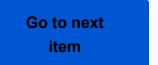
9/14/21, 11:53 AM Week 3 Quiz | Coursera

Congratulations! You passed!

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



Week 3 Quiz

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1.	If X is the standard notation for the input to an RNN, what are the standard notations for the outputs?	1 / 1 point
	\bigcirc Y	
	\bigcirc H	
	Y(hat) and H	
	H(hat) and Y	
2.	What is a sequence to vector if an RNN has 30 cells numbered 0 to 29	1 / 1 point
	The Y(hat) for the last cell	
	The average Y(hat) for all 30 cells	
	The total Y(hat) for all cells	
	The Y(hat) for the first cell	
3.	What does a Lambda layer in a neural network do?	1 / 1 point
	Changes the shape of the input or output data	
	There are no Lambda layers in a neural network	
	Pauses training without a callback	
	Allows you to execute arbitrary code while training	
	⊘ Correct	
4.	What does the axis parameter of tf.expand_dims do?	1 / 1 point
		17 I point
	 Defines the dimension index at which you will expand the shape of the tensor Defines the dimension index to remove when you expand the tensor 	
	Defines the axis around which to expand the dimensions	
	Defines if the tensor is X or Y	
	O Bellines if the tensor is X of 1	
	⊘ Correct	
5.	A new loss function was introduced in this module, named after a famous statistician. What is it called?	1/1 point
	Huber loss	
	○ Hubble loss	
	─ Hyatt loss	
	O Hawking loss	

9/14/21, 11:53

3 Al C			14
Ο.	What's the primary difference between a simple RNN and an LSTM	1	/ 1 point
	LSTMs have multiple outputs, RNNs have a single one		
	In addition to the H output, RNNs have a cell state that runs across all cells		
	LSTMs have a single output, RNNs have multiple		
	In addition to the H output, LSTMs have a cell state that runs across all cells		
7.	If you want to clear out all temporary variables that tensorflow might have from previous sessions, what code d	lo you run?	/ 1 point
	tf.cache.backend.clear_session()		
	tf.keras.backend.clear_session()		
	tf.keras.clear_session		
	tf.cache.clear_session()		
	⊘ Correct		
8.	What happens if you define a neural network with these two layers?	1	/ 1 point
	tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),		
	tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)), tf.keras.layers.Dense(1),		
	ti.keras.layers.Derise(1),		
	Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after the first LSTM layer		
	Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after each LSTM layer		
	Your model will fail because you have the same number of cells in each LSTM		
	Your model will compile and run correctly		
	○ Correct		