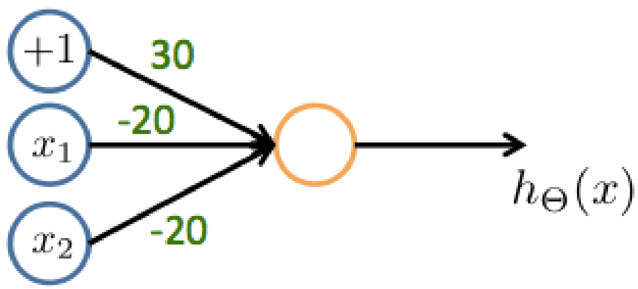
Feedback — VIII. Neural Networks: Representation

Help

You submitted this quiz on **Mon 11 Nov 2013 6:03 PM PST**. You got a score of **4.00** out of **5.00**. You can attempt again in 10 minutes.

Question 1

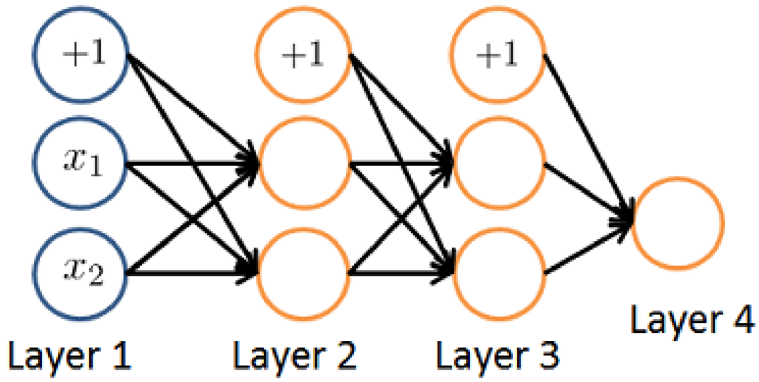
Consider the following neural network which takes two binary-valued inputs $x_1, x_2 \in \{0, 1\}$ and outputs $h_\Theta(x)$. Which of the following logical functions does it (approximately) compute?



Your Answer		Score	Explanation
AND			
XOR (exclusive OR)			
NAND (meaning "NOT AND")			
OR	✖	0.00	If both inputs are zero then the output of this network is approximately 1.
Total		0.00 / 1.00	

Question 2

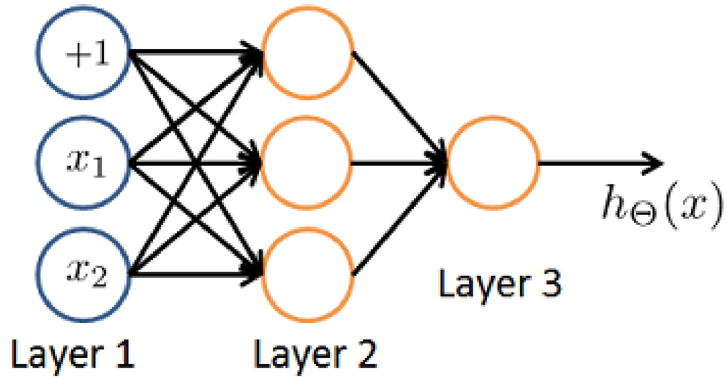
Consider the neural network given below. Which of the following equations correctly computes the activation $a_1^{(3)}$? Note: $g(z)$ is the sigmoid activation function.



Your Answer		Score	Explanation
The activation $a_1^{(3)}$ is not present in this network.			
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)})$	✔	1.00	This correctly uses the first row of $\Theta^{(2)}$ and includes the "+1" term of $a_0^{(2)}$.
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(1)} a_0^{(1)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(1)} a_1^{(1)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(1)} a_2^{(1)})$			
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(1)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(1)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(1)} a_2^{(2)})$			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

You have the following neural network:



You'd like to compute the activations of the hidden layer $a^{(2)} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. One way to do so is the following Octave code:

```
% Theta1 is Theta with superscript "(1)" from lecture
% ie, the matrix of parameters for the mapping from layer 1 (input) to layer 2
% Theta1 has size 3x3
% Assume 'sigmoid' is a built-in function to compute 1 / (1 + exp(-z))

a2 = zeros (3, 1);
for i = 1:3
  for j = 1:3
    a2(i) = a2(i) + x(j) * Theta1(i, j);
  end
  a2(i) = sigmoid (a2(i));
end
```

