Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

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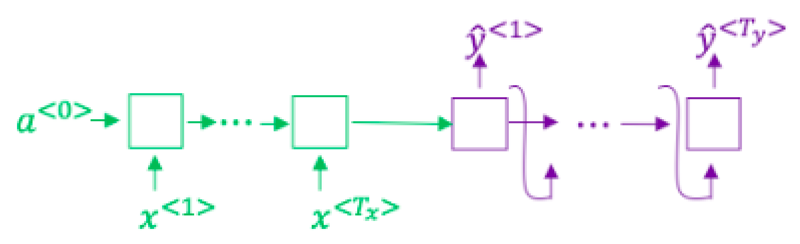
Sequence models & Attention mechanism

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. Consider using this encoder-decoder model for machine translation.

1 / 1 point



This model is a "conditional language model" in the sense that the encoder portion (shown in green) is modeling the probability of the input sentence x.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

2. In beam search, if you increase the beam width B, which of the following would you expect to be true? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- [x] Beam search will run more slowly.

Correct

- [x] Beam search will use up more memory.

Correct

- [x] Beam search will generally find better solutions (i.e. do a better job maximizing $P(y \mid x)$)

Correct

- [ ] Beam search will converge after fewer steps.

3. In machine translation, if we carry out beam search without using sentence normalization, the algorithm will tend to output overly short translations.

1 / 1 point

- ◉ True
- ○ False

Correct

4. Suppose you are building a speech recognition system, which uses an RNN model to map from audio clip x to a text transcript y. Your algorithm uses beam search to try to find the value of y that maximizes $P(y \mid x)$.

1 / 1 point

On a dev set example, given an input audio clip, your algorithm outputs the transcript $\hat{y}$ = "I'm building an A Eye system in Silly con Valley.", whereas a human gives a much superior transcript y^* = "I'm building an AI system in Silicon Valley."

According to your model,

$P(\hat{y} \mid x) = 1.09 * 10^-7$

$P(y^* \mid x) = 7.21 * 10^-8$

Would you expect increasing the beam width B to help correct this example?

- ◉ No, because $P(y^* \mid x) \leq P(\hat{y} \mid x)$ indicates the error should be attributed to the RNN rather than to the search algorithm.
- ○ No, because $P(y^* \mid x) \leq P(\hat{y} \mid x)$ indicates the error should be attributed to the search algorithm rather than to the RNN.
- ○ Yes, because $P(y^* \mid x) \leq P(\hat{y} \mid x)$ indicates the error should be attributed to the RNN rather than to the search algorithm.
- ○ Yes, because $P(y^* \mid x) \leq P(\hat{y} \mid x)$ indicates the error should be attributed to the search algorithm rather than to the RNN.

Correct

5.

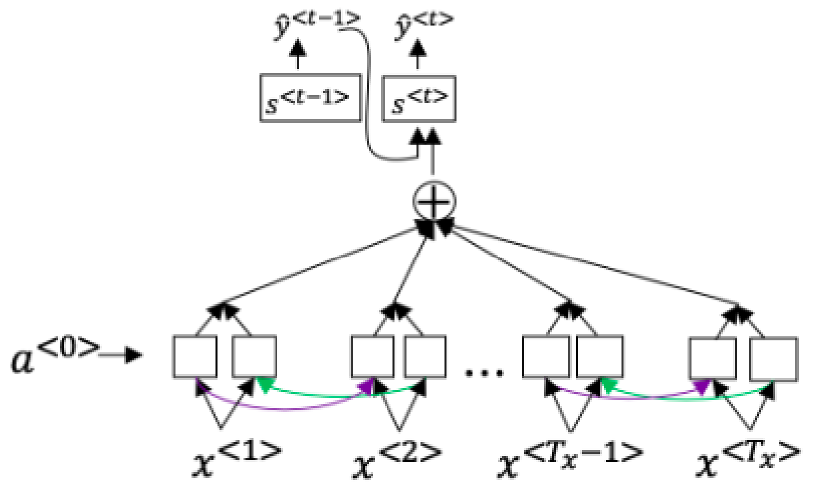
1 / 1 point

Continuing the example from Q4, suppose you work on your algorithm for a few more weeks, and now find that for the vast majority of examples on which your algorithm makes a mistake, $P(y^* \mid x) > P(\hat{y} \mid x)$. This suggest you should focus your attention on improving the search algorithm.

- (•) True.
- ( ) False.

Correct

6. Consider the attention model for machine translation. **1 / 1 point**



Further, here is the formula for $\alpha^{<t,t'>}$.

$$\alpha^{<t,t'>} = \frac{\exp(e^{<t,t'>})}{\sum_{t'=1}^{T_x} \exp(e^{<t,t'>})}$$

Which of the following statements about $\alpha^{<t,t'>}$ are true? Check all that apply.

- [x] We expect $\alpha^{<t,t'>}$ to be generally larger for values of $a^{<t'>}$ that are highly relevant to the value the network should output for $y^{<t>}$. (Note the indices in the superscripts.)

Correct

- [ ] We expect $\alpha^{<t,t'>}$ to be generally larger for values of $a^{<t>}$ that are highly relevant to the value the network should output for $y^{<t'>}$. (Note the indices in the superscripts.)
- [ ] $\sum_t \alpha^{<t,t'>} = 1$ (Note the summation is over t.)
- [x] $\sum_{t'} \alpha^{<t,t'>} = 1$ (Note the summation is over t'.)

Correct

7. The network learns where to “pay attention” by learning the values $e^{<t,t'>}$, which are computed using a small neural network: **1 / 1 point**

We can't replace $s^{<t-1>}$ with $s^{<t>}$ as an input to this neural network. This is because $s^{<t>}$ depends on $\alpha^{<t,t'>}$ which in turn depends on $e^{<t,t'>}$; so at the time we need to evalute this network, we haven’t computed $s^{<t>}$ yet.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Correct

8. Compared to the encoder-decoder model shown in Question 1 of this quiz (which does not use an attention mechanism), we expect the attention model to have the greatest advantage when: **1 / 1 point**

- (•) The input sequence length T_x is large.
- ( ) The input sequence length T_x is small.

Correct

9. Under the CTC model, identical repeated characters not separated by the “blank” character (_) are collapsed. Under the CTC model, what does the following string collapse to? **1 / 1 point**

__c_oo_o_kk___b_ooooo__oo__kkk

- ( ) cokbok
- (•) cookbook
- ( ) cook book
- ( ) coookkbooooookkk

Correct

10. In trigger word detection, $x^{<t>}$ is:

1 / 1 point

- (selected) Features of the audio (such as spectrogram features) at time t.
- The t-th input word, represented as either a one-hot vector or a word embedding.
- Whether the trigger word is being said at time t.
- Whether someone has just finished saying the trigger word at time t.

Correct