## Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

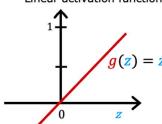
1.

## **Examples of Activation Functions**

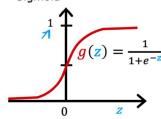
1/1 point

"No activation function" 
$$a_2^{[1]} = g(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{w}}_2^{[1]} \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}} + b_2^{[1]})$$

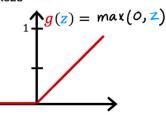
Linear activation function



Sigmoid



Rectified Linear Unit ReLU



Which of the following activation functions is the most common choice for the hidden layers of a neural network?

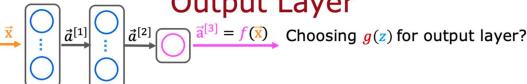
- Most hidden layers do not use any activation function
- O Sigmoid
- Linear
- ReLU (rectified linear unit)

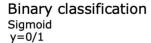
**⊘** Correct

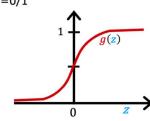
Yes! A ReLU is most often used because it is faster to train compared to the sigmoid. This is because the ReLU is only flat on one side (the left side) whereas the sigmoid goes flat (horizontal, slope approaching zero) on both sides of the curve.

2.

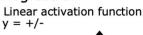


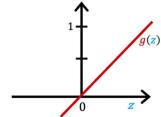




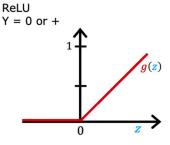


Regression





Regression



1/1 point

For the task of predicting housing prices, which activation functions could you choose for the output layer? Choose the 2 options that apply.	
✓ ReLU	
<ul> <li>Correct</li> <li>Yes! ReLU outputs values 0 or greater, and housing prices are positive values.</li> </ul>	
✓ linear	
Correct Yes! A linear activation function can be used for a regression task where the output can be both negative and positive, but it's also possible to use it for a task where the output is 0 or greater (like with house prices).	
☐ Sigmoid	
3. True/False? A neural network with many layers but no activation function (in the hidden layers) is not effective; that's why we should instead use the linear activation function in every hidden layer.	1 / 1 point
○ True	
False	
<ul> <li>Correct</li> <li>Yes! A neural network with many layers but no activation function is not effective. A linear activation is the same as "no activation function".</li> </ul>	