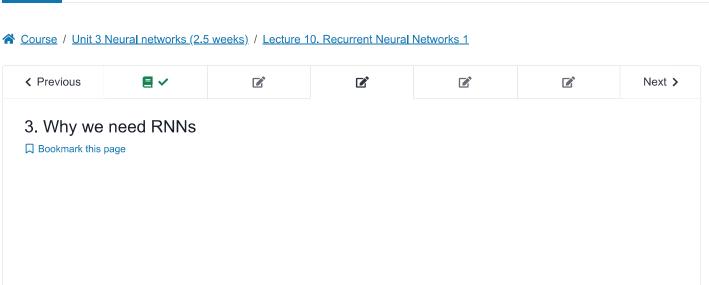
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Why we need RNNs



<u>Start of transcript. Skip to the end.</u>

So let's look at a few instances of the prediction tasks,

where this type of flexible way of encoding sequences

is quite relevant.

One we have already seen, predicting the next word

in the sentence, what happens next.

We have here already a part of the

Video

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0:00 / 0:00

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Video Quiz: Why We Need RNNs

1/1 point (graded)

As we saw in the previous problem, it is possible to use feed-forward networks for predicting future values of temporal sequences. However, there is a reason why recurrent neural networks can be more useful than feed-forward networks when it comes to temporal sequences. In general, RNNs automatically address some issues that need to be engineered with feed-forward networks. What are some of these issues?

1.25x

How do we deal with the time complexity if the feature vector is very long?

O How many time steps back should we look at in the feature vector?

How do we calculate the mean and the variance inside the sliding window?



Solution:

As discussed in the lecture, an inconvenient aspect of feed-forward networks is that we have to manually engineer how history is mapped to a feature vector (representation). However, in fact, this mapping into feature vectors (encoding) is also what we would like to learn. RNN's learn the encoding into a feature vector, unlike feed-forward networks.

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

3/3 points (graded) You can use a vector representation of a sentence to (Choose all that apply.)				
✓ predict whether the sentence is positive or negative				
✓ translate the sentence to another language				
v to predict the next word in the sentence				
✓				
All of the above tasks that you selected should use the same vector representation of the sentence.				
○ true				
● false				
✓				
In order to accomplish the tasks you selected above, which two steps are necessary?				
✓ mapping a sequence to a vector				
✓ mapping a vector to a prediction				
mapping a prediction to a sequence				
✓				
Solution:				
All of the above tasks are possible. Sentiment analysis, language translation, and language modelling are covered in the lecture video. However, each task requires a different sentence representation as they focus on different parts of the sentence. One example is that sentiment analysis focuses on the holistic meaning of a sentence, where translation focuses more on individual words. Thirdly, the lecture explains that we need encoding, or mapping a sequence to a vector, and decoding, or mapping a vector to a prediction. A prediction is our end goal, we don't need to map it to a sequence.				
Submit You have used 1 of 2 attempts				
• Answers are displayed within the problem				
Vector Representations				
1/1 point (graded) Only textual information, such as words and sentences, can be turned into vectors or matrices.				
false				
✓				

OHUELSTAHMING LIMINS

Solution:

As covered in the lecture, images and videos can also be represented as vectors or matrices. An image is comprised on integer pixels, so it is already in numerical representation

Submit You have used 1 of 1 attempt

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion Hide Discussion

 $\textbf{Topic:} \ \ \textbf{Unit 3 Neural networks (2.5 weeks):} \ \ \textbf{Lecture 10. Recurrent Neural Networks 1/3.} \ \ \textbf{Why we need RNNs}$

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Q	Advantage of recurrent over feed forward network is not discussed in the lecture Advantage of recurrent over feed forward network is not discussed in the lecture Can anyone explain on why we have to manually engi	2			
∀	Understanding RNNs problem, third part If I did not have two separate courses about NN and RNN in the past, I would be able to get very little if anything from the material, repr	2			
?	Confused about decoding definition Hi, I am bit confused with decoding definition in this lecture since it has inconsistent definitions. On slide with title 'Learning to Encode/	3			

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