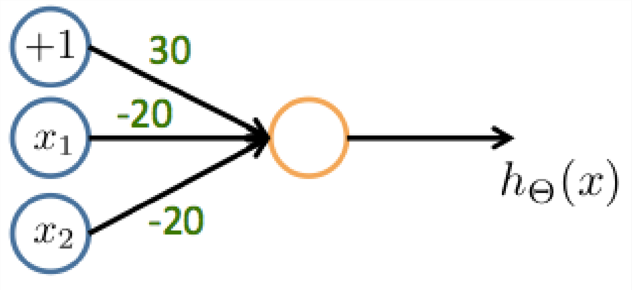
Feedback — VIII. Neural Networks: Representation

Help

You submitted this quiz on **Sun 13 Apr 2014 2:16 PM IST**. You got a score of **4.00** out of **5.00**. You can attempt again in 10 minutes.

Question 1

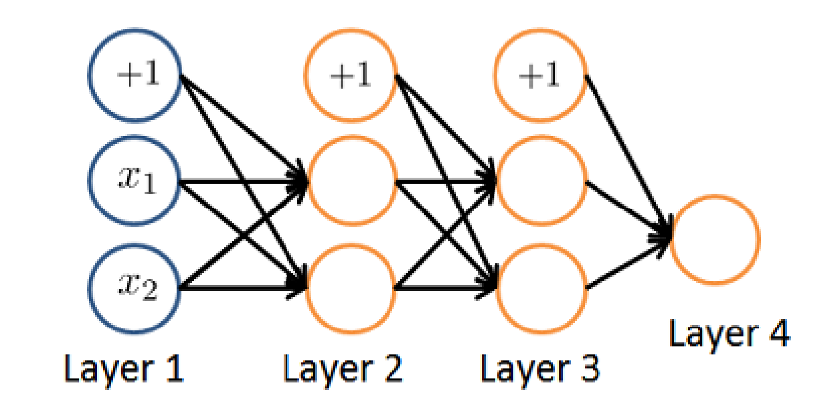
Consider the following neural network which takes two binary-valued inputs $x_1, x_2 \in \{0, 1\}$ and outputs $h_\Theta(x)$. Which of the following logical functions does it (approximately) compute?



Your Answer		Score	Explanation
NAND (meaning "NOT AND")			
OR			
AND			
XOR (exclusive OR)	✖	0.00	You cannot approximate the XOR function with a two layer neural network.
Total		0.00 / 1.00	

Question 2

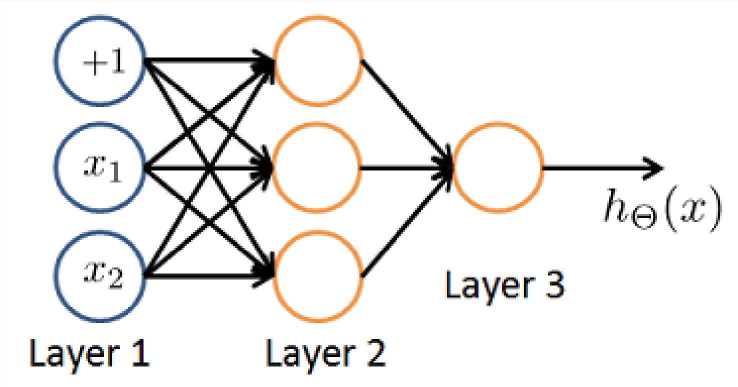
Consider the neural network given below. Which of the following equations correctly computes the activation $a_1^{(3)}$? Note: $g(z)$ is the sigmoid activation function.



Your Answer		Score	Explanation
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(1)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(1)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(1)} a_2^{(2)})$			
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(1)} a_0^{(1)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(1)} a_1^{(1)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(1)} a_2^{(1)})$			
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)})$	✔	1.00	This correctly uses the first row of $\Theta^{(2)}$ and includes the "+1" term of $a_0^{(2)}$.
$a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{2,0}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{2,1}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{2,2}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)})$			
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:

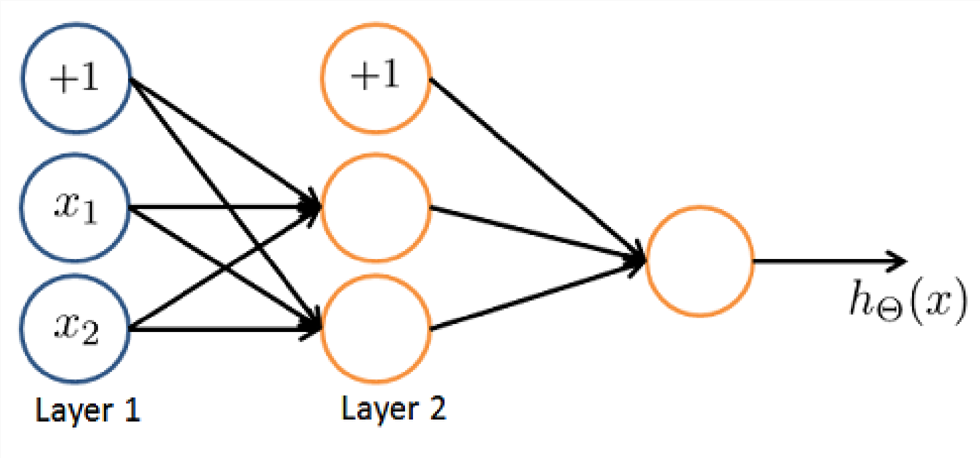
```
% Theta1 is Theta with superscript "(1)" from lecture
% ie, the matrix of parameters for the mapping from layer 1 (input) to layer 2
% Theta1 has size 3x3
% Assume 'sigmoid' is a built-in function to compute 1 / (1 + exp(-z))

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 = Theta1 * x; a2 = sigmoid (z);	✔	0.25	This version computes $a^{(2)} = g(\Theta^{(1)} x)$ correctly in two steps, first the multiplication and then the sigmoid activation.
☐ 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.
☐ z = sigmoid(x); a2 = Theta1 * z ;	✔	0.25	You should apply the sigmoid function after multiplying with $\Theta^{(1)}$, not before.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 4

You are using the neural network pictured below and have learned the parameters $\Theta^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2.1 & 1.3 \\ 1 & 0.6 & -1.2 \end{bmatrix}$ (used to compute $a^{(2)}$) and $\Theta^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4.5 & 3.1 \end{bmatrix}$ (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 $\Theta^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.6 & -1.2 \\ 1 & 2.1 & 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$ and also swap the output layer so $\Theta^{(2)} = [1 \quad 3.1 \quad 4.5]$. How will this change the value of the output $h_\Theta(x)$?



Your Answer		Score	Explanation
It will increase.			
It will decrease			
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.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
A two layer (one input layer, one output layer; no hidden layer) neural network can represent the XOR function.	✔	0.25	We must compose multiple logical operations by using a hidden layer to represent the XOR function.

☐ 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.
☑ Any logical function over binary-valued (0 or 1) inputs x_1 and x_2 can be (approximately) represented using some neural network.	✔	0.25	Since we can build the basic AND, OR, and NOT functions with a two layer network, we can (approximately) represent any logical function by composing these basic functions over multiple layers.
☑ 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.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	