

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?

- ☐ It is used to keep track of the hyperparameters that we are searching over, to speed up computation.
 - ☐ 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.
 - ☒ 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.
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2.

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

- ☒ number of layers L in the neural network
 - ☒ number of iterations
 - ☐ activation values $a^{[l]}$
 - ☒ size of the hidden layers $n^{[l]}$
 - ☐ weight matrices $W^{[l]}$
 - ☒ learning rate α
 - ☐ bias vectors $b^{[l]}$
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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])) * 0.01
3     parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) * 0.01
```
- ☐

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- ☐

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3     parameter['b' + str(i)] = np.random.randn(layers[i], 1) * 0.01
```
- ☐

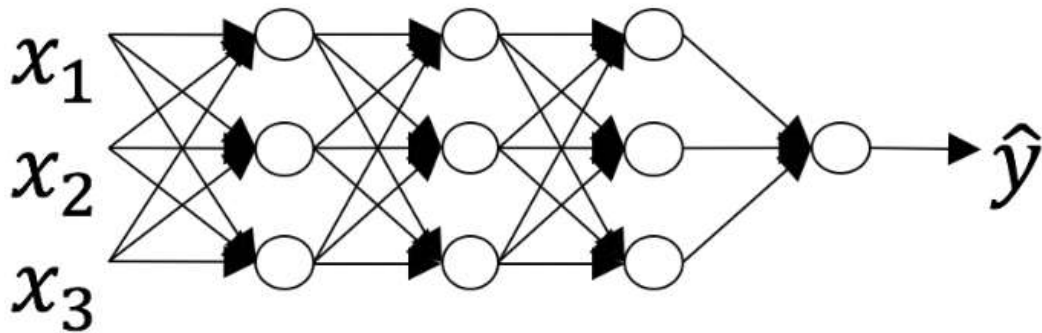
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```

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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

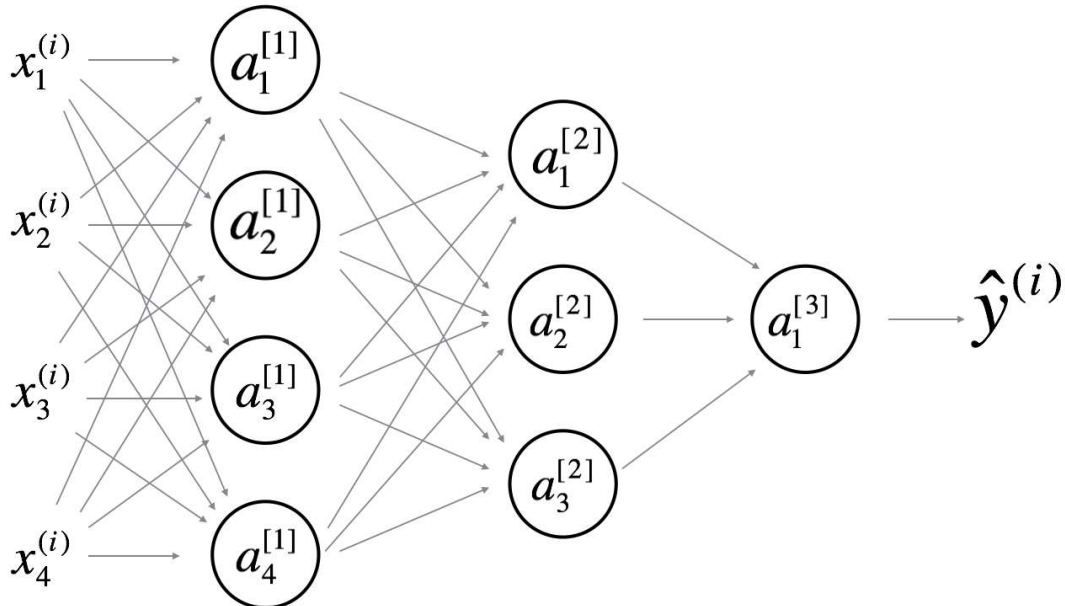
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9.

Consider the following 2 hidden layer neural network:



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)