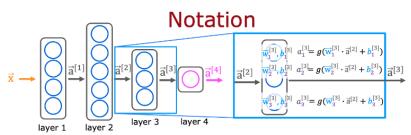
1.



$$a_j^{[l]} = g(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}}_j^{[l]} \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}^{[l-1]} + b_j^{[l]})$$

For a neural network, what is the expression for calculating the activation of the third neuron in layer 2? Note, this is different from the question that you saw in the lecture video.

$$\bigcirc \ a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_2^{[3]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[2]} + b_2^{[3]})$$

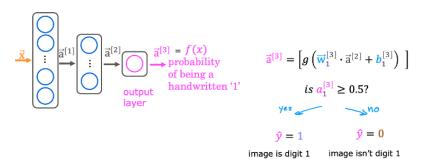
$$\bigcirc \ \ a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_3^{[2]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[2]} + b_3^{[2]})$$

$$igcirc a_3^{[2]} = g(ec{w}_3^{[2]} \cdot ec{a}^{[1]} + b_3^{[2]})$$

$$\bigcirc \ a_3^{[2]} = g(ec{w}_2^{[3]} \cdot ec{a}^{[1]} + b_2^{[3]})$$

Handwritten digit recognition

1 point



For the handwriting recognition task discussed in lecture, what is the output $a_1^{[3]}$?

- A vector of several numbers that take values between 0 and 1
- O The estimated probability that the input image is of a number 1, a number that ranges from 0 to 1.
- A number that is either exactly 0 or 1, comprising the network's prediction
- A vector of several numbers, each of which is either exactly 0 or 1

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I, **Shanshan Chu**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

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