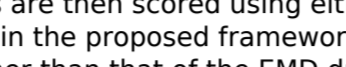
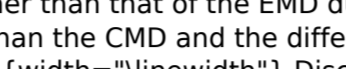
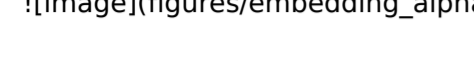
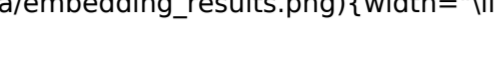


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. You can find more here: uputstvo za upotrebu, uputstvo za korisnika, brzo uputstvo.. seme for the machine, one for the user, and a few for the documents. User manuals, error messages, and other technical data.Â .OT and LTD models, the values of the parameters are optimized in the training phase. In the test phase, the input data and the outputs of the fully connected layers are fed to the trained DNN to obtain the hidden vector  $z$  of the target hypothesis. The target hypotheses are then scored using either the EMD or the CMD. Then, the final score is achieved by averaging the individual score values of the target hypotheses. In our experiments, we pre-train the DNNs using 4-fold cross validation and report the results using 10-fold cross validation. We are interested in finding the most appropriate DNN architecture to use in the proposed framework. Results ----- Figures  and  compare the average scores of the EMD and CMD with different sizes of embeddings for different values of  $\alpha$ . In both figures, we tested different values of the regularization parameters for the CMD. The performance of the CMD is higher than that of the EMD due to better estimating and finding the underlying frequency of the target hypotheses. Both the EMD and the CMD show similar performance for small values of  $\alpha$ . However, the performance of the EMD is better than the CMD with increasing  $\alpha$ . The variation in the EMD scores is narrower than the CMD and the difference is more pronounced for higher values of  $\alpha$ . These results reveal that the EMD can serve as a regularizer for the DNNs when  $\alpha$  is increased.   Discussion ----- This paper presented an approach to solving VQS problems. The proposed approach can solve all of the benchmarks we tested in the experiments. Compared to the state-of-the-art approaches, it has the advantage of solving all of the benchmarks in a single framework.

