## Quiz 3

<b>Due</b> Oct 25 at 11:59pm	Points 5	Questions 5	Time Limit None	
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## **Attempt History**

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	48 minutes	5 out of 5

(!) Correct answers will be available on Oct 26 at 12am.

Score for this quiz: **5** out of 5 Submitted Oct 21 at 2:23pm This attempt took 48 minutes.

## About gradient descent (GD) and stochastic gradient descent (SGD) for logistic regression, which of the following statement(s) are true? In GD, we use the same data to compute the gradient in every epoch, so every epoch we will get the same gradient. In SGD, we pick a random example from the dataset to approximate the gradient. In expectation, the approximated gradient direction is the same as the true gradient.



The computation cost of each iteration in SGD is much less than GD as it only needs to compute the gradient with respect to one data point.

## 1 / 1 pts **Question 2** Suppose we have a binary classification dataset with 10 examples. Given the ground-truth labels and predictions by 4 different models, which model has the best F1 score? Ground-truth Model A Model B Model C Model D Model A Model B Model C Model D

Question 3 1/1 pts

Suppose we have two Boolean variables  $x_1, x_2 \in \{0, 1\}$ . We define an activation function ReLU(x) =  $\max\{0, x\}$ . Which of the following function(s) can successfully classify XOR? Note that XOR( $x_1, x_2$ ) =  $(x_1 \land \neg x_2) \lor (\neg x_2 \land x_1)$ .

- (A)  $y = 2|x_1 + x_2 1| 1$
- (B)  $y = |x_2 x_1 1| 1.5$
- (C)  $y = \text{ReLU}(x_1 x_2) + \text{ReLU}(x_2 x_1) 0.5$
- (D)  $y = \text{ReLU}(x_1 + x_2) + \text{ReLU}(x_2 x_1) 0.5$
- A
- В
- ✓ C
- D

Question 4 1 / 1 pts

Given variables a, b, c, d, e, f, where they satisfy the followings:

$$c = \sigma(w_1a + w_2b),$$

$$d = \sigma(w_3 a + w_4 b),$$

$$e = \sigma(w_5 a + w_6 b),$$

$$f = \sigma(w_7d + w_8e),$$

$$g = \sigma(w_9c + w_{10}f),$$

where  $w_i$  are constants and  $\sigma(\cdot)$  denotes sigmoid function. Which of the following statement(s) are true? (Hint: it would be helpful to draw a computational graph.)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial c} \cdot \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial c} \cdot \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial d} \cdot \frac{\partial d}{\partial b}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial c} \cdot \frac{\partial c}{\partial a}$$

(D) 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial d}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial e}{\partial a}$$

A		
В		
С		
_ D		

Question 5	1 / 1 pts				
What is the total number of parameters in the following neural network:					
bias units $(x_0)$ $x_1$ $x_2$ $x_3$	$a_0^{(2)}$ $a_1^{(2)}$ $a_2^{(2)}$ $a_3^{(2)}$ $h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x})$				
	yer 2 Layer 3 den Layer) (Output Layer)				
O 9					
O 12					
<ul><li>16</li></ul>					
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Quiz Score: 5 out of 5