

1. What is the primary advantage of using a linear activation function in neural networks?

- a) Non-linearity
- b) Simplicity
- c) Gradient stability
- d) Efficient computation

Answer: c) Gradient stability

Explanation: Linear activation functions maintain a constant gradient throughout, which helps in stabilizing the gradient during training, preventing the vanishing or exploding gradient problem.

2. Which activation function is commonly used in the output layer of binary classification problems?

- a) Sigmoid
- b) ReLU
- c) Tanh
- d) Softmax

Answer: a) Sigmoid

Explanation: Sigmoid activation function squashes the output to a range between 0 and 1, making it suitable for binary classification where the output needs to be interpreted as probabilities.

3. What role do weights and biases play in a neural network?

- a) They determine the size of the network
- b) They define the activation function
- c) They control the flow of information and adjust the output of each neuron

d) They are used for data normalization

Answer: c) They control the flow of information and adjust the output of each neuron

Explanation: Weights and biases are parameters of the neural network that control the strength of connections between neurons and introduce flexibility in the output of each neuron.

4. Which loss function is commonly used in regression tasks?

- a) Cross-entropy loss
- b) Mean Absolute Error (MAE)
- c) Hinge loss
- d) Log loss

Answer: b) Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

Explanation: MAE is commonly used for regression tasks as it calculates the absolute difference between the predicted values and the actual values.

5. What is the purpose of gradient descent in neural network training?

- a) To maximize the loss function
- b) To minimize the loss function
- c) To randomize the weights
- d) To initialize the biases

Answer: b) To minimize the loss function

Explanation: Gradient descent is an optimization algorithm used to minimize the loss function by adjusting the parameters (weights and biases) of the neural network.

6. Which term refers to a neural network architecture consisting of multiple layers of

neurons?

- a) Single-layer network
- b) Dual-layer network
- c) Multilayer network
- d) Complex network

Answer: c) Multilayer network

Explanation: A multilayer network consists of multiple layers of neurons, including input, hidden, and output layers.

7. What is the primary purpose of backpropagation in neural networks?

- a) Initialization of weights
- b) Training the network by adjusting weights based on the error
- c) Generating random data for training
- d) Testing the network performance

Answer: b) Training the network by adjusting weights based on the error

Explanation: Backpropagation is an algorithm used for training neural networks by calculating the gradient of the loss function with respect to the weights and biases, and then adjusting them accordingly to minimize the error.

8. What problem does weight initialization aim to address in neural networks?

- a) Overfitting
- b) Underfitting
- c) Unstable gradient
- d) Vanishing gradient

Answer: c) Unstable gradient

Explanation: Weight initialization aims to address the problem of unstable gradients by setting initial weights appropriately, ensuring stable convergence during training.

9. Which technique is used to prevent the unstable gradient problem in deep neural networks?

- a) Autoencoders
- b) Batch normalization
- c) Dropout
- d) L1 regularization

Answer: b) Batch normalization

Explanation: Batch normalization normalizes the activations of each layer across the mini-batch, reducing the internal covariate shift and alleviating the unstable gradient problem.

10. What is the purpose of dropout in neural network training?

- a) To decrease model complexity
- b) To increase overfitting
- c) To regularize the network by randomly dropping neurons during training
- d) To adjust learning rate dynamically

Answer: c) To regularize the network by randomly dropping neurons during training

Explanation: Dropout is a regularization technique used during training to prevent overfitting by randomly dropping a fraction of neurons during each iteration.

11. Which type of regularization adds a penalty equivalent to the absolute value of the magnitude of coefficients?

- a) L1 regularization
- b) L2 regularization
- c) Dropout regularization
- d) Batch normalization

Answer: a) L1 regularization

Explanation: L1 regularization adds a penalty to the cost function equivalent to the sum of the absolute values of the weights, encouraging sparsity in the model.

12. Which optimization technique incorporates the past gradients to update the parameters of the model?

- a) Momentum
- b) AdaGrad
- c) RMSProp
- d) Adam

Answer: a) Momentum

Explanation: Momentum optimization incorporates past gradients to update the parameters, which helps accelerate convergence, especially in the presence of high curvature or noisy gradients.

13. What is the process of adjusting hyperparameters to optimize the performance of a neural network called?

- a) Gradient descent
- b) Backpropagation
- c) Regularization
- d) Hyperparameter tuning

Answer: d) Hyperparameter tuning

Explanation: Hyperparameter tuning involves adjusting the hyperparameters of a neural network, such as learning rate, batch size, and activation functions, to optimize its performance on the validation set.

14. Which technique is commonly used for dimensionality reduction and unsupervised learning tasks in neural networks?

- a) Batch normalization
- b) Dropout
- c) Autoencoders
- d) L2 regularization

Answer: c) Autoencoders

Explanation: Autoencoders are neural networks trained to reconstruct input data, often used for dimensionality reduction and unsupervised learning tasks.

15. What problem does batch normalization aim to alleviate in neural networks?

- a) Overfitting
- b) Underfitting
- c) Unstable gradient
- d) Vanishing gradient

Answer: c) Unstable gradient

Explanation: Batch normalization alleviates the problem of unstable gradients by normalizing the activations of each layer across the mini-batch, reducing internal covariate shift.

