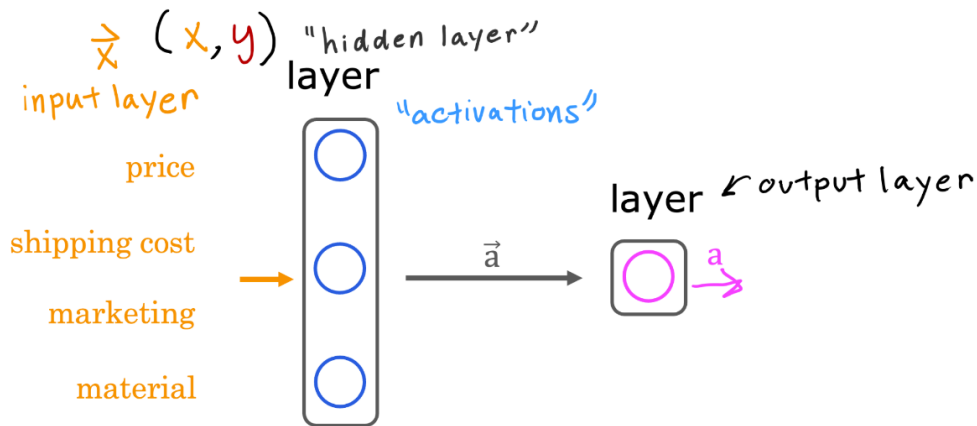


1.

1 point



Which of these are terms used to refer to components of an artificial neural network? (hint: three of these are correct)

- ☒ neurons
- ☒ layers
- ☐ axon
- ☒ activation function

2. True/False? Neural networks take inspiration from, but do not very accurately mimic, how neurons in a biological brain learn.

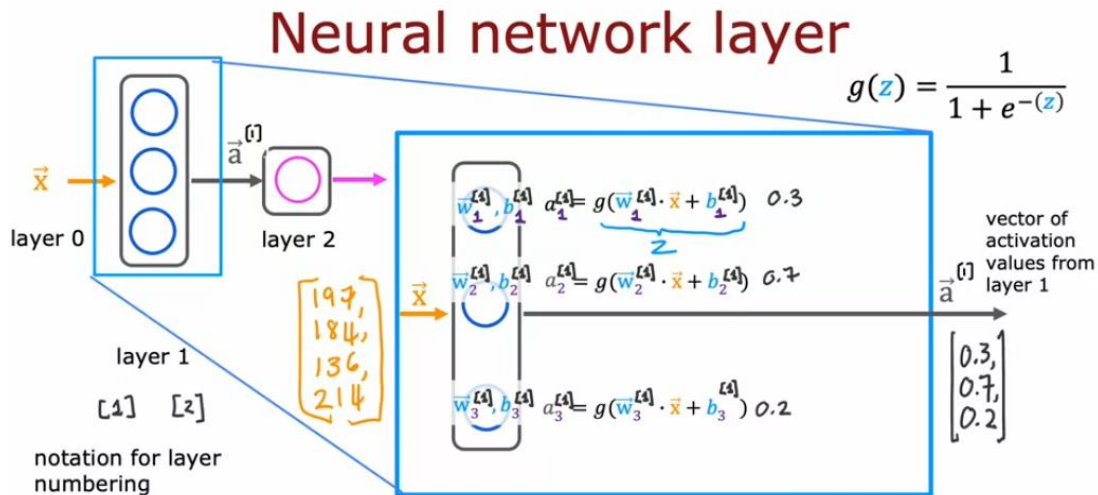
1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

