

# CSE616

## Assignment 2

Abdullah Aml, 2101398

### Question1

- **Without bias:** W of size = (750000 x 100)
- **With bias:** W of size = (750001 x 100)

### Question2

Filter sizes =  $10 \times 5 \times 5 = 250$

### Question3

- First Image: vertical edge filter:

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

- Second Image: horizontal edge filter:

1	1	1
0	0	0
-1	-1	-1

### Question4 (not a clear answer)

The second momentum (exponential moving average) will tend too use old second momentum therefore conserves the old direction.

## Question5

$$mean = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m z^{(m)}$$

$$var = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m (z^{(m)} - mean)^2$$

$$\hat{Z}^{(i)} = \frac{z^{(i)} - mean}{\sqrt{var + \epsilon}} \quad \epsilon \text{ avoid dividing by zero}$$

$$y^{(i)} = \gamma \hat{Z}^{(i)} + \beta; \gamma, \beta: \text{are learnable parameters}$$

we use batch-normalization to:

- Improves gradient flow through the network
- Allows higher learning rates
- Reduces the strong dependence on initialization
- Acts as a form of regularization

## Question6

We have:

input image (256x256x3) → 10 @ (3x3x3) filters, stride=1 → pooling (3x3), stride=2

$$256 \times 256 \times 3 \rightarrow (256 - 3 + 1) \times (256 - 3 + 1) \rightarrow (254 - 3 + 1)/2 \times (254 - 3 + 1)/2$$

$$256 \times 256 \times 3 \rightarrow (254) \times (254) \rightarrow 126 \times 126$$

receptive field size = 126x126

## Question7

Output size = 128 x ceil(((128-7+(2x3)+1)/2) x ceil(((128-7+(2x3)+1)/2)

$$= 128 \times (64 \times 64)$$

## Question9

- Much more number of parameters:
  - more computaion time
- does not have local receptive field if the object position is moved within the image the FCNN will not be able to classify the image

## Question10

	4	1	-1	3	
1	-2				
	1	-2			
		1	-2		
			1	-2	
				1	-2

	$4x-2$	$4x1 + 1x-2$	$1x1 + -1 x -2$	$-1 x 1 + 3 x -2$	$1 x 3$
--	--------	--------------	-----------------	-------------------	---------

output	-8	2	3	-7	3
--------	----	---	---	----	---

## Question11

Decreasing learning rate

## Question12

- It preserves local receptive field
- due to shared weights
- it is translation invariant

## Question13

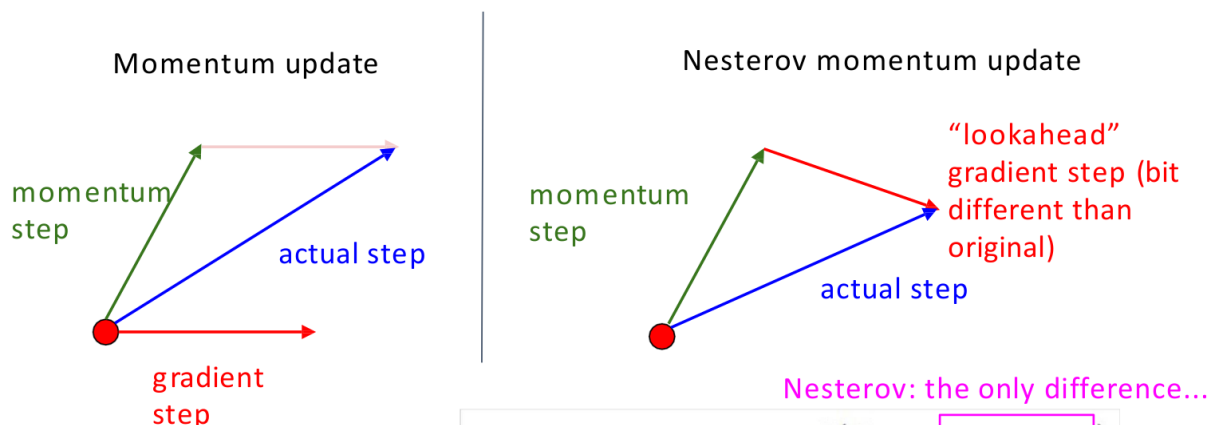
- **In train:** we multiply weights matrix by a matrix with ones and zeros to turnoff some weights with p.

- **In test:** we multiply the output of the weights by p.

## Question14

Nesterov conserves more the direction of the old gradient because it multiplies by learning rate before adding to v

picture from slide:



## Question15

$grad = grad + dx^2$ ;  $dx$  is the gradient of SGD

$$lr_{new} = \frac{lr}{\sqrt{grad + \epsilon}}$$