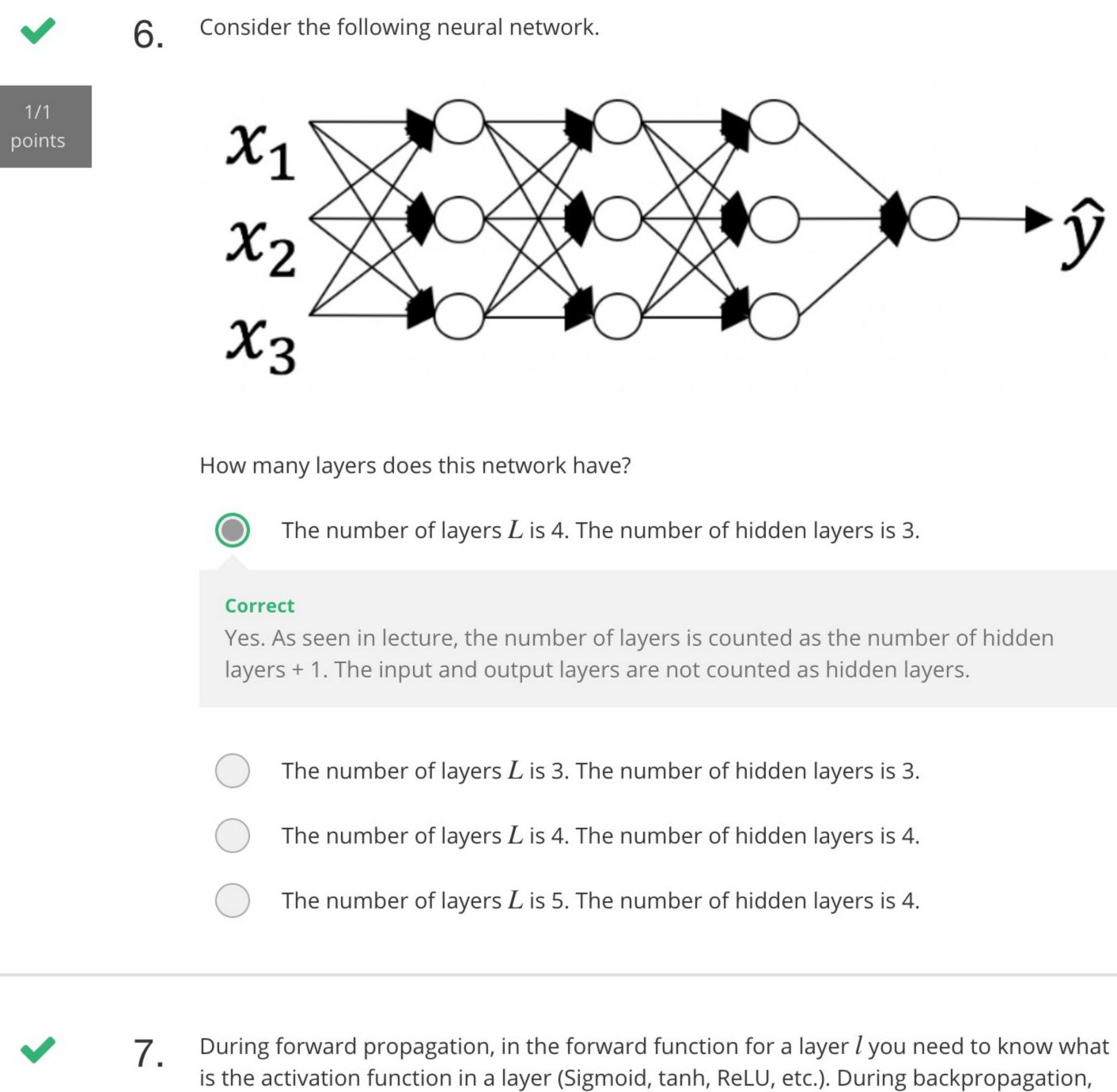
## Key concepts on Deep Neural Networks Quiz, 10 questions Félicitations! Vous avez réussi! Article suivant What is the "cache" used for in our implementation of forward propagation and backward propagation? 1/1 We use it to pass variables computed during forward propagation to the points corresponding backward propagation step. It contains useful values for backward propagation to compute derivatives. Correct Correct, the "cache" records values from the forward propagation units and sends it to the backward propagation units because it is needed to compute the chain rule derivatives. It is used to keep track of the hyperparameters that we are searching over, to speed up computation. We use it to pass variables computed during backward propagation to the corresponding forward propagation step. It contains useful values for forward propagation to compute activations. It is used to cache the intermediate values of the cost function during training. Among the following, which ones are "hyperparameters"? (Check all that apply.) 1/1 points learning rate $\alpha$ Correct number of iterations Correct number of layers L in the neural network Correct activation values $a^{[l]}$ L'élément désélectionné est correct weight matrices $W^{\left[l ight]}$ L'élément désélectionné est correct size of the hidden layers $n^{[l]}$ Correct bias vectors $b^{[l]}$ L'élément désélectionné est correct Which of the following statements is true? The deeper layers of a neural network are typically computing more complex 1/1 features of the input than the earlier layers. points Correct The earlier layers of a neural network are typically computing more complex features of the input than the deeper layers. Vectorization allows you to compute forward propagation in an L-layer neural network without an explicit for-loop (or any other explicit iterative loop) over the layers I=1, 2, ...,L. True/False? 