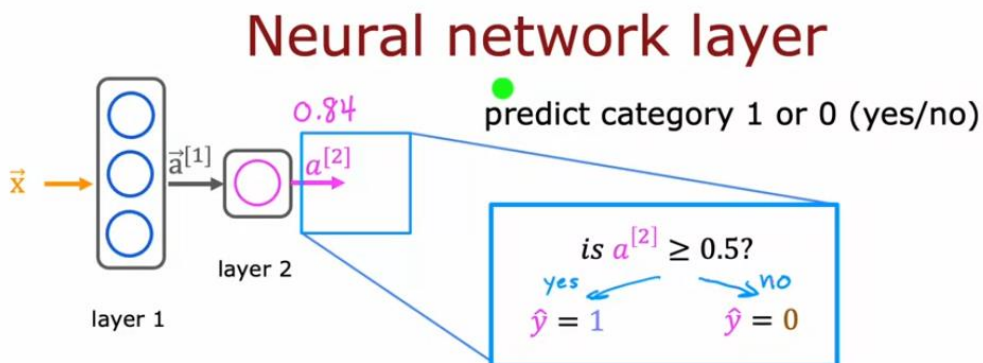
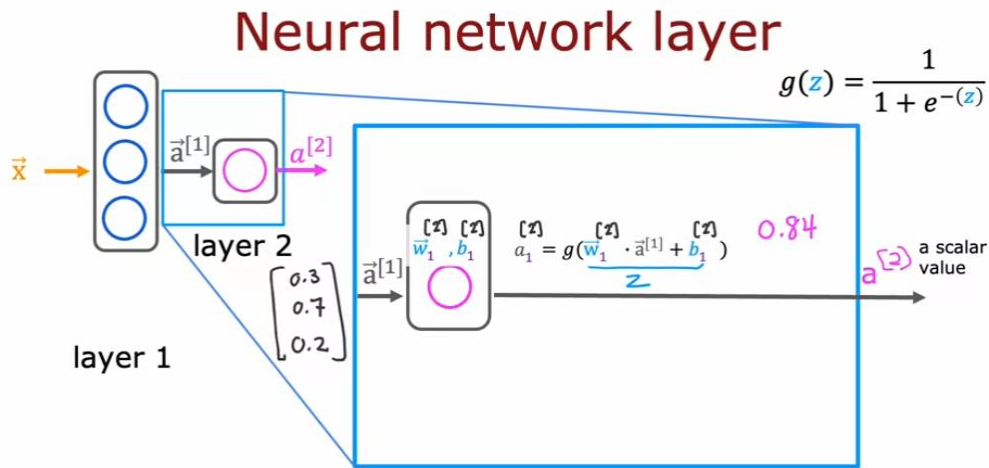
Coursera Honor Code [Learn more](#)

Windows'u Etkinleştir  
Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.

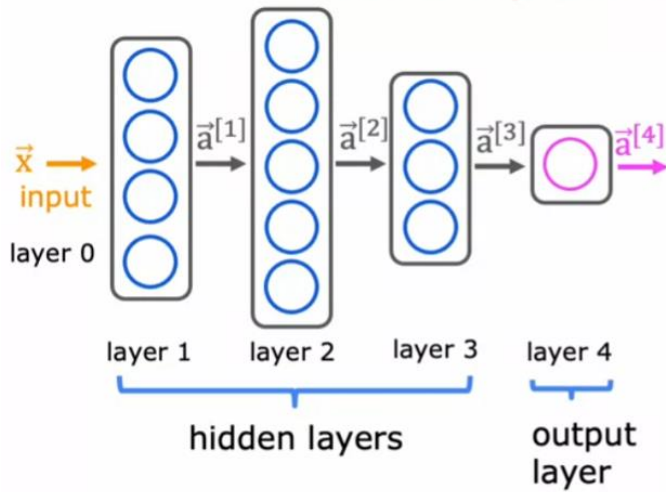
☒ I, **Şaban Kara**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.



