



Key concepts on Deep Neural Networks

Quiz, 10 questions

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1. What is the "cache" used for in our implementation of forward propagation and backward propagation?
- ☐ 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.
 - ☒ We use it to pass variables computed during forward propagation to the corresponding backward propagation step. It contains useful values for backward propagation to compute derivatives.
 - ☐ It is used to keep track of the hyperparameters that we are searching over, to speed up computation.

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2. Among the following, which ones are "hyperparameters"? (Check all that apply.)

- ☒ learning rate α
- ☐ weight matrices $W^{[l]}$
- ☒ number of layers L in the neural network
- ☐ bias vectors $b^{[l]}$
- ☒ size of the hidden layers $n^{[l]}$
- ☒ number of iterations
- ☐ activation values $a^{[l]}$

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3. Which of the following statements is true?

- ☒ The deeper layers of a neural network are typically computing more complex features of the input than the earlier layers.
- ☐ The earlier layers of a neural network are typically computing more complex features of the input than the deeper layers.

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4. 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 $l=1, 2, \dots, L$. True/False?

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

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5. Assume we store the values for $n^{[l]}$ in an array called layers, as follows: layer_dims = $[n_x, 4, 3, 2, 1]$. 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 for(i in range(1, len(layer_dims)/2)):
2     parameter['W' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], layers[i-1])) *
3     parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) * 0.01
```

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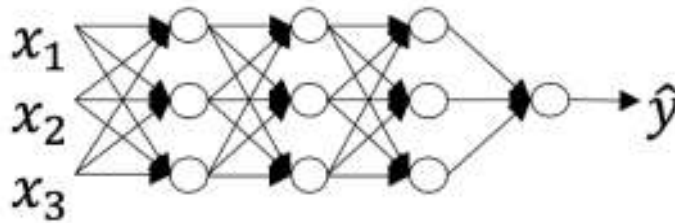
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6. Consider the following neural network.



How many layers does this network have?



The number of layers L is 4. The number of hidden layers is 3.



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.

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7. During forward propagation, in the forward function for a layer l you need to know what is the activation function in a layer (Sigmoid, tanh, ReLU, etc.). During backpropagation, the corresponding backward function also needs to know what is the activation function for layer l , since the gradient depends on it. True/False?



True



False

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8. There are certain functions with the following properties:

(i) To compute the function using a shallow network circuit, you will need a large network (where we measure size by the number of logic gates in the network), but (ii) To compute it using a deep network circuit, you need only an exponentially smaller network. True/False?



True

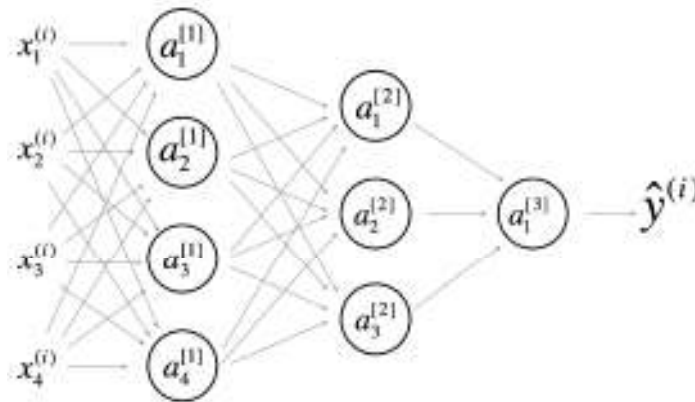


False



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9. Key concepts on Deep Neural Networks
Consider the following 2 hidden layer neural network:
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Which of the following statements are True? (Check all that apply).

- ☒ $W^{[1]}$ will have shape (4, 4)
- ☒ $b^{[1]}$ will have shape (4, 1)
- ☐ $W^{[1]}$ will have shape (3, 4)
- ☐ $b^{[1]}$ will have shape (3, 1)
- ☒ $W^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 4)
- ☐ $b^{[2]}$ will have shape (1, 1)
- ☐ $W^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 1)
- ☒ $b^{[2]}$ will have shape (3, 1)
- ☐ $W^{[3]}$ will have shape (3, 1)
- ☒ $b^{[3]}$ will have shape (1, 1)
- ☒ $W^{[3]}$ will have shape (1, 3)
- ☐ $b^{[3]}$ will have shape (3, 1)

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10. 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 ?

- ☐ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l]}, n^{[l+1]})$
- ☐ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l-1]}, n^{[l]})$
- ☐ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l+1]}, n^{[l]})$
- ☒ $W^{[l]}$ has shape $(n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]})$

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