Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

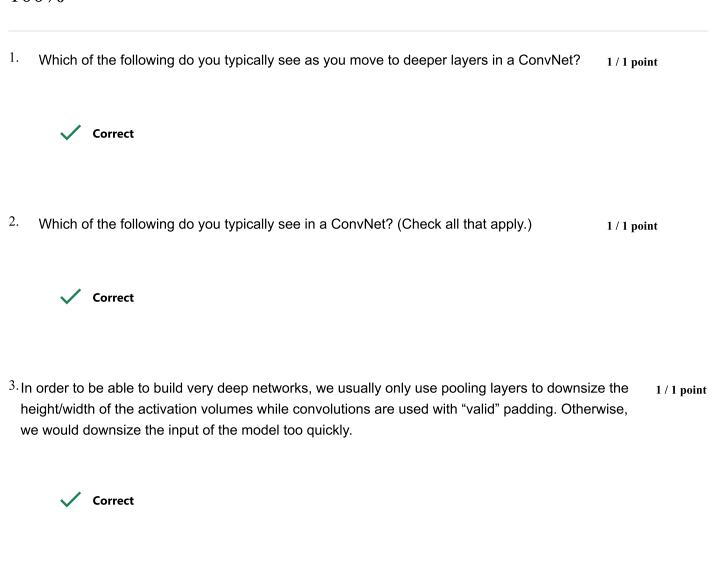
Keep Learning

 $\frac{\text{grade}}{100\%}$

Deep convolutional models

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%



4. Training a deeper network (for example, adding additional layers to the network) allows the network to fit more complex functions and thus almost always results in lower training error. For this question, assume we're referring to "plain" networks.

5.	The following equation captures the computation in a ResNet block. What goes into the two	1 / 1 point
	blanks above?	

$$a^{[l+2]} = g(W^{[l+2]}g(W^{[l+1]}a^{[l]} + b^{[l+1]}) + b^{l+2} + \underline{\qquad}) + \underline{\qquad}$$

✓ Correct

8. Suppose you have an input volume of dimension
$$n_H \times n_W \times n_C$$
. Which of the following statements you agree with? (Assume that "1x1 convolutional layer" below always uses a stride of 1 and no padding.)

9. Which ones of the following statements on Inception Networks are true? (Check all that apply.)

10. Which of the following are common reasons for using open-source implementations of ConvNets 1 / 1 point (both the model and/or weights)? Check all that apply.

✓ Correct