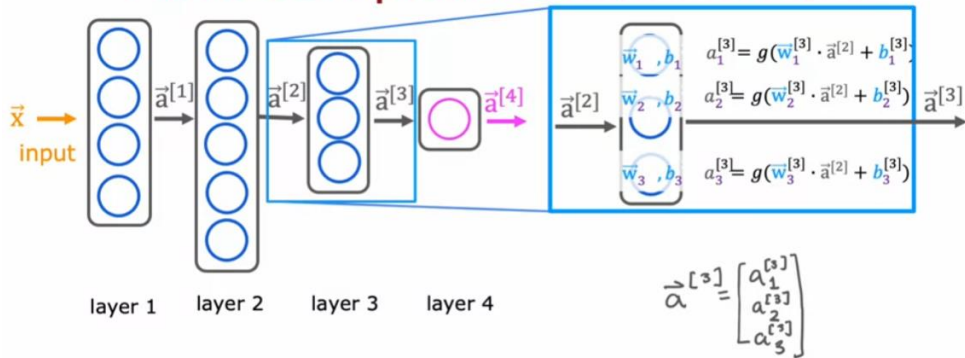
A üstü parantez sayı hangi katmana ait olduğunu gösterir.



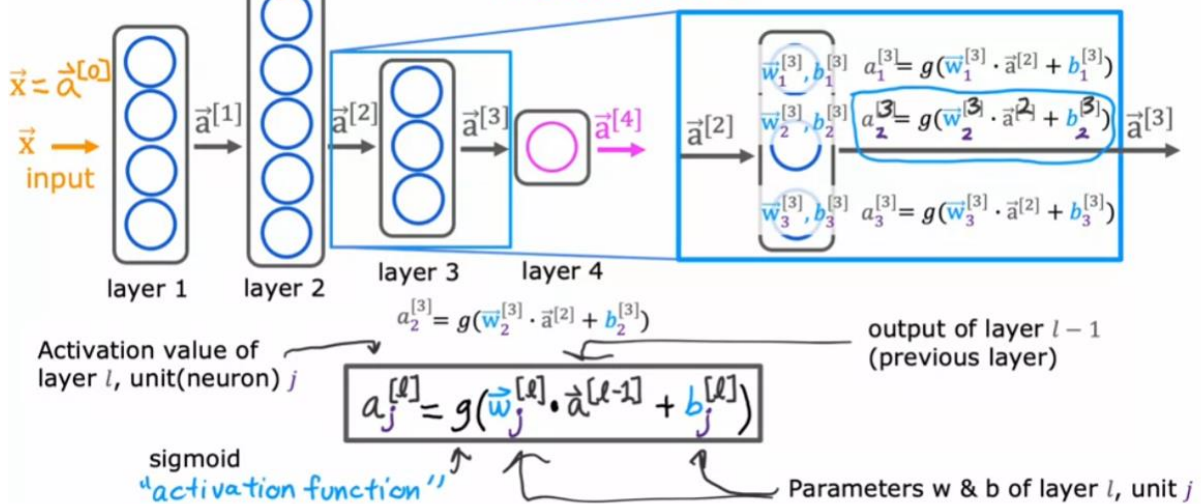
## More complex neural network



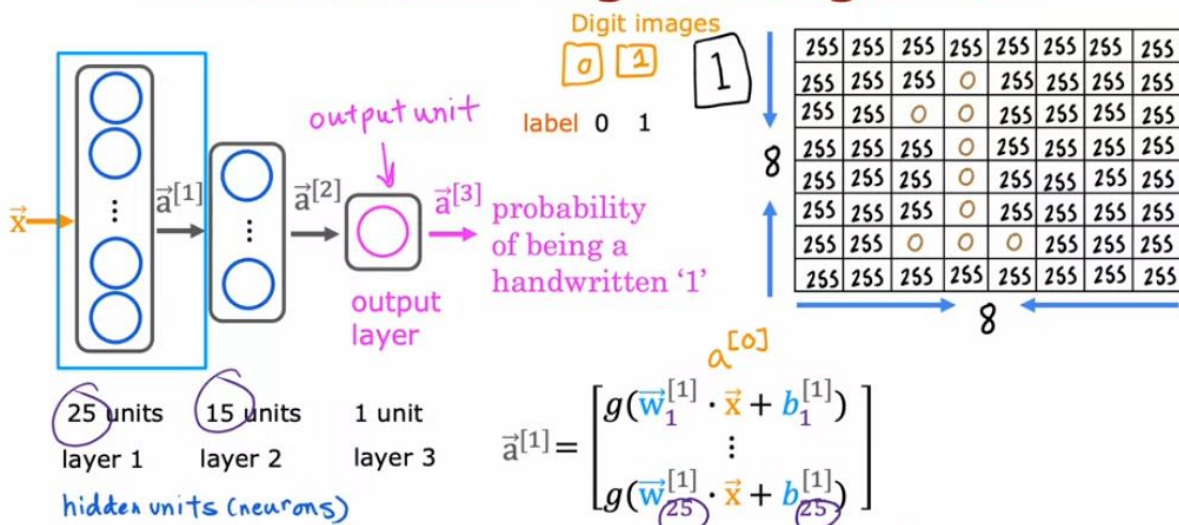
