Congratulations! You passed!

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Go to next item

 Which of the following are true? (Check all that are 	oply	у.	.)
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1/1 point

 $w_3^{[4]}$ is the column vector of parameters of the fourth layer and third neuron.

✓ Correc

Yes. The vector $w_j^{[i]}$ is the column vector of parameters of the i-th layer and j-th neuron of that layer.

- $igsqcup w_3^{[4]}$ is the row vector of parameters of the fourth layer and third neuron.
- $igsqcup w_3^{[4]}$ is the column vector of parameters of the third layer and fourth neuron.
- $igwedge W^{[1]}$ is a matrix with rows equal to the transpose of the parameter vectors of the first layer.

✓ Correct

Yes. We construct $W^{[1]}$ stacking the parameter vectors $w_j^{[1]}$ of all the neurons of the first layer.

- $W^{[1]}$ is a matrix with rows equal to the parameter vectors of the first layer.
- $oxedsymbol{W}_1$ is a matrix with rows equal to the parameter vectors of the first layer.



✓ Correct

Great, you got all the right answers.

2. In which of the following cases is the linear (identity) activation function most likely used?

1/1 point

- The linear activation function is never used.
- As activation function in the hidden layers.
- For binary classification problems.
- When working with regression problems.



Yes. In problems such as predicting the price of a house it makes sense to use the linear activation function as output.

3. Which of the following is a correct vectorized implementation of forward propagation for layer 2?

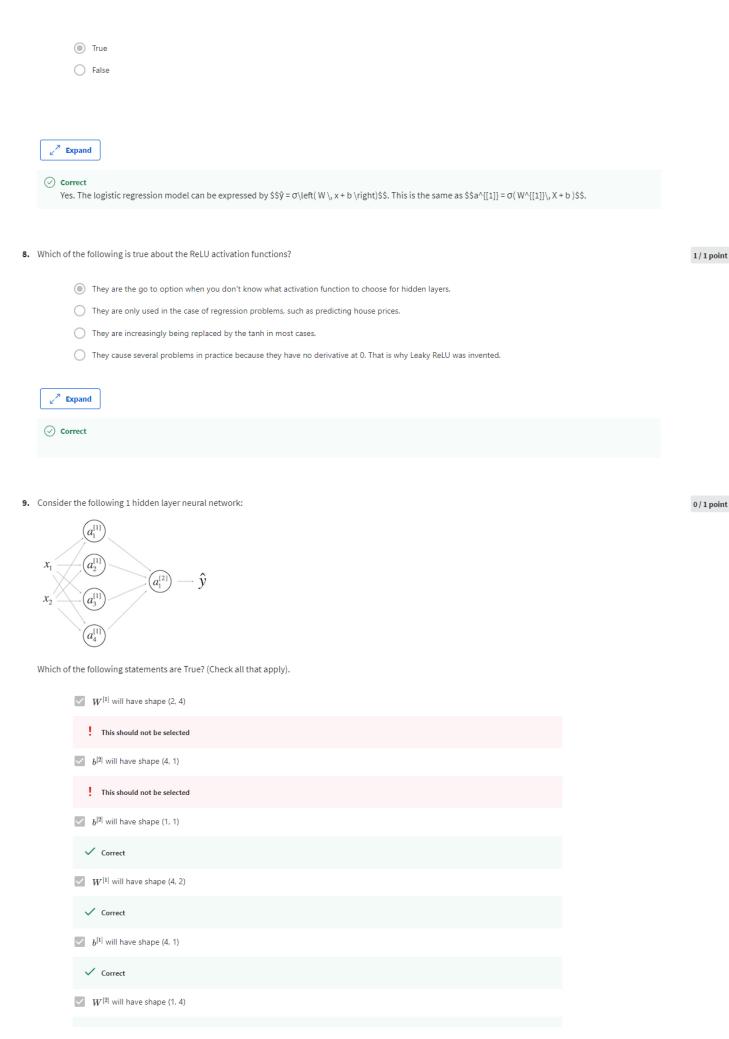
1/1 point

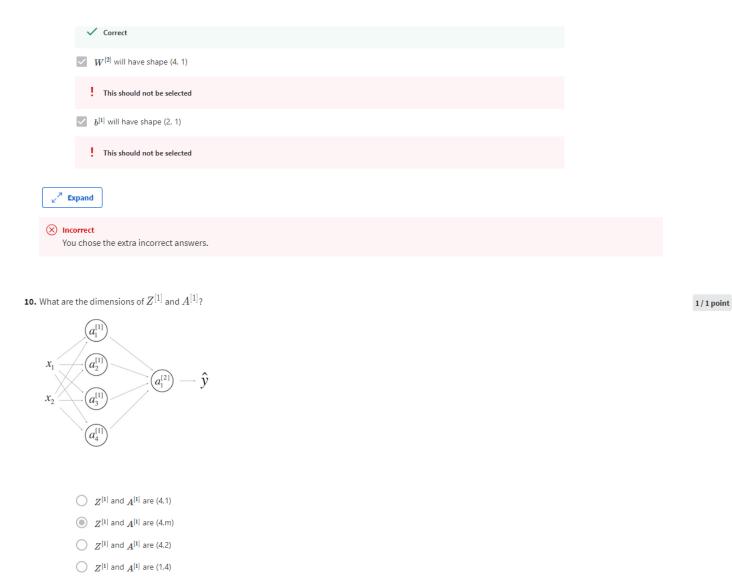
$$egin{aligned} Z^{[2]} &= W^{[2]} \, A^{[1]} + b^{[2]} \ A^{[2]} &= g(Z^{[2]}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bigcirc \ \ Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} \, X + b^{[1]} \\ A^{[1]} = g^{[1]} (Z^{[1]})$$

$$igcirc Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} \, X + b^{[2]} \ A^{[2]} = g^{[2]} (Z^{[2]})$$

∠ ² Expand	
 Correct Yes. The elements of layer two are represented using a superscript in brackets. 	
When building a binary classifier for recognizing cats (y=1) vs raccoons (y=0). Is better to use the sigmoid function as activation function for the hidden layers. True/False False True	1/1 point
∠ [™] Expand	
 Correct Yes. Using tanh almost always works better than the sigmoid function for hidden layers. 	
Consider the following code: #+begin_src python x = np.random.rand(4, 5) y = np.sum(x, axis=1) #+end_src What will be y.shape?	0/1 point
(5.) (1.5) (4.1) (4.) **Expand **No. By using axis=1 the sum is computed over each row of the array, thus the resulting array is a column vector with 4 entries. Since the option keepdims was not used the array doesn't keep the second dimension.	
Suppose you have built a neural network with one hidden layer and tanh as activation function for the hidden layer. You decide to initialize the weights to small random numbers and the biases to zero. The first hidden layer's neurons will perform different computations from each other even in the first iteration. True/False? True Yes. Since the weights are most likely different, each neuron will do a different computation. False No. Since the weights are most likely different, each neuron will do a different computation.	1/1 point





∠⁷ Expand

⊘ Correct