Congratulations! You passed!

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

- [x] $a^{[2](12)}$ denotes the activation vector of the 2^{nd} layer for the 12^{th} training example.
  - Correct
- [ ] $a^{[2](12)}$ denotes activation vector of the 12^{th} layer on the 2^{nd} training example.
- [ ] X is a matrix in which each row is one training example.
- [ ] $a_4^{[2]}$ is the activation output of the 2^{nd} layer for the 4^{th} training example
- [x] X is a matrix in which each column is one training example.
  - Correct
- [x] $a^{[2]}$ denotes the activation vector of the 2^{nd} layer.
  - Correct
- [x] $a_4^{[2]}$ is the activation output by the 4^{th} neuron of the 2^{nd} layer
  - Correct

Expand

Correct
Great, you got all the right answers.

2. The tanh activation is not always better than sigmoid activation function for hidden units because the mean of its output is closer to zero, and so it centers the data, making learning complex for the next layer. True/False? 1 / 1 point

- (•) False
- ( ) True

Expand

Correct
Yes. As seen in lecture the output of the tanh is between -1 and 1, it thus centers the data which makes the learning simpler for the next layer.

3. Which of the following is a correct vectorized implementation of forward propagation for layer 2? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) $Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} X + b^{[2]}$
  $A^{[2]} = g^{[2]}(Z^{[2]})$
- (•) $Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} A^{[1]} + b[2]$
  $A^{[2]} = g^{[2]}(Z^{[2]})$
- ( ) $Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} X + b^{[1]}$
  $A^{[1]} = g^{[1]}(Z^{[1]})$
- ( ) $Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$
  $A^{[2]} = g(Z^{[2]})$

Expand

Correct
Yes. The elements of layer two are represented using a superscript in brackets.

4. The use of the ReLU activation function is becoming more rare because the ReLU function has no derivative for $c = 0$. True/False? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Expand

✓ **Correct**
Yes. Although the ReLU function has no derivative at $c = 0$ this rarely causes any problems in practice. Moreover it has become the default activation function in many cases, as explained in the lectures.

5. Consider the following code: **1 / 1 point**

```
#+begin_src python

x = np.random.rand(3, 2)

y = np.sum(x, axis=0, keepdims=True)

#+end_src
```

What will be y.shape?

- ○ (2,)
- ○ (3,)
- ◉ (1, 2)
- ○ (3, 1)

Expand

✓ **Correct**
Yes. By choosing the axis=0 the sum is computed over each column of the array, thus the resulting array is a row vector with 2 entries. Since the option keepdims=True is used the first dimension is kept, thus (1, 2).

6. 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? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ False No. Since the weights are most likely different, each neuron will do a different computation.
- ◉ True Yes. Since the weights are most likely different, each neuron will do a different computation.

Expand

✓ **Correct**

7. Using linear activation functions in the hidden layers of a multilayer neural network is equivalent to using a single layer. True/False? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ False
- ◉ True

Expand

✓ **Correct**
Yes. When the identity or linear activation function $g(c) = c$ is used the output of composition of layers is equivalent to the computations made by a single layer.

8. You have built a network using the tanh activation for all the hidden units. You initialize the weights to relatively large values, using np.random.randn(..,..)*1000. What will happen? **1 / 1 point**

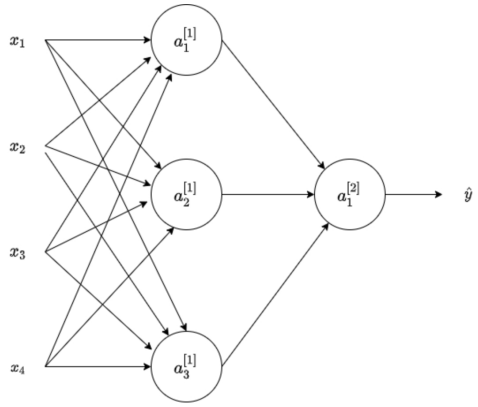
- ○ So long as you initialize the weights randomly gradient descent is not affected by whether the weights are large or small.
- ◉ This will cause the inputs of the tanh to also be very large, thus causing gradients to be close to zero. The optimization algorithm will thus become slow.
- ○ This will cause the inputs of the tanh to also be very large, thus causing gradients to also become large. You therefore have to set α to a very small value to prevent divergence; this will slow down learning.

This will cause the inputs of the tanh to also be very large, causing the units to be "highly activated" and thus speed up learning compared to if the weights had to start from small values.

Expand

Correct
Yes. tanh becomes flat for large values; this leads its gradient to be close to zero. This slows down the optimization algorithm.

9. Consider the following 1 hidden layer neural network: **1 / 1 point**



Which of the following statements are True? (Check all that apply).

- [ ] $b^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 1)
- [x] $b^{[1]}$ will have shape (3, 1).

Correct
Yes. $b^{[k]}$ is a column vector and has the same number of rows as neurons in the k-th layer.

- [x] *E: $b^{[2]}$ will have shape (1,1)

Correct
Yes. $b^{[k]}$ is a column vector and has the same number of rows as neurons in the k-th layer.

- [ ] $W^{[1]}$ will have shape (4, 3).
- [x] $W^{[1]}$ will have shape (3, 4).

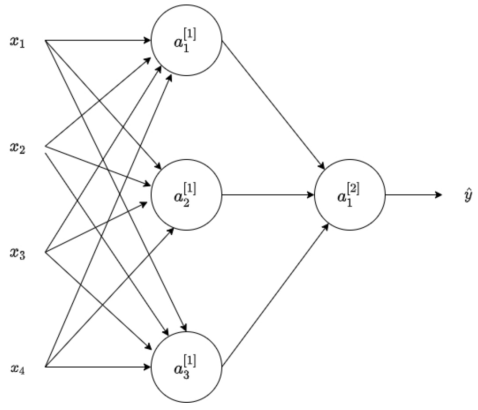
Correct
Yes. The number of rows in $W^{[k]}$ is the number of neurons in the k-th layer and the number of columns is the number of inputs of the layer.

- [ ] $b^{[1]}$ will have shape (1, 3)

Expand

Correct
Great, you got all the right answers.

10. Consider the following 1 hidden layer neural network: **1 / 1 point**



What are the dimensions of $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$?

- $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ are (4, m)

- $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ are (3, 1)
- $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ are (3, m)
- $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ are (4, 1)

Expand

Correct
Yes. The $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ are calculated over a batch of training examples. The number of columns in $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ is equal to the number of examples in the batch, m. And the number of rows in $Z^{[1]}$ and $A^{[1]}$ is equal to the number of neurons in the first layer.