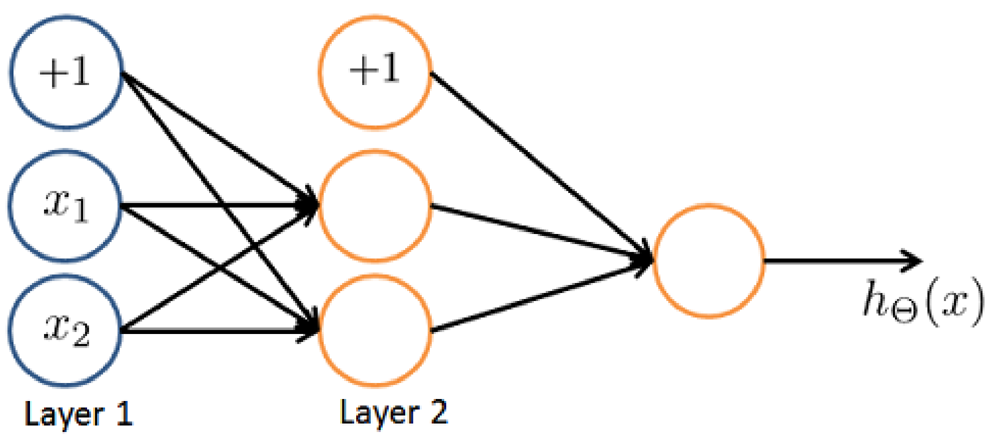
You want to have a vectorized implementation of this (i.e., one that does not use for loops). Which of the following implementations correctly compute $a^{(2)}$? Check all that apply.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☐ z = sigmoid(x); a2 = sigmoid (Theta1 * z);	✔	0.25	You do not need to apply the sigmoid function to the inputs.
☑ a2 = sigmoid (Theta1 * x);	✔	0.25	In the lecture's notation, $a^{(2)} = g(\Theta^{(1)}x)$, so this version computes it directly, as the sigmoid function will act element-wise.
☐ a2 = sigmoid (x * Theta1);	✔	0.25	The order of the multiplication is important, this will not work as x is a vector of size 3×1 while Theta1 is a matrix of size $3x3$.

a2 = sigmoid (Theta2 * x);	✔	0.25	$\Theta^{(2)}$ specifies the parameters from the second to third layers, not first to second.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 4

You are using the neural network pictured below and have learned the parameters $\Theta^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 & 1.9 \\ 1 & 1.2 & 2.7 \end{bmatrix}$ (used to compute $a^{(2)}$) and $\Theta^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.2 & -1.7 \end{bmatrix}$ (used to compute $a^{(3)}$} as a function of $a^{(2)}$). Suppose you swap the parameters for the first hidden layer between its two units so $\Theta^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1.2 & 2.7 \\ 1 & 0.5 & 1.9 \end{bmatrix}$ and also swap the output layer so $\Theta^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.7 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}$. How will this change the value of the output $h_\Theta(x)$?



Your Answer		Score	Explanation
It will increase.			
Insufficient information to tell: it may increase or decrease.			
It will stay the same.	✔	1.00	Swapping $\Theta^{(1)}$ swaps the hidden layers output a^{(2)}. But the swap of $\Theta^{(2)}$ cancels out the change, so the output will remain unchanged.

It will decrease

Total	1.00 / 1.00

Question 5

Which of the following statements are true? Check all that apply.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
[x] In a neural network with many layers, we think of each successive layer as being able to use the earlier layers as features, so as to be able to compute increasingly complex functions.	✔	0.25	Each layer computes a non-linear function of its input, so successive layers see more and more complex transformations of the original input.
[ ] If a neural network is overfitting the data, one solution would be to decrease the regularization parameter λ.	✔	0.25	A smaller value of λ allows the model to more closely fit the training data, thereby increasing the chances of overfitting.
[x] If a neural network is overfitting the data, one solution would be to increase the regularization parameter λ.	✔	0.25	A larger value of λ will shrink the magnitude of the parameters Θ, thereby reducing the chance of overfitting the data.
[ ] Suppose you have a multi-class classification problem with three classes, trained with a 3 layer network. Let $a_1^{(3)} = (h_\Theta(x))_1$ be the activation of the first output unit, and similarly $a_2^{(3)} = (h_\Theta(x))_2$ and $a_3^{(3)} = (h_\Theta(x))_3$. Then for	✔	0.25	The outputs of a neural network are not probabilities, so their sum need not be 1.

any input x, it must be the case that $a_1^{(3)} + a_2^{(3)} + a_3^{(3)} = 1 \cdot$

Total	1.00 / 1.00