3. Activation Functions

The first step is to design the activation function for each neuron. In this problem, we will initialize the network weights to 1, use **ReLU** for the activation function of the hidden layers, and use an identity function for the output neuron. The hidden layer has a bias but the output layer does not. Complete the helper functions in `neural_networks.py`, including `rectified_linear_unit` and `rectified_linear_unit_derivative`, for you to use in the `NeuralNetwork` class, and implement them below.

You will be working in the file `part2-nn/neural_nets.py` in this problem

Rectified Linear Unit

2.0/2.0 points (graded)

First implement the ReLu activation function, which computes the ReLu of a scalar.

Note: Your function does not need to handle a vectorized input

Available Functions: You have access to the NumPy python library as np

```
def rectified_linear_unit(x):
    """ Returns the ReLU of x, or the maximum between 0 and x."""
    return max(x, 0)

```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

Correct

```
def rectified_linear_unit(x):
    """ Returns the ReLU of x, or the maximum between 0 and x."""
    return max(0, x)
```

Test results

CORRECT

See full output

See full output

Submit You have used 1 of 20 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

Taking the Derivative

2.0/2.0 points (graded)
Now implement its derivative so that we can properly run backpropagation when training the net. Note: we will consider the derivative at zero to have the same value as the derivative at all negative points.

Note: Your function does not need to handle a vectorized input

Available Functions: You have access to the NumPy python library as np

```
def rectified_linear_unit_derivative(x):
    """ Returns the derivative of ReLU."""
    if x > 0:
        return 1
    elif x ≤ 0:
        return 0
```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

Correct

```
def rectified_linear_unit_derivative(x):
    """ Returns the derivative of ReLU."""
    if x ≤ 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return 1
```

Test results

See full output

CORRECT

See full output

Submit You have used 1 of 20 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

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