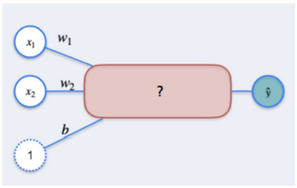
Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. Given the Single Layer Perceptron described in the lectures: 1 / 1 point



What should be replaced in the question mark?

- $w_1w_2 + x_1x_2 + b$
- $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b_1 + b_2$
- **(selected)** $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b$
- $w_1x_2 + w_2x_1 + b$

Correct
Correct! In a single layer perceptron, we evaluate a (weighted) linear combination of the inputs plus a constant term, which represents the ***bias***!

2. For a Regression using a Single Layer Perceptron, select all that apply: 1 / 1 point

- ☐ The Loss Function used is $L(y, \hat{y}) = -y\ln(\hat{y}) - (1-y)\ln(1-\hat{y})$.
- ☑ The Loss Function used is $L(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{2}(y-\hat{y})^2$.

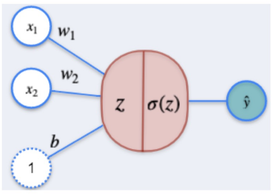
Correct
Correct! This is the mean squared error, usually used as a loss function for regression.

- ☑ To minimize the Loss Function, we consider $L(y, \hat{y})$ as a function of w_1, w_2 and b.

Correct
Correct! We see the Loss Function as a function of w_1, w_2 and b so we can perform Gradient Descent to find the optimal parameters that minimize it!

- ☐ To minimize the Loss Function, we consider $L(y, \hat{y})$ as a function of x_1 and x_2.

3. Consider the problem of Classification using a Single Layer Perceptron as discussed in the lectures. 1 / 1 point

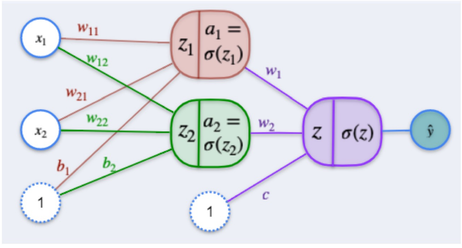


In the figure above, z and $\sigma(z)$ are, respectively:

- $z = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b$ and $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z-\hat{z})^2$
- $z = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ and $\sigma(z) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b$
- $z = x_1 + x_2 + b$ and $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z-\hat{z})^2$
- **(selected)** $z = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b$ and $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$

Correct
Correct! In this case, z is a linear combination of the inputs and $\sigma(z)$ is the sigmoid function, so it maps the result to a value between 0 and 1, thus the output can be interpreted as a probability.

4. In the 2,2,1 Neural Network described below 1 / 1 point



How many parameters must be tuned to minimize the Loss Function?

- 2
- 3
- 6
- **(selected)** 9

Correct
Correct! We have 2 inputs, which will generate 2 constant terms (b_1 and b_2), since the next layer has 2 neurons, each input must have 2 parameters, therefore the first layer has 2 + 2*2 = 6 parameters. The hidden layer, therefore, has three more parameters since there are 2 neurons. We also must add another constant term c. In total there are 9 parameters.

5. About Backpropagation, check all that apply: 1 / 1 point

- ☐ It is a way to obtain the input values for a given output of a neural network.
- ☑ It is a method to update the parameters of a neural network.

Correct
Correct! This is the method which a neural network updates its parameters.

- ☐ It is the same as gradient descent.
- ☑ It is a method that starts in the output layer and finishes in the input layer.

Correct
Correct! As the name suggests, the backpropagation method iteratively updates the neural network parameters from backwards.