1/1 points True False Correct Forward propagation propagates the input through the layers, although for shallow networks we may just write all the lines ( $a^{[2]} = g^{[2]}(z^{[2]})$ , $z^{[2]}=W^{[2]}a^{[1]}+b^{[2]}$ , ...) in a deeper network, we cannot avoid a for loop iterating over the layers: $(a^{[l]} = g^{[l]}(z^{[l]}), z^{[l]} = W^{[l]}a^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}, ...).$ Assume we store the values for $n^{[l]}$ in an array called layers, as follows: layer\_dims = $[n_x,$ 5. 4,3,2,1]. So layer 1 has four hidden units, layer 2 has 3 hidden units and so on. Which of the following for-loops will allow you to initialize the parameters for the model? 1/1 points 1 - for(i in range(1, len(layer\_dims)/2)): parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], layers[i -1])) \* 0.01 parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) \* 0.01 1 + for(i in range(1, len(layer\_dims)/2)): parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], layers[i -1])) \* 0.01 parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i-1], 1) \* 0 1 \* for(i in range(1, len(layer\_dims))): parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i-1], layers[i])) \* 0.01 parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) \* 0.01 1 - for(i in range(1, len(layer\_dims))): parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], layers[i -1])) \* 0.01 parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) \* 0.01 Correct Consider the following neural network. 1/1 points How many layers does this network have? The number of layers L is 4. The number of hidden layers is 3. Correct Yes. As seen in lecture, the number of layers is counted as the number of hidden layers + 1. The input and output layers are not counted as hidden layers. The number of layers L is 3. The number of hidden layers is 3. The number of layers L is 4. The number of hidden layers is 4. The number of layers L is 5. The number of hidden layers is 4.