## More complex neural network



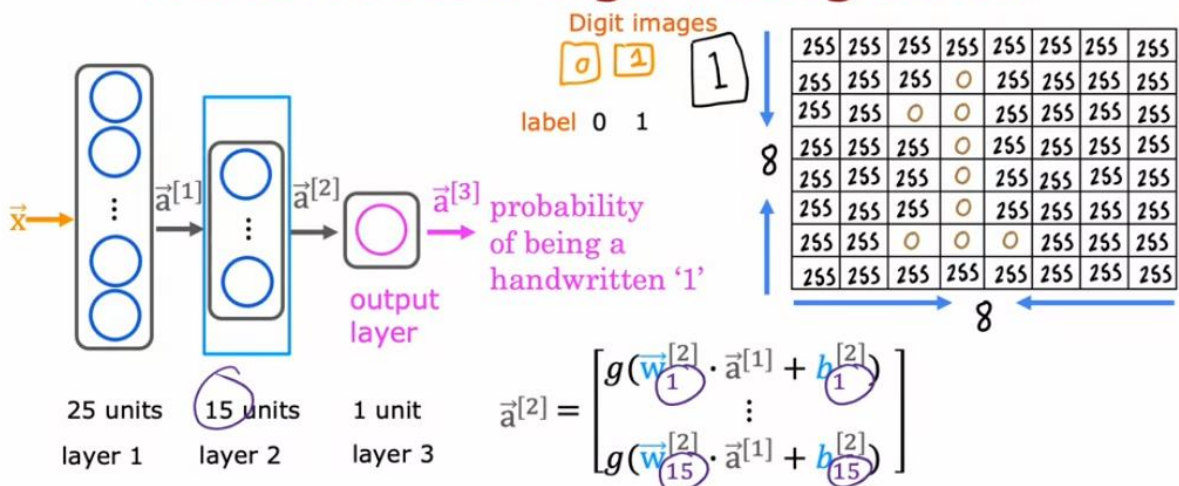
## Notation



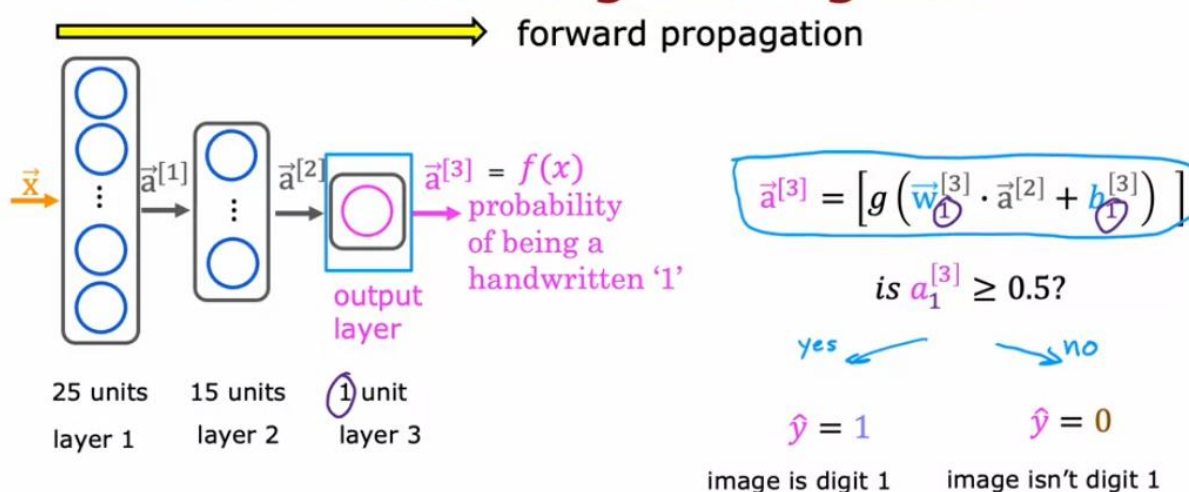
# Handwritten digit recognition



# Handwritten digit recognition

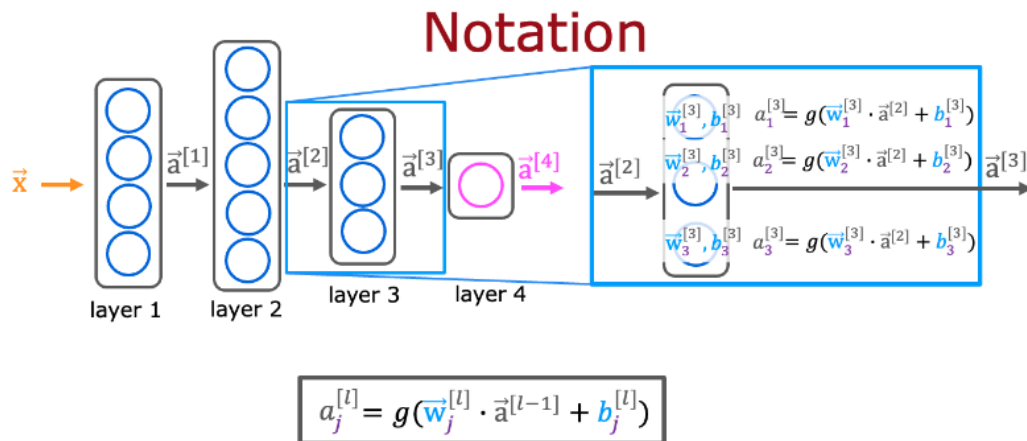


# Handwritten digit recognition



1.

