

Key concepts on Deep Neural Networks

Quiz, 10 questions

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1.

What is the "cache" used for in our implementation of forward propagation and backward propagation?

- ☒ We use it to pass variables computed during forward propagation to the corresponding backward propagation step. It contains useful values for backward propagation to compute derivatives.
 - ☐ It is used to cache the intermediate values of the cost function during training.
 - ☐ We use it to pass variables computed during backward propagation to the corresponding forward propagation step. It contains useful values for forward propagation to compute activations.
 - ☐ It is used to keep track of the hyperparameters that we are searching over, to speed up computation.
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1
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2.

Among the following, which ones are "hyperparameters"? (Check all that apply.)

- ☒ number of layers L in the neural network
 - ☒ size of the hidden layers $n^{[l]}$
 - ☐ weight matrices $W^{[l]}$
 - ☒ number of iterations
 - ☐ bias vectors $b^{[l]}$
 - ☐ activation values $a^{[l]}$
 - ☒ learning rate α
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Which of the following statements is true?

- ☒ The deeper layers of a neural network are typically computing more complex features of the input than the earlier layers.
 - ☐ The earlier layers of a neural network are typically computing more complex features of the input than the deeper layers.
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1
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4.

Vectorization allows you to compute forward propagation in an L -layer neural network without an explicit for-loop (or any other explicit iterative loop) over the layers $l=1, 2, \dots, L$. True/False?

- ☐ True
 - ☒ False
-

1
point

5.

Assume we store the values for $n^{[l]}$ in an array called layers, as follows: layer_dims = [n_x , 4,3,2,1]. So layer 1 has four hidden units, layer 2 has 3 hidden units and so on. Which of the following for-loops will allow you to initialize the parameters for the model?

☐

```
1 for(i in range(1, len(layer_dims)/2)):
2     parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], layers[i-1])) * 0.01
3     parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) * 0.01
```

☐

```
1 for(i in range(1, len(layer_dims)/2)):
2     parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], layers[i-1])) * 0.01
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```

☐

