

Status	Beendet
Begonnen	Mittwoch, 12. Februar 2025, 14:14
Abgeschlossen	Mittwoch, 12. Februar 2025, 14:14
Dauer	17 Sekunden
Punkte	0,00/8,00
Bewertung	0,00 von 10,00 (0%)

Frage 1

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 1,00

Given a multivariate function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a set of multivariate functions $g_1, \dots, g_n : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a set of univariate functions $h_1, \dots, h_m : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Which statement(s) is/are true regarding:

$$k(x) = f(g_1(h_1(x), \dots, h_m(x)), \dots, g_n(h_1(x), \dots, h_m(x))) ?$$

Wählen Sie eine oder mehrere Antworten:

- ☒ a. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{df}{dg_i} \frac{dg_i}{dh_j} \frac{dh_j}{dx}$
- ☒ b. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{df}{dh_i} \frac{dh_i}{dx}$
- ☐ c. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{df}{dg_i} \frac{dg_i}{dh_i} \frac{dh_i}{dx}$
- ☒ d. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{df}{dg_i} \frac{dg_i}{dx}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{df}{dg_i}$$

Die Antwort ist falsch.

Die richtigen Antworten sind: $\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{df}{dg_i} \frac{dg_i}{dx}$,

$$\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{df}{dh_i} \frac{dh_i}{dx}$$

,

$$\frac{dk}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{df}{dg_i} \frac{dg_i}{dh_j} \frac{dh_j}{dx}$$

Frage 2

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 1,00

What statement is **true** regarding the Universal Approximation Theorem?

Wählen Sie eine oder mehrere Antworten:

- ☐ a. It shows how a neural network can be created for any task.
- ☒ b. It implies that any function can be approximated with any precision using neural networks.
- ☐ c. It shows that the limits of computability do not apply to neural networks.
- ☐ d. It implies that any suitably smooth function can be approximated with any precision using neural networks.

Die Antwort ist falsch.

Die richtige Antwort ist:

It implies that any suitably smooth function can be approximated with any precision using neural networks.

Frage 3

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 2,00

Consider a Multilayer Perceptron (i.e. a Neural Network with fully-connected layers only) that receives 512×512 px greyscale images and predicts one of 19 classes. It additionally has one hidden layer with 900 neurons.

How many weights does the NN have in total?

How many bias terms does the NN have in total?

Remarks:

- In this task, we explicitly do not count bias terms as weights.

Eine richtige Antwort ist 235946700. Sie kann so eingegeben werden: 235946700

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Frage 4

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 1,00

Given three univariate functions $f, g, h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Which statement(s) is/are correct regarding $k(x) = f(g(h(x)))$?

Wählen Sie eine oder mehrere Antworten:

- ☒ a. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \frac{dg}{dx}$
- ☒ b. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{df}{dh} \frac{dh}{dx}$
- ☐ c. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \frac{dh}{dx}$
- ☐ d. $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{dg}{dh} \frac{dh}{dx}$

Die Antwort ist falsch.

Die richtigen Antworten sind: $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \frac{dg}{dx}$,

$$\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{df}{dh} \frac{dh}{dx}$$

Frage 5

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 1,00

To train a neural network for multi-class classification, one uses the softmax function as activation function in the output layer:

$$f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)}$$

where n denotes the number of output neurons.

What is the derivative of this function w.r.t. z_j ?

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\exp(z_j) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) - \exp(z_j)^2}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) \right)^2}$$

Wählen Sie eine oder mehrere Antworten:

☒ a.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j) \sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) - \exp(z_j)^2}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) \right)^2}$$

☐ b.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)}$$

☒ c.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)} \left(1 - \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)} \right)$$

☐ d.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j) + \sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) \right)^2}$$

Die Antwort ist falsch.

Die richtigen Antworten sind:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j) \sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) - \exp(z_j)^2}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k) \right)^2}$$

,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} f(z_j) = \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)} \left(1 - \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n \exp(z_k)} \right)$$

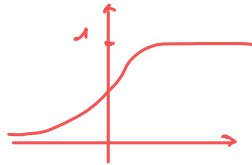
Frage 6

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 1,00

The sigmoid function can be written as follows:

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$



Which statement(s) is/are correct?

Wählen Sie eine oder mehrere Antworten:

- ☐ a. Its range is $[-1, 1]$.]0,1[
- ☒ b. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ it holds that $\sigma(x) + \sigma(-x) = 1$.
- ☒ c. Its derivative is $\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$.
- ☐ d. It can also be written as $\sigma(x) = \frac{\exp(-x)}{1 + \exp(-x)}$.

$$\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{1}{1 + e^x} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\sigma'(x) = \frac{-e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} = \sigma(x) \cdot \frac{-e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Die Antwort ist falsch.

Die richtigen Antworten sind:

For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ it holds that $\sigma(x) + \sigma(-x) = 1$.

Its derivative is $\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$.

Frage 7

Nicht beantwortet

Erreichbare Punkte: 1,00

The softmax activation function is used for multi-class classification in the output layer. Given inputs $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{R}$, the softmax activation is computed as

$$a_k = \frac{\exp(z_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \exp(z_i)}$$

What statement(s) is/are correct?

softmax 主要的作用是将 logits 转换为概率分布，使其可以解释为概率值。然而，如果仅仅是为了取前五个最大值的类别（top-5 prediction），我们只需要对原始 z_k 进行排序，而不需要 softmax。因此，这个选项是错误的。

Wählen Sie eine oder mehrere Antworten:

- ☒ a. All outputs are strictly positive: $a_k > 0$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.
- ☐ b. The softmax activation is still necessary when we want to predict the top five class labels.
- ☒ c. When predicting the five most likely class labels, it is unnecessary to use the softmax activation.
- ☒ d. It produces a probability distribution, since $a_k \geq 0$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$.

Die Antwort ist falsch.

Die richtigen Antworten sind:

All outputs are strictly positive: $a_k > 0$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

It produces a probability distribution, since $a_k \geq 0$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$.

When predicting the five most likely class labels, it is unnecessary to use the softmax activation.