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STAT 433 – Midterm Part I

1. During backpropagation, when the gradient passes backward through a sigmoid activation function, the gradient will always decrease in magnitude.

A. True A: Thre. B. False

2. Suppose that you find that your model's training error looks so good (potential overfitting). What can you do to address this issue? (Check all that apply)

(A) Data augmentation

(B) Dropout

C.) Batch Normalization

A 13 C

RMSprop Optimizer

Which of the following is true?

Batch Normalization is an alternative method of dropout.

Batch Normalization makes training faster.

Batch Normalization is a non-linear transformation to give nonlinearity to the network.

(D.) Batch Normalization is standardizing the data before training neural network.

4. You want to make the weights sparse and smaller. How can you do that? Why? a Pruning는 하면 된다. Phuning는 Model의 Weight를 중 값되고 날은 Weight의 연결을 위하시아 로인의 palameter를 줄이는 방법이라, 만인 Weisht 값이 전라지 각 영향이 신르다면, 상대적=조 अंग्रिस ये Weint 4यामित युर्धा ने अंग्रिम अने प्राण विस्ता में स्थान ने अंग्रिस प्राण के स्थान के स्थ Weight Timbe dur 작은 Palameter 그 가지지만 육사는 성능을 보더라는 토일을 만들 수 있는 것이다 극, phoning은 비뜨겁으의 생대 크게 지하되지 않는 선에서 veisht는 일 김대한 Spake thm 만드는 방법으로 장의할 수 있다. 이는 Neway Network = 실배하는데 필드한 계산기소스를 줄이기 커버 Adyold.

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5. $\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ has a similar performance as sigmoid function except that it is zero-centered. Write down tanh(x) in terms of $\sigma(x)$ where $\sigma(x) = 1/(1 + e^{-x})$. Show your work to get the full credit.

$$6(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$
 $1-6(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{1-6(x)}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{1-6(x)}{1+e^{-x}}$

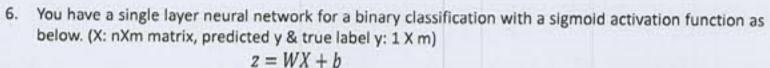
$$tanh(1) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x} - ze^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} = 1 + \frac{-2e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} = 1 - \frac{2}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$= 1 - 26(-21)$$

$$= 1 - 2(1 - 6(21))$$

$$= 1 - 2 + 26(21)$$

$$= 26(21) - 1$$



$$Z = WX + b$$

$$h = \sigma(z)$$

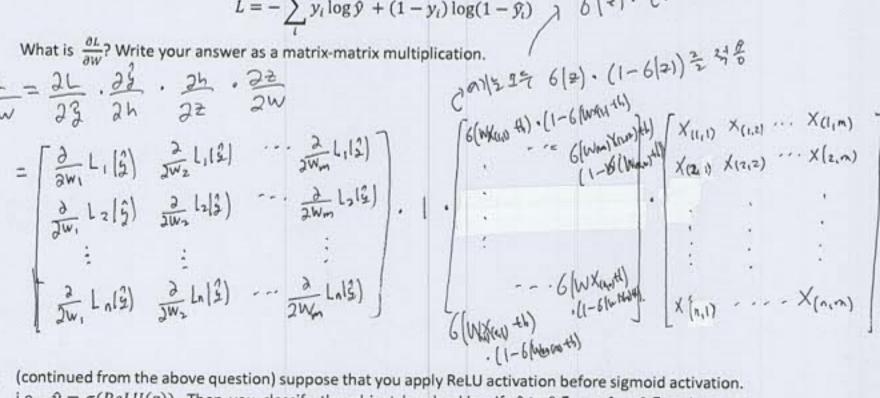
$$\hat{y} = h$$

$$L = -\sum_{i}^{m} y_{i} \log \hat{y} + (1 - y_{i}) \log(1 - \hat{y_{i}}) \qquad \delta(z) \cdot (1 - \delta(z))^{\frac{2}{2}} \qquad 24^{\frac{n}{2}} \delta(z)$$
What is $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$? Write your answer as a matrix-matrix multiplication.
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial W} \cdot \frac{\partial$$

What is
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$
? Write your answer as a matrix-matrix multiplication.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial g} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L_1[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L_1[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6(w_1) & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] \\ \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m} L_2[g] & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_m$$



7. (continued from the above question) suppose that you apply ReLU activation before sigmoid activation. i.e., $\hat{y} = \sigma(ReLU(z))$. Then you classify the object by checking if $\hat{y} \ge 0.5$ or $\hat{y} < 0.5$. What will happen? Why?

thu 같은 항 그대트 형태는 생생병은 cen, Reluz 하고 sigmin d를 걱정하면 모든 prediction 이 Positive thn 될것이다. 즉, 을= 6(ReLV(2)) Z 0-571 된라는 것은 의이한다. Reluz o 92 94 352 314th) 2015-91, 013 xigmid 35-91 5-10 21 poxitive than stol consent. 2246 经到了了053 餐时间是到此

8. Suppose that your classmate finds an activation function that is similar to ReLU such that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \ge 0 \\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Will you use this? Why? 이렇지 안을 것이다 비족이 한성하다 non-lineal 하기는, disantinuous nonlinear step Audionoli tale, oligin = 21952 記記 Judie+ナトロロレト、日本是 Badyphpagation의 민정皇 게질(대 기울기가 거의 없이기는 물개를 따기하게 된다. 기울기기 거의 영역관리는것은 चेर्चाय रायुवाय रायुवाय रायुवाया, मेरायुवाया, मेरायुवा ·17号 이용하고 왕은 2이다.

- Provide two reasons why we are using convolutional layers instead of fully connected layers for image classification.
- 2) Convalicional Later of Filly connected Large tect to 302 to the Features Wellow 2 to the Partitional Later of the Presence of 25 of New Month of 25 of 25 of 200 convaluational learners of 25 to the Month of 25 months of 25 of 2
 - 10. Consider to build a CNN for an image classification problem in which the layers are defined by the left column below. Fill the table below. Assume that width & height of the kernels (for Conv, Pool) are the same. Stride 1 Pad 1 for convolving layers. Stride 2 Pad 0 for Pooling layers. FC: a fully-connected layer.

Layer	Output Size		Layer		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	С	H/W	filters	kernel	Number of parameters
Input	3	32	-	-	0
Conv	16	32	16	3	448
ReLU	16	31		124	0
Pool	16	(6		2	Ó
BatchNorm	16	(6		-	32
Conv	16	16	16	3	2320
ReLU	16	16		-	0
Pool	16	8		2	0
Flatten	16 - 8 - 8	- 50		-	0
FC	10		-	100	10250