



## Neural Network Basics

TOTAL POINTS 10

1. What does a neuron compute?

1 point

- ☐ A neuron computes the mean of all features before applying the output to an activation function
- ☐ A neuron computes a function  $g$  that scales the input  $x$  linearly ( $Wx + b$ )
- ☐ A neuron computes a linear function ( $z = Wx + b$ ) followed by an activation function
- ☐ A neuron computes an activation function followed by a linear function ( $z = Wx + b$ )

2. Which of these is the "Logistic Loss"?

1 point

- ☐  $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|$
- ☐  $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|^2$
- ☐  $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = \max(0, y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)})$
- ☐  $\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -(y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}))$



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Graded Quiz • 30 min

Due Mar 9, 3:59 AM EDT

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 point

- ☐ `x = img.reshape((32*32,3))`
- ☐ `x = img.reshape((1,32*32,*3))`
- ☐ `x = img.reshape((3,32*32))`
- ☐ `x = img.reshape((32*32*3,1))`

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

1 point

```
1 a = np.random.randn(2, 3) # a.shape = (2, 3)
2 b = np.random.randn(2, 1) # b.shape = (2, 1)
3 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 = (3, 2)`
- ☐ `c.shape = (2, 3)`
- ☐ `c.shape = (2, 1)`



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

1 point

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

What will be the shape of "c"?

- ☐ c.shape = (4,2)
- ☐ c.shape = (3, 3)
- ☐ The computation cannot happen because the sizes don't match. It's going to be "Error"!
- ☐ c.shape = (4, 3)

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

1 point

- ☐  $(m, 1)$
- ☐  $(n_x, m)$
- ☐  $(m, n_x)$
- ☐  $(1, m)$



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

1 point

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

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

What is the shape of `c`?

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

8. Consider the following code snippet:

1 point

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

How do you vectorize this?

- ☐ `c = a.T + b.T`
- ☐ `c = a + b.T`
- ☐ `c = a.T + b`
- ☐ `c = a + b`



9. Consider the following code:

1 point

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

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

- ☐ 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 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)
- ☐ This will multiply a 3x3 matrix a with a 3x1 vector, thus resulting in a 3x1 vector. That is, c.shape = (3,1).
- ☐ 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)

10. Consider the following computation graph.

1 point

