Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Recurrent Neural Networks

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. **Suppose your training examples are sentences (sequences of words). Which of the following refers to the j^{th} word in the i^{th} training example?**

1 / 1 point

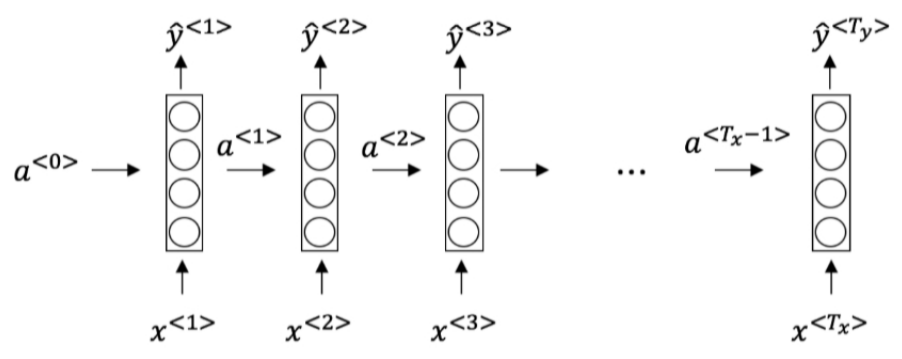
- [x] $x^{(i)<j>}$
- [ ] $x^{<i>(j)}$
- [ ] $x^{(j)<i>}$
- [ ] $x^{<j>(i)}$

Correct

We index into the i^{th} row first to get the i^{th} training example (represented by parentheses), then the j^{th} column to get the j^{th} word (represented by the brackets).

2. **Consider this RNN:**

1 / 1 point



This specific type of architecture is appropriate when:

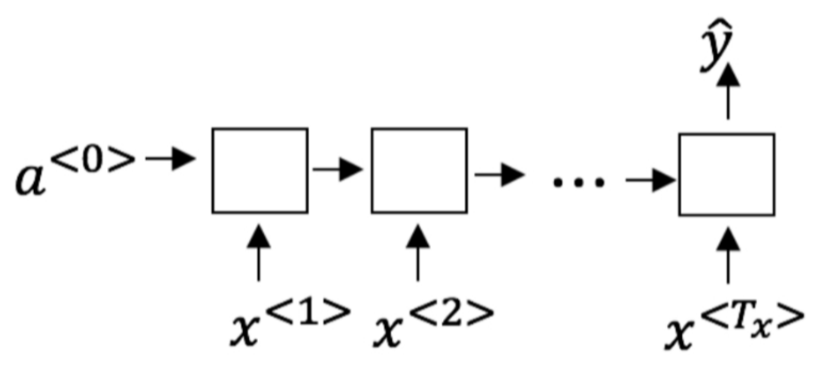
- [x] $T_x = T_y$
- [ ] $T_x < T_y$
- [ ] $T_x > T_y$
- [ ] $T_x = 1$

Correct

It is appropriate when every input should be matched to an output.

3. **To which of these tasks would you apply a many-to-one RNN architecture? (Check all that apply).**

1 / 1 point



- [ ] Speech recognition (input an audio clip and output a transcript)
- [x] Sentiment classification (input a piece of text and output a 0/1 to denote positive or negative sentiment)

Correct

Correct!

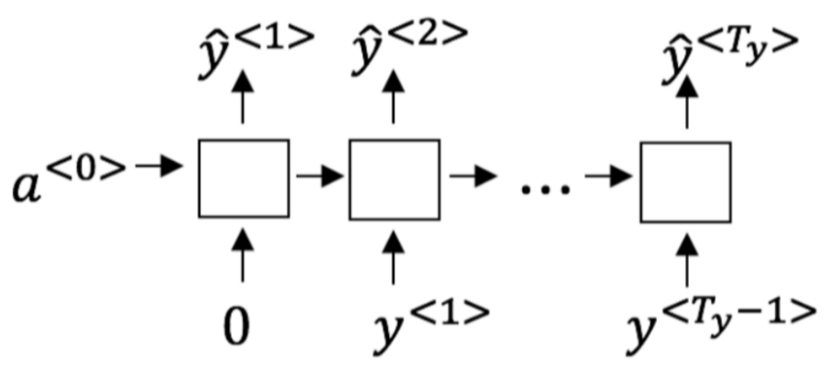
- [ ] Image classification (input an image and output a label)
- [x] Gender recognition from speech (input an audio clip and output a label indicating the speaker's gender)

Correct

Correct!

4. **You are training this RNN language model.**

1 / 1 point



At the t^{th} time step, what is the RNN doing? Choose the best answer.