1 point



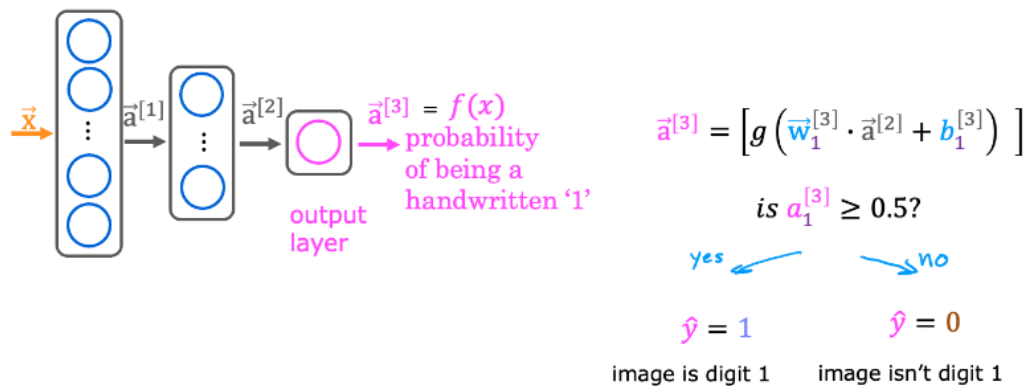
For a neural network, what is the expression for calculating the activation of the third neuron in layer 2? Note, this is different from the question that you saw in the lecture video.

