

The basics of ConvNets

Quiz, 10 questions

10/10 points (100%)



Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item



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point

1.

What do you think applying this filter to a grayscale image will do?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



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point

2.

Suppose your input is a 300 by 300 color (RGB) image, and you are not using a convolutional network. If the first hidden layer has 100 neurons, each one fully connected to the input, how many parameters does this hidden layer have (including the bias parameters)?



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point

3.

Suppose your input is a 300 by 300 color (RGB) image, and you use a convolutional layer with 100 filters that are each 5x5. How many parameters does this hidden layer have (including the bias parameters)?



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point

4. The basics of ConvNets

You have an input volume that is $63 \times 63 \times 16$, and convolve it with 32 filters that are each 7×7 using a stride of 2 and no padding. What is the output volume?

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5.

You have an input volume that is $15 \times 15 \times 8$, and pad it using "pad=2." What is the dimension of the resulting volume (after padding)?



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point

6.

You have an input volume that is $63 \times 63 \times 16$, and convolve it with 32 filters that are each 7×7 , and stride of 1. You want to use a "same" convolution. What is the padding?



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point

7.

You have an input volume that is $32 \times 32 \times 16$, and apply max pooling with a stride of 2 and a filter size of 2. What is the output volume?



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point

8.

Because pooling layers do not have parameters, they do not affect the backpropagation (derivatives) calculation.



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point

9. The basics of ConvNets

In lecture we talked about “parameter sharing” as a benefit of using convolutional networks. Which of the following statements about parameter sharing in ConvNets are true? (Check all that apply.)

10/10 points (100%)



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point

10.

In lecture we talked about “sparsity of connections” as a benefit of using convolutional layers. What does this mean?

