

✓ 恭喜！您通过了！

下一项

✓ 1 / 1 分

1。

What does a neuron compute?

- ☐ 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 ($z = Wx + b$)
- ☒ A neuron computes a linear function ($z = Wx + b$) followed by an activation function

正确

Correct, we generally say that the output of a neuron is $a = g(Wx + b)$ where g is the activation function (sigmoid, tanh, ReLU, ...).

- ☐ A neuron computes the mean of all features before applying the output to an activation function

✓ 1 / 1 分

2。

Which of these is the "Logistic Loss"?

- ☒ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -(y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}))$

正确

Correct, this is the logistic loss you've seen in lecture!

- ☐ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|$
- ☐ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = \max(0, y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})$
- ☐ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|^2$

✓ 1 / 1 分

3。

Neural Network Basics

测验, 10 个问题

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?

10/10 分 (100%)

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

正确



1 / 1 分

4。

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

```
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"?

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

正确

Yes! This is broadcasting. `b` (column vector) is copied 3 times so that it can be summed to each column of `a`.



1 / 1 分

5。

Neural Network Basics

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

测验, 10 个问题

```
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
```

10/10 分 (100%)

What will be the shape of "c"?

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



正确

Indeed! In numpy the "*" operator indicates element-wise multiplication. It is different from "np.dot()". If you would try "c = np.dot(a,b)" you would get c.shape = (4, 2).

- ☐ c.shape = (3, 3)



1 / 1 分

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?

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



正确



1 / 1 分

7。

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`?

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



正确

Correct, remember that a `np.dot(a, b)` has shape (number of rows of `a`, number of columns of `b`). The sizes match because :

"number of columns of `a` = 150 = number of rows of `b`"

- ☐ `c.shape = (12288, 150)`



1 / 1 分

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



正确

Neural Network Basics

测验, 10 个问题9。

1 / 1 分

10/10 分 (100%)

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)
- ☐ 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)

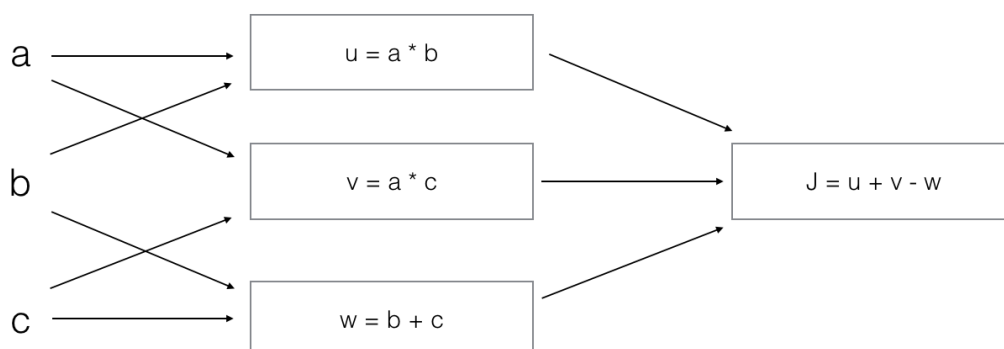
正确



1 / 1 分

10。

Consider the following computation graph.



What is the output J?

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