

Deep convolutional models

Total points 10

Question 1

Which of the following do you typically see as you move to deeper layers in a ConvNet?

☐ n_H and n_W decreases, while n_C also decreases

☐ n_H and n_W increases, while n_C decreases

☐ n_H and n_W increases, while n_C also increases

☒ n_H and n_W decrease, while n_C increases

Question 2

Which of the following do you typically see in a ConvNet? (Check all that apply.)

☒ Multiple CONV layers followed by a POOL layer

☐ Multiple POOL layers followed by a CONV layer

☒ FC layers in the last few layers

☐ FC layers in the first few layers

Question 3

In order to be able to build very deep networks, we usually only use pooling layers to downsize the height/width of the activation volumes while convolutions are used with “valid” padding. Otherwise, we would downsize the input of the model too quickly.

☐ True

☒ False

Question 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.

True

False

Question 5

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

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

0 and $z^{[l+1]}$, respectively

$a^{[l]}$ and 0, respectively

0 and $a^{[l]}$, respectively

$z^{[l]}$ and $a^{[l]}$, respectively

Question 6

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

A ResNet with L layers would have on the order of $L^2L^{2L^2}$ skip connections in total.

Using a skip-connection helps the gradient to backpropagate and thus helps you to train deeper networks

The skip-connection makes it easy for the network to learn an identity mapping between the input and the output within the ResNet block.

The skip-connections compute a complex non-linear function of the input to pass to a deeper layer in the network.

Question 7

Suppose you have an input volume of dimension $64 \times 64 \times 16$. How many parameters would a single 1×1 convolutional filter have (including the bias)?

1

17

2

4097

Question 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 “ 1×1 convolutional layer” below always uses a stride of 1 and no padding.)

You can use a 1×1 convolutional layer to reduce n_C but not n_H , n_W .

You can use a pooling layer to reduce n_H , n_W , and n_C .

You can use a 1×1 convolutional layer to reduce n_H , n_W , and n_C .

You can use a pooling layer to reduce n_H , n_W , but not n_C .

Question 9

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

Making an inception network deeper (by stacking more inception blocks together) should not hurt training set performance.

A single inception block allows the network to use a combination of 1×1 , 3×3 , 5×5 convolutions and pooling.

Inception networks incorporates a variety of network architectures (similar to dropout, which randomly chooses a network architecture on each step) and thus has a similar regularizing effect as dropout.

Inception blocks usually use 1x1 convolutions to reduce the input data volume's size before applying 3x3 and 5x5 convolutions.

Question 10

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

A model trained for one computer vision task can usually be used to perform data augmentation even for a different computer vision task.

Parameters trained for one computer vision task are often useful as pretraining for other computer vision tasks.

It is a convenient way to get working an implementation of a complex ConvNet architecture.

The same techniques for winning computer vision competitions, such as using multiple crops at test time, are widely used in practical deployments (or production system deployments) of ConvNets.