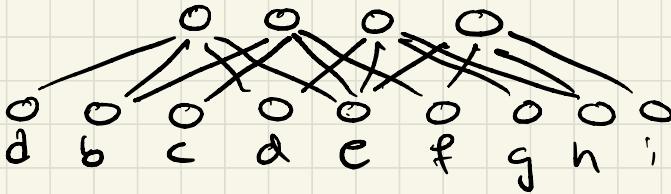


## Exercise 9

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1.



$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & 0 & w_{21} & w_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & w_{11} & w_{12} & 0 & w_{21} & w_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & w_{11} & w_{12} & 0 & w_{21} & w_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & w_{11} & w_{12} & 0 & w_{21} & w_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Columns: [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h] Rows: 4 output neurons

2.

$$f(x, y) := I_{x,y} \quad g(p, q) := \begin{cases} w_{x-p, y-q}, & 1 \leq p, q \leq M \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f * g)(i, j) &= \sum_x \sum_y I_{x,y} g(i-x, j-y) \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y I_{x,y} w_{i-(x), j-(y)} \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y I_{x,y} w_{x-i+1, y-j+1} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $w_{m,n}$  is non-zero only for  $m, n \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ , this reduces to

$$(f * g)(i, j) = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^M I_{i+m-1, j+n-1} w_{m,n} = z_{i,j}$$

So with  $f = I$  and  $g$  defined above, we have  $z_{i,j} = h(i, j) = (f * g)(i, j)$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}h_1 &= 2 + 0 + 2 + 0 = 4 \\h_2 &= 3 + 1 + 3 + 1 = 8 \\h_3 &= 0 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 2 \\h_4 &= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4\end{aligned}$$

Calculated by  
using dot product.

final outputs are  $(4 + 8 + 2 + 4)$ .