

Sequence models & Attention mechanism

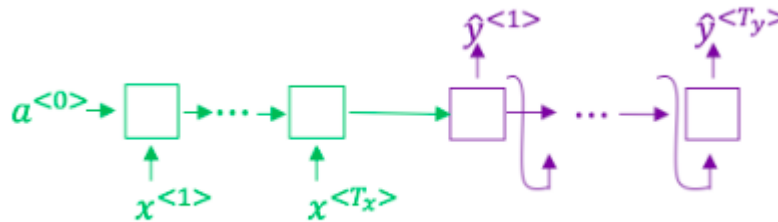
10/10 points (100%)

Quiz, 10 questions

✓ Congratulations! You passed![Next Item](#)1 / 1
points

1.

Consider using this encoder-decoder model for machine translation.



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**1 / 1
points

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.



Beam search will run more slowly.

**Correct**



Beam search will use up more memory.

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Correct



Beam search will generally find better solutions (i.e. do a better job maximizing $P(y | x)$)



Correct



Beam search will converge after fewer steps.



Un-selected is correct



1 / 1
points

3.

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



True



Correct



False



1 / 1
points

4.

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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 find the value of y that maximizes $P(y | x)$.

10/10 points (100%)

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

According to your model,

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

$$P(y^* | x) = 7.21 * 10^{-8}$$

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

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

Correct

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



1 / 1
points

5.

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, $P(y^* | x) > P(\hat{y} | x)$. This suggests you should focus your attention on improving the search algorithm.

- ☒ True.

Correct



False.

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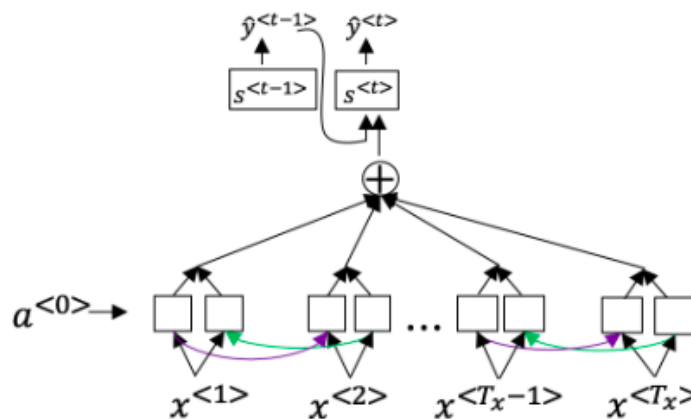
10/10 points (100%)

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points

6.

Consider the attention model for machine translation.

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.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.)

Un-selected is correct





$$\sum_t \alpha^{<t,t'>} = 1 \text{ (Note the summation is over } t \text{.)}$$

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Un-selected is correct

10/10 points (100%)

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$$\sum_{t'} \alpha^{<t,t'>} = 1 \text{ (Note the summation is over } t' \text{.)}$$

Correct



1 / 1
points

7.

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

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 evaluate this network, we haven't computed $s^{<t>}$ yet.



True

Correct



False



1 / 1
points

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:



The input sequence length T_x is large.

Correct




The input sequence length T_x is small.

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 1 / 1
points

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?

__c__oo__o__kk__b__ooooo__oo__kkk

- ☐ cokbok
- ☒ cookbook

Correct

- ☐ cook book
- ☐ coookkboooooookkk

 1 / 1
points

10.

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

- ☒ Features of the audio (such as spectrogram features) at time t .

Correct

- ☐ 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 .



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10/10 points (100%)

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