- ☐  $a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_3^{[2]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[2]} + b_3^{[2]})$   
☒  $a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_3^{[2]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[1]} + b_3^{[2]})$   
☐  $a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_2^{[3]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[2]} + b_2^{[3]})$   
☐  $a_3^{[2]} = g(\vec{w}_2^{[3]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[1]} + b_2^{[3]})$

2.

1 point

## Handwritten digit recognition



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

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

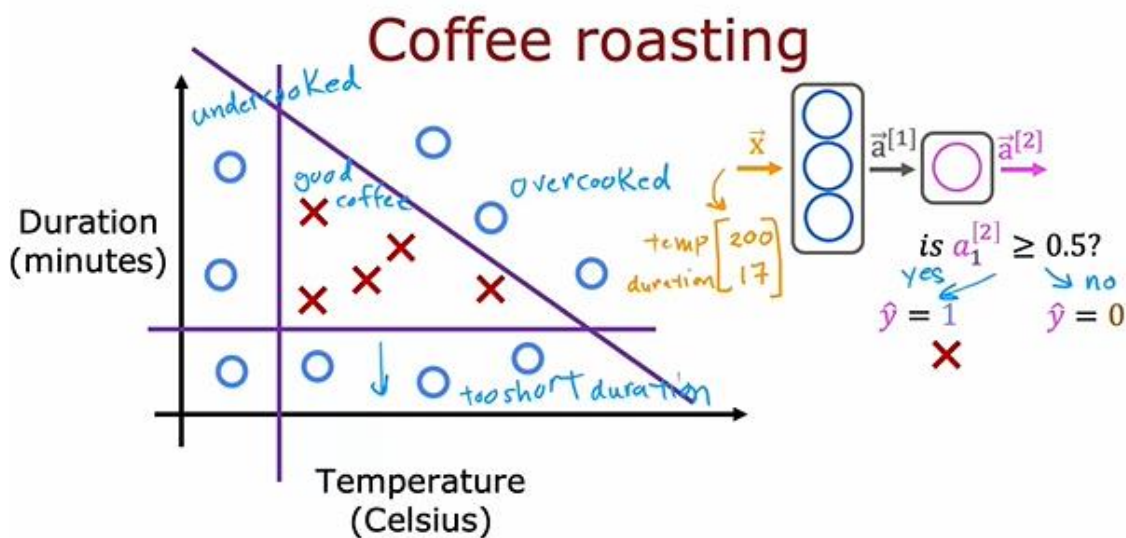
Coursera Honor Code [Learn more](#)



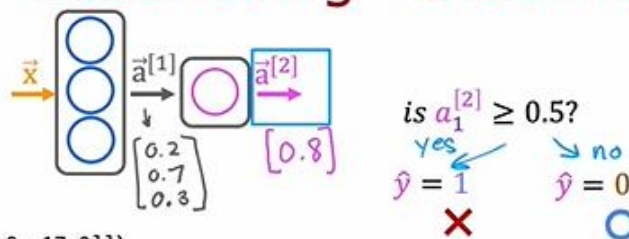
I, **Şaban Kara**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.



