

The basics of ConvNets

Quiz, 10 questions

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1.

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

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

- ☒ Detect vertical edges
 - ☐ Detect horizontal edges
 - ☐ Detect image contrast
 - ☐ Detect 45 degree edges
-

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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)?

- ☐ 9,000,001
 - ☐ 9,000,100
 - ☐ 27,000,001
 - ☒ 27,000,100
-

300 x 300 x 3(RGB) + 100(bias for first layer 100 hidden neurons)

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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)?

- ☐ 2501
- ☐ 2600
- ☐ 7500
- ☒ 7600

$3(\text{RGB}) \times (5 \times 5)(\text{filter size}) \times 100(\text{filters}) + 100(\text{bias for each filter})$

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4.

You have an input volume that is 63x63x16, and convolve it with 32 filters that are each 7x7, using a stride of 2 and no padding. What is the output volume?

- ☐ 16x16x32
- ☐ 16x16x16
- ☒ 29x29x32
- ☐ 29x29x16

$((n - 2p + f)/s + 1) \times (n - 2p + f)/s + 1 \times \text{filters}$

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5.

You have an input volume that is 15x15x8, and pad it using "pad=2." What is the dimension of the resulting volume (after padding)?

- ☐ 17x17x8
- ☒ 19x19x8
- ☐ 19x19x12

2 pad on each side of the input volume 2x2

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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?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 7

$$p = (f - 1)/2$$

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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?

- ☐ $15 \times 15 \times 16$
- ☒ $16 \times 16 \times 16$
- ☐ $32 \times 32 \times 8$
- ☐ $16 \times 16 \times 8$

$$((n_H - f)/s + 1) \times (n_W - f)/s + 1) \times n_C$$

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8.

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

- ☐ True



False

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9.

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.)

☐

It reduces the total number of parameters, thus reducing overfitting.

☐

It allows a feature detector to be used in multiple locations throughout the whole input image/input volume.

☐

It allows gradient descent to set many of the parameters to zero, thus making the connections sparse.

☐

It allows parameters learned for one task to be shared even for a different task (transfer learning).

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10.

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

☐

Each filter is connected to every channel in the previous layer.

☐

Regularization causes gradient descent to set many of the parameters to zero.

☐

Each layer in a convolutional network is connected only to two other layers

☒

Each activation in the next layer depends on only a small number of activations from the previous layer.

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