

Neural Network Basics

Quiz, 10 questions

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1.

What does a neuron compute?

- ☒ A neuron computes a linear function ($z = Wx + b$) followed by an activation function
 - ☐ A neuron computes the mean of all features before applying the output to an activation function
 - ☐ A neuron computes a function g that scales the input x linearly ($Wx + b$)
 - ☐ A neuron computes an activation function followed by a linear function ($z = Wx + b$)
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2.

Which of these is the "Logistic Loss"?

- ☐ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|$
 - ☒ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -(y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}))$
 - ☐ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = \max(0, y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})$
 - ☐ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|^2$
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3.

Suppose `img` is a (32,32,3) array, representing a 32x32 image with 3 color channels red, green and blue. How do you reshape this into a column vector?

- ☐ `x = img.reshape((3,32*32))`
 - ☐ `x = img.reshape((1,32*32,*3))`
 - ☒ `x = img.reshape((32*32*3,1))`
 - ☐ `x = img.reshape((32*32,3))`
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4.

Consider the two following random arrays "a" and "b":

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```
1 a = np.random.randn(2, 3) # a.shape = (2, 3)
2 b = np.random.randn(2, 1) # b.shape = (2, 1)
3 c = a*b
```

What will be the shape of "c"?

- ☒ c.shape = (2, 3)
- ☐ The computation cannot happen because the sizes don't match. It's going to be "Error"!
- ☐ c.shape = (3, 2)
- ☐ c.shape = (2, 1)

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5.

Consider the two following random arrays "a" and "b":

```
1 a = np.random.randn(4, 3) # a.shape = (4, 3)
2 b = np.random.randn(3, 2) # b.shape = (3, 2)
3 c = a*b
```

What will be the shape of "c"?

- ☒ The computation cannot happen because the sizes don't match. It's going to be "Error"!
- ☐ c.shape = (4, 3)
- ☐ c.shape = (4,2)
- ☐ c.shape = (3, 3)

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6.

Suppose you have n_x input features per example. Recall that $X = [x^{(1)} x^{(2)} \dots x^{(m)}]$. What is the dimension of X?

- ☐ (m, n_x)
- ☐ $(m, 1)$
- ☐ $(1, m)$
- ☒ (n_x, m)

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7.

Recall that "np.dot(a,b)" performs a matrix multiplication on a and b, whereas "a*b" performs an element-wise multiplication.

Consider the two following random arrays "a" and "b":

```
1 a = np.random.randn(12288, 150) # a.shape = (12288, 150)
2 b = np.random.randn(150, 45) # b.shape = (150, 45)
3 c = np.dot(a,b)
```

What is the shape of c?

- ☐ c.shape = (150,150)
- ☒ c.shape = (12288, 45)
- ☐ The computation cannot happen because the sizes don't match. It's going to be "Error"!
- ☐ c.shape = (12288, 150)

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8.

Consider the following code snippet:

```
1 # a.shape = (3,4)
2 # b.shape = (4,1)
3
4 for i in range(3):
5     for j in range(4):
6         c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[j]
```

How do you vectorize this?

- ☐ c = a.T + b
- ☒ c = a + b.T
- ☐ c = a + b
- ☐ c = a.T + b.T

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9.

Consider the following code:

```
1 a = np.random.randn(3, 3)
2 b = np.random.randn(3, 1)
3 c = a*b
```

What will be c? (If you're not sure, feel free to run this in python to find out).

- ☒ This will invoke broadcasting, so b is copied three times to become (3,3), and * is an element-wise product so c.shape will be (3, 3)

☐ This will invoke broadcasting, so b is copied three times to become (3, 3), and * invokes a matrix multiplication operation of two 3x3 matrices so c.shape will be (3, 3)

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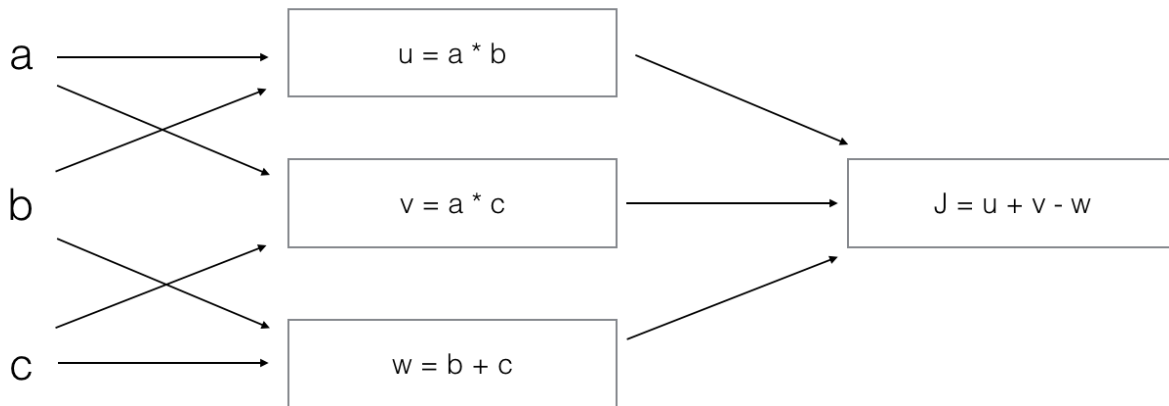
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- ☐ This will multiply a 3x3 matrix a with a 3x1 vector, thus resulting in a 3x1 vector. That is, c.shape = (3,1).
- ☐ It will lead to an error since you cannot use "*" to operate on these two matrices. You need to instead use np.dot(a,b)

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10.

Consider the following computation graph.



What is the output J?

- ☐ $J = (c - 1) * (b + a)$
- ☒ $J = (a - 1) * (b + c)$
- ☐ $J = a * b + b * c + a * c$
- ☐ $J = (b - 1) * (c + a)$

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