## Inference in Code



## Build the model using TensorFlow

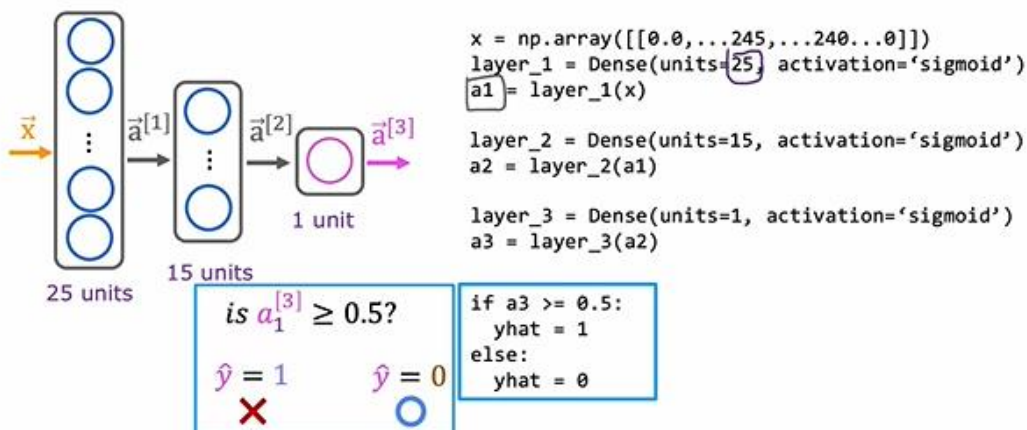


```
x = np.array([[200.0, 17.0]])
layer_1 = Dense(units=3, activation='sigmoid')
a1 = layer_1(x)
```

```
layer_2 = Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')
a2 = layer_2(a1)
```

```
if a2 >= 0.5:
    yhat = 1
else:
    yhat = 0
```

## Model for digit classification



```
x = np.array([[0.0, ..., 245, ..., 240, ..., 0]])
layer_1 = Dense(units=25, activation='sigmoid')
a1 = layer_1(x)
```

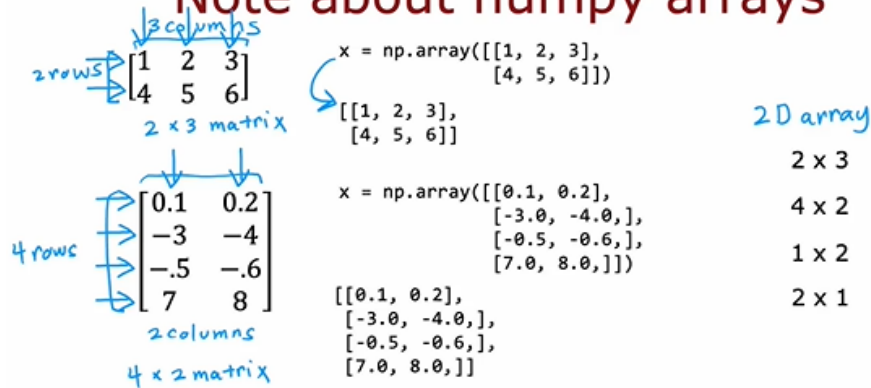
```
layer_2 = Dense(units=15, activation='sigmoid')
a2 = layer_2(a1)
```

```
layer_3 = Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')
a3 = layer_3(a2)
```

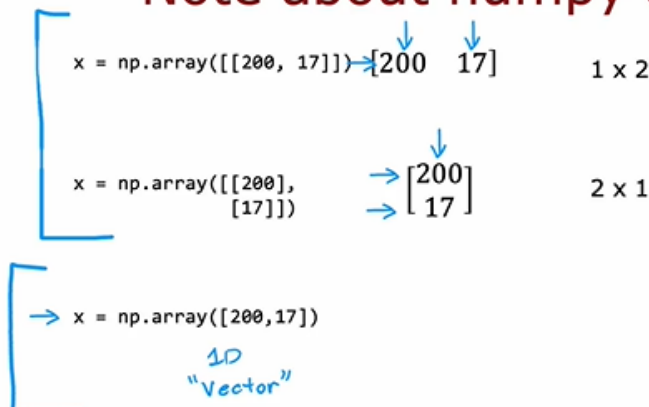
```
if a3 >= 0.5:
    yhat = 1
else:
    yhat = 0
```

