CV ASSIGNMENT 6

Q1) trainable parameters can be trained while non trainable cannot be trained.

Q2) dropout layer can be fitted after batch normalisation or after output from activation function.

Q5) initial learning rate should not be very high to prevent overfitting of model and also since gradient descent would be anyway be large initially. Also, it shouldn’t be too small that prevents learning.

Q6) activation function helps in learning by neurons, gives output (classification), stabilizes model etc.

Q7) normalisation of data means having a small mean and variance with normal distribution to allow neurons to identify pattens easily, remove skewness and prevent computational difficulties.

Q8) image augmentation has techniques like cropping, scaling, rotation, flipping etc to allow neurons to identify images from all angles and variations. This is also helpful when data is very little.

Q9) learning rate decline is scheduled to allow faster convergence in earlier stages and to prevent overfitting in the end.

Q10) training is stopped early if required threshold accuracy is achieved.