Q1. a) Denote filtersize = kxk, stride = S, current receptive field size=nxr, clistance (stride) between 2 adjacent features = j.

> . We have the receptive field size of the output feature map is equal to the area covered by kinput features (k-1)xjin, plus the extra area covered by the receptive field of the input feature on the border, Also, the stride of output receptive field is equal to the stride in the input map times the number of input features that got "jumped over" when applying the convolution.

Thus, we have " ) jout = Jin x S ( Pout = hin + (K-1) jin.

For the input image (the actual input to the network), r=1, j=1

fooling operation acts like a convolution given a different stride s' and filter size k'. The above expression still holds.

j'out = jout x s', r'out = rout + (K'-1) jout

c) VGG 16 architecture: Input > 2 conv3-64 -> maxpools-> 2 conv-128 -> maxpool2 -> 3 conv-256 -> maxpord3 -> 3 conv-5/2 -> maxporl4> 3 conv-5/2 -> maxporl5 -> FC-4096 -> FC-4096 -> FC-1000 -> 50ftmax. Also, K=3,5=1, K'=2,5'=2

Applying the derived expression we have:

jo=1, ro=|(input).->j=jos=1, r=ro+(K-1)jo=1+2=3; jz=js=1, rz=r+(K-1)j=3+2=5(wnv34) -> j3=j2s'=2, r3=r2+(k'-1)jz=5+1=6 (maxpools)-> j4=j35=2, r4=r3+(k-1)j3=l0; j5=2, r5=14; 100nv-128) → j6=4, r6=16 (maxpwl2) → j7=4, r7=24; j8=4, r8=32; j9=4, r9=40; (wnv3-256) → jio=8, 1 rio=44 (maxpux)3) → jii=8, rii=60; jix=8, riz=76; jis=8, ris=92 (conv3-56)->ji4=16, ri4=100 (maxpuol4) -> ji5=16, ris=13d; jib =16, ri6 =164; ji7 = 16, ri7 = 196 (comv3-5D) -> jis = 32, ris = 212 (maxpoul 5) -> FC-50 the receptive field of VGG16 right before the first fully connected layer has a size of 212×212, and stride 32.