

FIT5215 Deep Learning

Quiz for: Convolutional Neural Network

Tutor Team

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Given an 3D input tensor with shape [32, 32, 3] over which we apply a conv2D with **16 filters** each of which has shape **[5,5]**, strides **[3,3]**, and padding **valid**. What is the shape of the output tensor?

- □A. [10, 10]
- □B. [11, 11]
- □C. [11, 11, 16]
- □D. [10, 10, 16]

Given an 3D input tensor with shape [32, 32, 3] over which we apply a conv2D with **16 filters** each of which has shape **[5,5]**, strides **[3,3]**, and padding **same**. What is the shape of the output tensor?

- □A. [10, 10]
- □B. [11, 11]
- □C. [11, 11, 16]
- □D. [10, 10, 16]

Given an 3D input tensor with shape [64, 64, 10] over which we apply a **max pooling** layer with kernel size **[3,3]**, strides **[3,3]**, and padding **same**. What is the **shape** of the **output tensor**?

- □A. [21, 21]
- □B. [22, 22]
- □C. [22, 22, 10]
- □D. [22, 22, 3]

Assume that the tensor before the last tensor of a CNN has shape [32, 32, 32, 10] and we apply **5 filters** each of which has the shape **[5,5,10]** and strides= **[2,2]** with padding = 'same' to obtain the last tensor. What is the shape of the output tensor?

- □A. [16, 16, 5]
- □B. [14, 14, 5]
- □C. [32, 14, 14, 5]
- □D. [32, 16, 16, 5]

Assume that the tensor before the last tensor of a CNN has shape [32, 32, 32, 10] and we apply **5 filters** each of which has the shape **[5,5,10]** and strides= **[2,2]** with padding = 'valid' to obtain the last tensor. We flatten this tensor to a fully connected (FC) layer. What is the number of neurons on this FC layer?

- □A. 16 x 16 x5
- □B. 14 x 14 x 5
- □C. 32 x 16 x 16 x 5
- □D. 32 x 14 x 14 x 5

What likely happen if using a large filter (e.g., 7x7, 9x9) with a deep model (e.g., 20 layers) if there are few images?

- ☐A. Overfitting
- ☐B. Underfitting

Which is a good CNN model architecture?

- \square A. Input layer \rightarrow Convolutional layer (Activation) \rightarrow Pooling layer \rightarrow FC layer \rightarrow Output
- \square B. Input layer \rightarrow Pooling layer \rightarrow Convolutional layer (Activation) \rightarrow FC layer \rightarrow Output
- \square C. Input layer \rightarrow FC Layer \rightarrow Pooling layer \rightarrow Convolutional layer (Activation) \rightarrow Output
- \square D. Input layer \rightarrow Convolutional layer (Activation) \rightarrow FC layer \rightarrow Pooling layer \rightarrow Output

Given an implementation as below. What is the shape of h1?

```
X = Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
h1 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='same')(X)
h1 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h1)
h2 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='same')(h1)
h2 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h2)
h3 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='same')(h2)
h4 = Flatten()(h3)
p = Dense(10)(h4)
print("h1", h1.shape)
```

- □ A. (16,16,3)
- □ B. (16,16,10)
- □ C. (None, 16, 16, 3)
- □ D. (None, 16,16,10)

Given an implementation as below. What is the shape of h1?

```
X = Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
h1 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(X)
h1 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h1)
h2 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h1)
h2 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h2)
h3 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h2)
h4 = Flatten()(h3)
p = Dense(10)(h4)
print("h1", h1.shape)
```

- □ A. (None, 16, 16, 10)
- □ B. (None, 15, 15, 10)
- □ C. (None, 14, 14, 10)
- □ D. (None, 13,13,10)

Given an implementation as below. What are the shape of h1/h2/h3?

```
X = Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
h1 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(X)
h1 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h1)
h2 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h1)
h2 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h2)
h3 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h2)
h4 = Flatten()(h3)
p = Dense(10)(h4)
print("h1", h1.shape)
print("h2", h2.shape)
print("h3", h3.shape)
```

- A. (None,15,15,10) / (None,6,6,10) / (None,3,3,10)
- B. (None,15,15,10) / (None,6,6,10) / (None,4,4,10)
- C. (None,15,15,10) / (None,7,7,10) / (None,3,3,10)
- □ D. (None,15,15,10) / (None,7,7,10) / (None,4,4,10)

Given an implementation as below. What is the shape of h4?

```
X = Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
h1 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(X)
h1 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h1)
h2 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h1)
h2 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h2)
h3 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h2)
h4 = Flatten()(h3)
p = Dense(10)(h4)
print("h4", h4.shape)
```

- □ A. (None,4,4,10)
- □ B. (None,90)
- □ C. (None, 160)
- □ D. (90,)

Given an implementation as below. What is the shape of W1 and b1?

```
X = Input(shape=(32, 32, 3))
h1 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(X) # Layer 1
h1 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h1)
h2 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h1)
h2 = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2))(h2)
h3 = Conv2D(filters=10, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1), padding='valid')(h2)
h4 = Flatten()(h3)
p = Dense(10)(h4)

model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=X, outputs=p)

W1, b1 = model.layers[1].weights
print(W1.shape)
print(b1.shape)
```

- □ A. (3,3,3,10), (10,)
- B. (3,3,3,10), (3,3,10)
- **C.** (15,15,3,10), (10,)
- □ D. (15,15,3,10), (3,3,10)