Neural Networks: Representation

Puntos totales 5

Neural Networks: Representation

Cuestionario • 30 min

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1. Which of the following statements are true? Check all that apply. **1 punto**

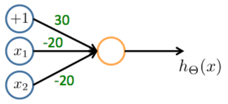
☑ The activation values of the hidden units in a neural network, with the sigmoid activation function applied at every layer, are always in the range (0, 1).

☐ A two layer (one input layer, one output layer; no hidden layer) neural network can represent the XOR function.

☑ Any logical function over binary-valued (0 or 1) inputs x_1 and x_2 can be (approximately) represented using some neural network.

☑ Suppose you have a multi-class classification problem with three classes, trained with a 3 layer network. Let $a_1^{(3)} = (h_\Theta(x))_1$ be the activation of the first output unit, and similarly $a_2^{(3)} = (h_\Theta(x))_2$ and $a_3^{(3)} = (h_\Theta(x))_3$. Then for any input x, it must be the case that $a_1^{(3)} + a_2^{(3)} + a_3^{(3)} = 1$.

2. Consider the following neural network which takes two binary-valued inputs $x_1, x_2 \in \{0, 1\}$ and outputs $h_\Theta(x)$. Which of the following logical functions does it (approximately) compute? **1 punto**



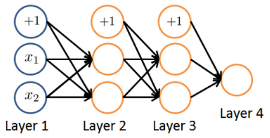
● NAND (meaning "NOT AND")

○ AND

○ OR

○ XOR (exclusive OR)

3. Consider the neural network given below. Which of the following equations correctly computes the activation $a_1^{(3)}$? Note: $g(z)$ is the sigmoid activation function. **1 punto**



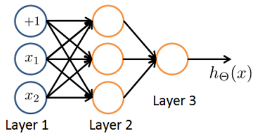
● $a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)})$

○ $a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(2)} a_0^{(1)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(2)} a_1^{(1)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(2)} a_2^{(1)})$

○ $a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{1,0}^{(1)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,1}^{(1)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{1,2}^{(1)} a_2^{(2)})$

○ $a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{2,0}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{2,1}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{2,2}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)})$

4. You have the following neural network: **1 punto**



You'd like to compute the activations of the hidden layer $a^{(2)} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. One way to do so is the following Octave code:

```
% Theta1 is Theta with superscript "(1)" from lecture
% ie, the matrix of parameters for the mapping from layer 1 (input) to layer 2
% Theta1 has size 3x3
% Assume 'sigmoid' is a built-in function to compute 1 / (1 + exp(-z))

a2 = zeros (3, 1);
for i = 1:3
  for j = 1:3
    a2(i) = a2(i) + x(j) * Theta1(i, j);
  end
  a2(i) = sigmoid (a2(i));
end
```

You want to have a vectorized implementation of this (i.e., one that does not use for loops). Which of the following implementations correctly compute $a^{(2)}$? Check all that apply.

☑ a2 = sigmoid (Theta1 * x);

☐ a2 = sigmoid (x * Theta1);

☐ a2 = sigmoid (Theta2 * x);

☐ z = sigmoid(x); a2 = Theta1 * z;