16. Which regularization technique penalizes the square of the magnitude of coefficients?

- a) L1 regularization
- b) L2 regularization
- c) Dropout regularization
- d) Batch normalization

Answer: b) L2 regularization

Explanation: L2 regularization adds a penalty to the cost function equivalent to the sum of the squares of the weights, promoting smaller weights and preventing overfitting.

17. Which method adjusts the learning rate based on the magnitudes of past gradients for each parameter?

- a) Momentum
- b) AdaGrad
- c) RMSProp
- d) Adam

Answer: b) AdaGrad

Explanation: AdaGrad adapts the learning rate for each parameter by dividing it by the square root of the sum of the squared past gradients, allowing for larger updates for infrequent parameters and smaller updates for frequent parameters.

18. Which technique randomly sets a fraction of input units to zero during training to prevent overfitting?

- a) Batch normalization
- b) Dropout
- c) L1 regularization
- d) L2 regularization

Answer: b) Dropout

Explanation: Dropout randomly sets a fraction of input units to zero during training to prevent complex co-adaptations of neurons and reduce overfitting.

\*\*19. Which activation function is preferred for overcoming the vanishing gradient problem

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- a) Sigmoid
- b) ReLU
- c) Tanh
- d) Leaky ReLU

Answer: d) Leaky ReLU

Explanation: Leaky ReLU allows a small gradient when the unit is not active, helping to mitigate the vanishing gradient problem, which can occur with traditional ReLU activation functions.

20. Which technique is used to avoid overfitting by training multiple models and combining their predictions?

- a) Ensemble learning
- b) Reinforcement learning
- c) Transfer learning
- d) Curriculum learning

Answer: a) Ensemble learning

Explanation: Ensemble learning combines predictions from multiple models to produce a final prediction, helping to reduce overfitting and improve generalization.



21. Which optimization technique uses a separate learning rate for each parameter and adapts the learning rates during training?

- a) Momentum
- b) AdaGrad
- c) RMSProp
- d) Adam

Answer: d) Adam

Explanation: Adam (Adaptive Moment Estimation) optimizes the learning rate for each parameter individually and adapts the learning rates during training based on the first and second moments of the gradients.

22. Which type of regularization adds a penalty equivalent to the square of the magnitude of coefficients?

- a) L1 regularization
- b) L2 regularization
- c) Dropout regularization
- d) Batch normalization

Answer: b) L2 regularization

Explanation: L2 regularization adds a penalty to the cost function equivalent to the sum of the squares of the weights, promoting smaller weights and preventing overfitting.

23. Which technique scales the activations of each layer to have zero mean and unit variance?

- a) Batch normalization
- b) Dropout

- c) L1 regularization
- d) L2 regularization

Answer: a) Batch normalization

Explanation: Batch normalization scales the activations of each layer to have zero mean and unit variance, reducing internal covariate shift and stabilizing training.

24. Which type of activation function introduces non-linearity by allowing a small gradient when the unit is not active?

- a) Sigmoid
- b) ReLU
- c) Tanh
- d) Leaky ReLU

Answer: d) Leaky ReLU

Explanation: Leaky ReLU introduces non-linearity by allowing a small gradient when the unit is not active, which helps mitigate the vanishing gradient problem.

25. Which technique adjusts the learning rate based on the magnitude and sign of past gradients for each parameter?

- a) Momentum
- b) AdaGrad
- c) RMSProp
- d) Adam

Answer: c) RMSProp

Explanation: RMSProp (Root Mean Square Propagation) adjusts the learning rate for each

parameter based on the magnitudes and signs of past gradients, allowing for adaptive learning rates during training.

26. Which type of regularization encourages sparsity in the model by adding a penalty equivalent to the absolute value of the magnitude of coefficients?

- a) L1 regularization
- b) L2 regularization
- c) Dropout regularization
- d) Batch normalization

Answer: a) L1 regularization

Explanation: L1 regularization adds a penalty to the cost function equivalent to the sum of the absolute values of the weights, promoting sparsity in the model.

27. Which optimization technique uses past gradients to update parameters and accelerates convergence, especially in the presence of high curvature or noisy gradients?

- a) Momentum
- b) AdaGrad
- c) RMSProp
- d) Adam

Answer: a) Momentum

Explanation: Momentum optimization uses past gradients to update parameters, helping accelerate convergence, especially in the presence of high curvature or noisy gradients.

28. Which technique aims to prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of input units to zero during training?

- a) Batch normalization
- b) Dropout
- c) L1 regularization
- d) L2 regularization

Answer: b) Dropout

Explanation: Dropout aims to prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of input units to zero during training, preventing complex co-adaptations of neurons.

29. Which activation function is commonly used in the hidden layers of deep neural networks?

- a) Sigmoid
- b) ReLU
- c) Tanh
- d) Softmax

Answer: b) ReLU

Explanation: ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) is commonly used in the hidden layers of deep neural networks due to its simplicity and effectiveness in addressing the vanishing gradient problem.

30. Which technique adjusts the learning rate based on the magnitude of past gradients for each parameter and accelerates learning for infrequent parameters?

- a) Momentum
- b) AdaGrad
- c) RMSProp
- d) Adam

Answer: b) AdaGrad

Explanation: AdaGrad adjusts the learning rate for each parameter based on the magnitude of past gradients, allowing for larger updates for infrequent parameters and smaller updates for frequent parameters, which accelerates learning.

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