learning is good at.
- Deep NN consists of more hidden layers (Deeper layers)



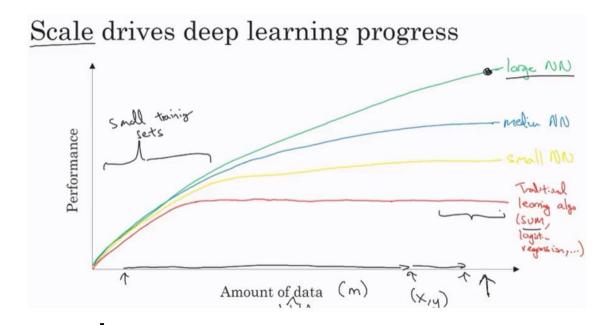
- o Image taken from opennn.net
- Each Input will be connected to the hidden layer and the NN will decide the connections.
- Supervised learning means we have the (X,Y) and we need to get the function that maps X to Y.

#### Supervised learning with neural networks

- Different types of neural networks for supervised learning which includes:
  - o CNN or convolutional neural networks (Useful in computer vision)
  - o RNN or Recurrent neural networks (Useful in Speech recognition or NLP)
  - Standard NN (Useful for Structured data)
  - o Hybrid/custom NN or a Collection of NNs types
- Structured data is like the databases and tables.
- Unstructured data is like images, video, audio, and text.
- Structured data gives more money because companies relies on prediction on its big data.

### Why is deep learning taking off?

- Deep learning is taking off for 3 reasons:
  - 1. Data:
    - Using this image we can conclude:



- For small data NN can perform as Linear regression or SVM (Support vector machine)
- For big data a small NN is better that SVM
- For big data a big NN is better that a medium NN is better that small NN.
- Hopefully we have a lot of data because the world is using the computer a little bit more
  - Mobiles
  - IOT (Internet of things)
- 2. Computation:
  - GPUs.
  - Powerful CPUs.
  - Distributed computing.
  - ASICs
- 3. Algorithm:
  - 1. Creative algorithms has appeared that changed the way NN works.
    - For example using RELU function is so much better than using SIGMOID function in training a NN because it helps with the vanishing gradient problem.

# Week 1 Quiz - Introduction to deep learning

computers do things not possible before.

1.	What	does the analogy "AI is the new electricity" refer to?
	0	AI is powering personal devices in our homes and offices, similar to electricity.
	0	Through the "smart grid", AI is delivering a new wave of electricity.
	0	AI runs on computers and is thus powered by electricity, but it is letting

	<ul> <li>Similar to electricity starting about 100 years ago, AI is transforming multiple industries.</li> </ul>
	Note: Andrew illustrated the same idea in the lecture.
2.	Which of these are reasons for Deep Learning recently taking off? (Check the two options that apply.)  We have access to a lot more computational power.  Neural Networks are a brand new field.  We have access to a lot more data.  Deep learning has resulted in significant improvements in important applications such as online advertising, speech recognition, and image recognition.  Recall this diagram of iterating over different ML ideas. Which of the statements below are true? (Check all that apply.)  Being able to try out ideas quickly allows deep learning engineers to iterate more quickly.  Faster computation can help speed up how long a team takes to iterate to a good idea.  It is faster to train on a big dataset than a small dataset.  Recent progress in deep learning algorithms has allowed us to train good models faster (even without changing the CPU/GPU hardware).
4.	When an experienced deep learning engineer works on a new problem, they can usually use insight from previous problems to train a good model on the first try, without needing to iterate multiple times through different models. True/False?  True  False
	Note: Maybe some experience may help, but nobody can always find the best model or hyperparameters without iterations.
<ul><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	Which one of these plots represents a ReLU activation function?  ○ Check <a href="here">here</a> .  Images for cat recognition is an example of "structured" data, because it is represented as a structured array in a computer. True/False?  ○ True  ○ False

7.	A demographic dataset with statistics on different cities' population, GDP per capita, economic growth is an example of "unstructured" data because it contains data coming from different sources. True/False?
	o True
	∘ False
8.	Why is an RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) used for machine translation, say translating English to French? (Check all that apply.)
	o It can be trained as a supervised learning problem.
	<ul> <li>It is strictly more powerful than a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>It is applicable when the input/output is a sequence (e.g., a sequence of words).</li> </ul>
	o RNNs represent the recurrent process of Idea->Code->Experiment->Idea->
9.	In this diagram which we hand-drew in lecture, what do the horizontal axis (x-axis) and
	vertical axis (y-axis) represent?  o x-axis is the amount of data
	<ul> <li>y-axis (vertical axis) is the performance of the algorithm.</li> </ul>
10.	Assuming the trends described in the previous question's figure are accurate (and hoping you got the axis labels right), which of the following are true? (Check all that apply.)
	o Increasing the training set size generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.
	o Increasing the size of a neural network generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.
	<ul> <li>Decreasing the training set size generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Decreasing the size of a neural network generally does not hurt an algorithm's performance, and it may help significantly.</li> </ul>