```
1 for(i in range(1, len(layer_dims))):
2     parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i-1], layers[i])) * 0.01
3     parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) * 0.01
```

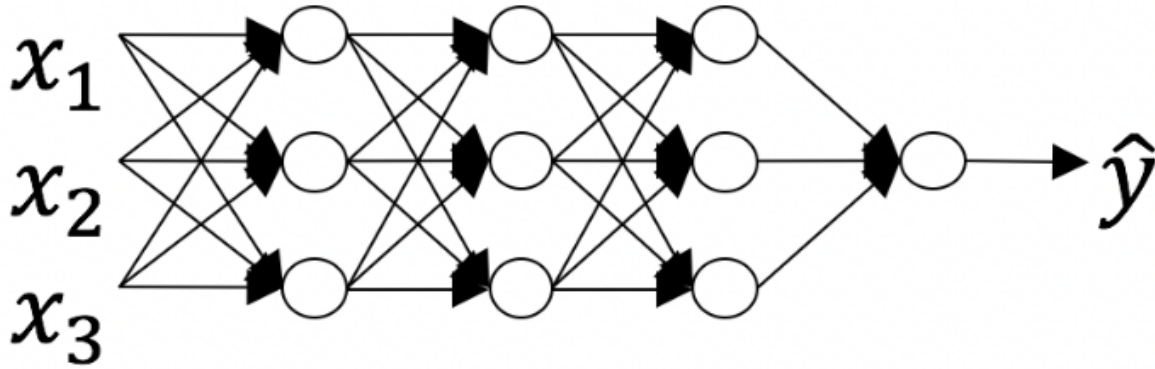
☒

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1
point

6.
Consider the following neural network.



How many layers does this network have?

- ☒ The number of layers L is 4. The number of hidden layers is 3.
- ☐ The number of layers L is 3. The number of hidden layers is 3.
- ☐ The number of layers L is 4. The number of hidden layers is 4.
- ☐ The number of layers L is 5. The number of hidden layers is 4.

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7.
During forward propagation, in the forward function for a layer l you need to know what is the activation function in a layer (Sigmoid, tanh, ReLU, etc.). During backpropagation, the corresponding backward function also needs to know what is the activation function for layer l , since the gradient depends on it. True/False?

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

1
point

8.

There are certain functions with the following properties:

Key concepts on Deep Neural Networks

(i) To compute the function using a shallow network circuit, you will need a large network (where we measure size by the number of logic gates in the network), but (ii) To compute it using a deep network circuit, you need only an exponentially smaller network. True/False?

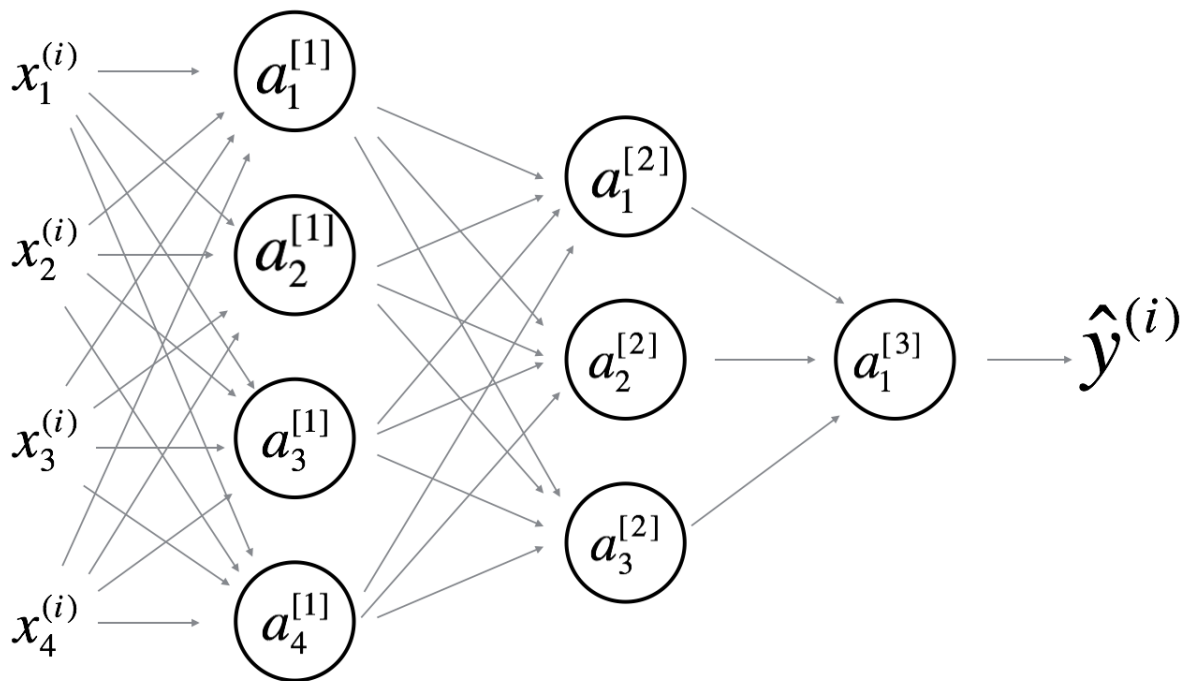
☒ True

☐ False

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9.

Consider the following 2 hidden layer neural network:



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

☒ $W^{[1]}$ will have shape (4, 4)

☒ $b^{[1]}$ will have shape (4, 1)

☐ $W^{[1]}$ will have shape (3, 4)

☐ $b^{[1]}$ will have shape (3, 1)

☒ $W^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 4)

☐ $b^{[2]}$ will have shape (1, 1)

☐ $W^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 1)

☐ $b^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 1)

Key concepts on Deep Neural Networks

☐ $W^{[3]}$ will have shape (3, 1)

Quiz, 10 questions

☐ $b^{[3]}$ will have shape (1, 1)

☐ $W^{[3]}$ will have shape (1, 3)

☐ $b^{[3]}$ will have shape (3, 1)

1
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10.

Whereas the previous question used a specific network, in the general case what is the dimension of $W^{[l]}$, the weight matrix associated with layer l ?

- ☐ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l]}, n^{[l+1]})$
- ☐ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l-1]}, n^{[l]})$
- ☐ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l+1]}, n^{[l]})$
- ☒ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]})$

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