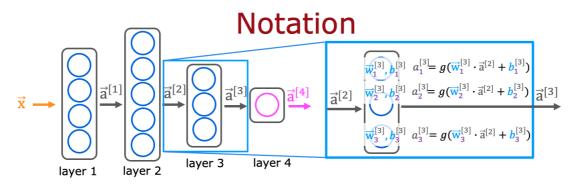
## Felicitaciones! ¡Aprobaste!

Calificación recibida 100 %
Calificación del último envío 100 %
Para Aprobar 80 % o más

Ir al siguiente elemento

1. 1 / 1 punto



$$a_j^{[l]} = g(\vec{\mathbf{w}}_j^{[l]} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{a}}^{[l-1]} + b_j^{[l]})$$

For a neural network, what is the expression for calculating the activation of the third neuron in layer 2? Note, this is different from the question that you saw in the lecture video.

$$\bigcap \ a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_3^{[2]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[2]} + b_3^{[2]})$$

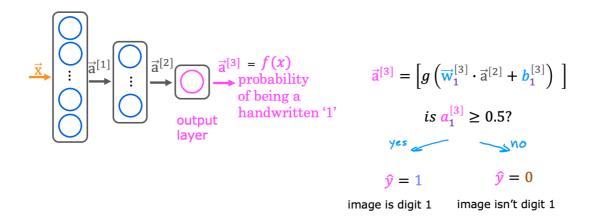
$$\bigcap \ a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_2^{[3]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[2]} + b_2^{[3]})$$

$$\bigcap \ a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_2^{[3]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[1]} + b_2^{[3]})$$

## ✓ Correcto

Yes! The superscript [2] refers to layer 2. The subscript 3 refers to the neuron in that layer. The input to layer 2 is the activation vector from layer 1.

## Handwritten digit recognition



For the handwriting recognition task discussed in lecture, what is the output  $a_1^{[3]}$ ?

- A number that is either exactly 0 or 1, comprising the network's prediction
- The estimated probability that the input image is of a number 1, a number that ranges from 0 to 1.
- A vector of several numbers, each of which is either exactly 0 or 1
- A vector of several numbers that take values between 0 and 1
  - **⊘** Correcto

Yes! The neural network outputs a single number between 0 and 1.