# Data in Tensorflow

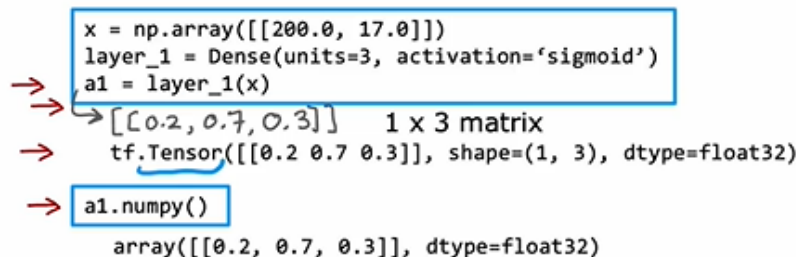
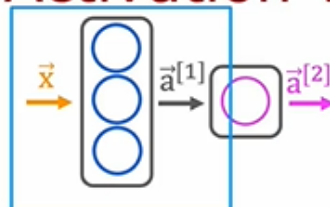
## Note about numpy arrays



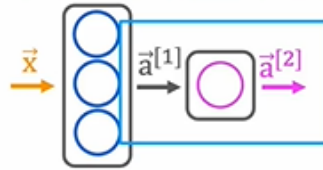
## Note about numpy arrays



## Activation vector



## Activation vector

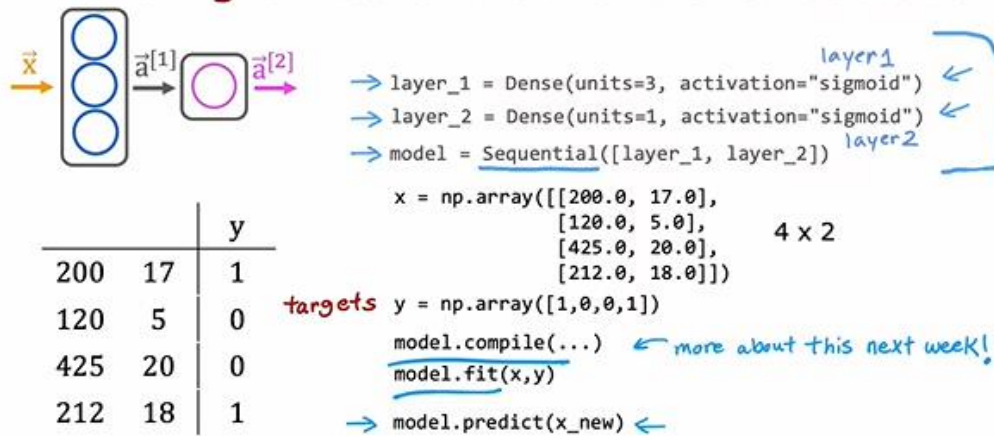


```
→ layer_2 = Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')  
→ a2 = layer_2(a1)  
    ↖ [0.8] ↗ 1 x 1  
→ tf.Tensor([[0.8]], shape=(1, 1), dtype=float32)  
→ a2.numpy()  
→ array([[0.8]], dtype=float32)
```

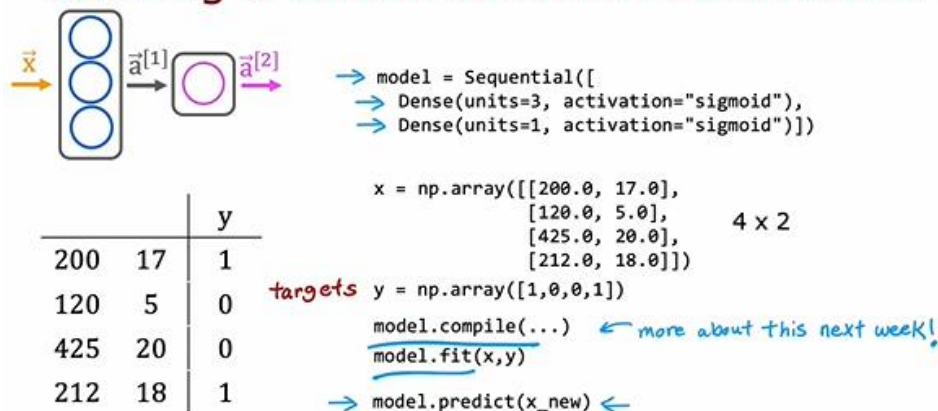


# Building a neural network

## Building a neural network architecture



## Building a neural network architecture



## Digit classification model

