Neural Network Basics
Graded Quiz • 20 min

Due Jul 4, 11:59 PM PDT

✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
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Neural Network Basics

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1. What does a neuron compute? **1 / 1 point**

- [● 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 an activation function followed by a linear function (z = Wx + b)
- ○ A neuron computes a function g that scales the input x linearly (Wx + b)

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

2. Which of these is the "Logistic Loss"? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = \mid y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \mid$
- ○ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = max(0, y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})$
- ○ $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = \mid y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \mid^2$
- [● $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -(y^{(i)}\log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)})\log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}))$]

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

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? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ x = img.reshape((1,32*32,*3))
- [● x = img.reshape((32*32*3,1))]
- ○ x = img.reshape((32*32,3))
- ○ x = img.reshape((3,32*32))

✓ **Correct**

4. Consider the two following random arrays "a" and "b": **1 / 1 point**

a = np.random.randn(2, 3) # a.shape = (2, 3)b = np.random.randn(2, 1) # b.shape = (2, 1)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 = (2, 1)
- ○ c.shape = (3, 2)
- [● c.shape = (2, 3)]

✓ **Correct**

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

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

1 / 1 point

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

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"!]
- ○ c.shape = (3, 3)

✓ **Correct**

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).

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

1 / 1 point

- ○ $(m, 1)$
- ○ (m, n_x)
- [✓ ● (n_x, m)]
- ○ $(1, m)$

✓ **Correct**

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

1 / 1 point

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

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

What is the shape of c?

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

✓ **Correct**

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"

8. Consider the following code snippet:

1 / 1 point

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

How do you vectorize this?

- [✓ ● c = a + b.T]
- ○ c = a.T + b.T
- ○ c = a.T + b

- ○ c = a.T + b
- ○ c = a + b

✓ **Correct**

9. Consider the following code: **1 / 1 point**

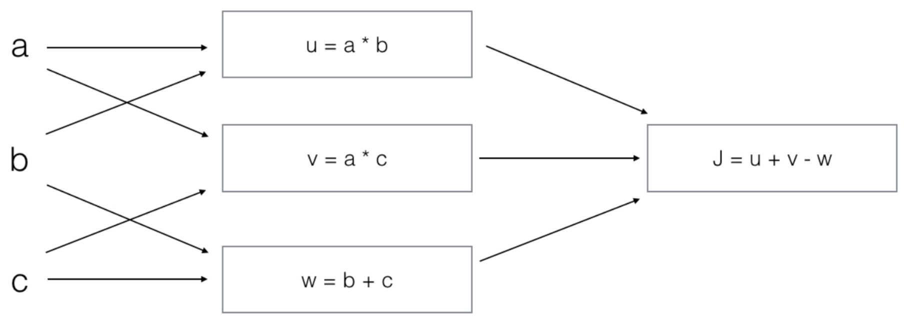
a = np.random.randn(3, 3)b = np.random.randn(3, 1)c = a*b

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

- ○ 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)
- [✓ 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 multiply a 3x3 matrix a with a 3x1 vector, thus resulting in a 3x1 vector. That is, c.shape = (3,1).
- ○ 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)

✓ **Correct**

10. Consider the following computation graph. **1 / 1 point**



What is the output J?

- [✓ J = (a - 1) * (b + c)]
- ○ J = a*b + b*c + a*c
- ○ J = (c - 1)*(b + a)
- ○ J = (b - 1) * (c + a)

✓ **Correct**

Yes. J = u + v - w = a*b + a*c - (b + c) = a * (b + c) - (b + c) = (a - 1) * (b + c).