the corresponding backward function also needs to know what is the activation function

Yes, as you've seen in the week 3 each activation has a different derivative. Thus,

during backpropagation you need to know which activation was used in the

forward propagation to be able to compute the correct derivative.

for layer l, since the gradient depends on it. True/False?

True

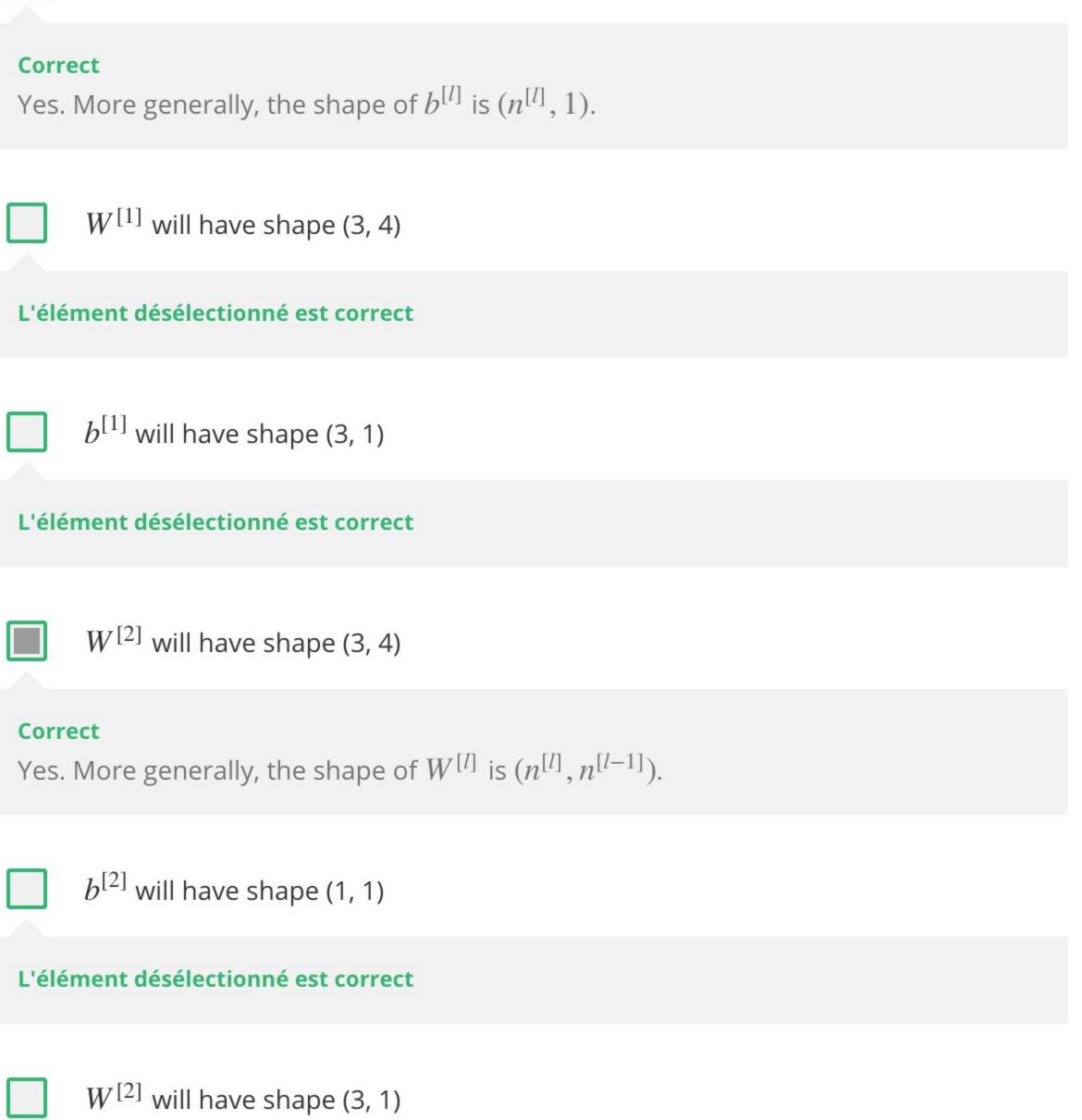
False

Correct

1/1

points

There are certain functions with the following properties: 8. (i) To compute the function using a shallow network circuit, you will need a large network 1/1 (where we measure size by the number of logic gates in the network), but (ii) To compute points it using a deep network circuit, you need only an exponentially smaller network. True/False? True Correct False Consider the following 2 hidden layer neural network: 9. 1/1  $x_1^{(i)}$ points  $x_{2}^{(i)}$  $x_3^{(i)}$  $(a_3^{[2]})$ Which of the following statements are True? (Check all that apply).  $W^{[1]}$  will have shape (4, 4) Correct Yes. More generally, the shape of  $W^{[l]}$  is  $(n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]})$ .  $b^{[1]}$  will have shape (4, 1) Correct Yes. More generally, the shape of  $b^{[l]}$  is  $(n^{[l]}, 1)$ .



Yes. More generally, the shape of $b^{[l]}$ is $(n^{[l]},1)$ .
$W^{[3]}$ will have shape (3, 1)
L'élément désélectionné est correct
$b^{[3]}$ will have shape (1, 1)
Correct Yes. More generally, the shape of $b^{[l]}$ is $(n^{[l]},1)$ .

Whereas the previous question used a specific network, in the general case what is the dimension of W^{[l]}, the weight matrix associated with layer l?

L'élément désélectionné est correct

 $b^{[2]}$  will have shape (3, 1)

 $W^{[3]}$  will have shape (1, 3)

 $b^{[3]}$  will have shape (3, 1)

L'élément désélectionné est correct

Yes. More generally, the shape of  $W^{[l]}$  is  $(n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]})$ .

Correct

Correct