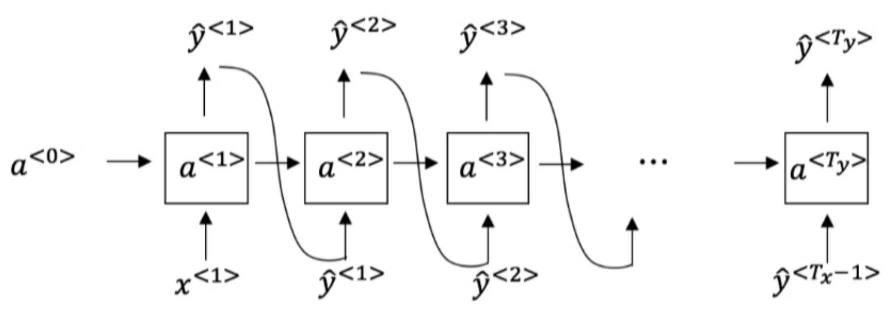
- [ ] Estimating $P(y^{<1>}, y^{<2>}, \ldots, y^{<t-1>})$
- [ ] Estimating $P(y^{<t>})$
- [x] Estimating $P(y^{<t>} \mid y^{<1>}, y^{<2>}, \ldots, y^{<t-1>})$
- [ ] Estimating $P(y^{<t>} \mid y^{<1>}, y^{<2>}, \ldots, y^{<t>})$

Correct

Yes, in a language model we try to predict the next step based on the knowledge of all prior steps.

5. **You have finished training a language model RNN and are using it to sample random sentences, as follows:**

1 / 1 point



What are you doing at each time step t?

- [ ] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to pick the highest probability word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$. (ii) Then pass the ground-truth word from the training set to the next time-step.
- [ ] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to randomly sample a chosen word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$. (ii) Then pass the ground-truth word from the training set to the next time-step.
- [ ] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to pick the highest probability word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$. (ii) Then pass this selected word to the next time-step.
- [x] (i) Use the probabilities output by the RNN to randomly sample a chosen word for that time-step as $\hat{y}^{<t>}$. (ii) Then pass this selected word to the next time-step.

Correct

Yes!

6. **You are training an RNN, and find that your weights and activations are all taking on the value of NaN ("Not a Number"). Which of these is the most likely cause of this problem?**

1 / 1 point

- [ ] Vanishing gradient problem.
- [x] Exploding gradient problem.
- [ ] ReLU activation function g(.) used to compute g(z), where z is too large.
- [ ] Sigmoid activation function g(.) used to compute g(z), where z is too large.

Correct

7. **Suppose you are training a LSTM. You have a 10000 word vocabulary, and are using an LSTM with 100-dimensional activations $a^{<t>}$. What is the dimension of Γ_u at each time step?**

1 / 1 point

- [ ] 1
- [x] 100
- [ ] 300
- [ ] 10000

Correct

Correct, Γ_u is a vector of dimension equal to the number of hidden units in the LSTM.

8. **Here're the update equations for the GRU.**

1 / 1 point

GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$$

Alice proposes to simplify the GRU by always removing the Γ_u. I.e., setting Γ_u = 1. Betty proposes to simplify the GRU by removing the Γ_r. I. e., setting Γ_r = 1 always. Which of these models is more likely to work without vanishing gradient problems even when trained on very long input sequences?

- [ ] Alice's model (removing Γ_u), because if $\Gamma_r \approx 0$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.
- [ ] Alice's model (removing Γ_u), because if $\Gamma_r \approx 1$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.
- [x] Betty's model (removing Γ_r), because if $\Gamma_u \approx 0$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.
- [ ] Betty's model (removing Γ_r), because if $\Gamma_u \approx 1$ for a timestep, the gradient can propagate back through that timestep without much decay.

Correct

Yes. For the signal to backpropagate without vanishing, we need $c^{<t>}$ to be highly dependant on $c^{<t-1>}$.

9. **Here are the equations for the GRU and the LSTM:**

1 / 1 point

GRU

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[\Gamma_r * c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_r = \sigma(W_r[\, c^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_r)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + (1 - \Gamma_u) * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = c^{<t>}$$

LSTM

$$\tilde{c}^{<t>} = \tanh(W_c[a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_c)$$

$$\Gamma_u = \sigma(W_u[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_u)$$

$$\Gamma_f = \sigma(W_f[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_f)$$

$$\Gamma_o = \sigma(W_o[\, a^{<t-1>}, x^{<t>}] + b_o)$$

$$c^{<t>} = \Gamma_u * \tilde{c}^{<t>} + \Gamma_f * c^{<t-1>}$$

$$a^{<t>} = \Gamma_o * c^{<t>}$$

From these, we can see that the Update Gate and Forget Gate in the LSTM play a role similar to _____ and _____ in the GRU. What should go in the the blanks?

- [x] Γ_u and $1 - \Gamma_u$
- [ ] Γ_u and Γ_r
- [ ] $1 - \Gamma_u$ and Γ_u
- [ ] Γ_r and Γ_u

Correct

Yes, correct!

10. **You have a pet dog whose mood is heavily dependent on the current and past few days' weather. You've collected data for the past 365 days on the weather, which you represent as a sequence as $x^{<1>}, \ldots, x^{<365>}$. You've also collected data on your dog's mood, which you represent as $y^{<1>}, \ldots, y^{<365>}$. You'd like to build a model to map from $x \to y$. Should you use a Unidirectional RNN or Bidirectional RNN for this problem?**

1 / 1 point

- [ ] Bidirectional RNN, because this allows the prediction of mood on day t to take into account more information.
- [ ] Bidirectional RNN, because this allows backpropagation to compute more accurate gradients.
- [x] Unidirectional RNN, because the value of $y^{<t>}$ depends only on $x^{<1>}, \ldots, x^{<t>}$, but not on $x^{<t+1>}, \ldots, x^{<365>}$
- [ ] Unidirectional RNN, because the value of $y^{<t>}$ depends only on $x^{<t>}$, and not other days' weather.

Correct

Yes!