



The basics of ConvNets

Quiz, 10 questions

1
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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 45 degree edges
 - ☐ Detect image contrast
 - ☐ Detect vertical edges
 - ☐ Detect horizontal 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
-

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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
-

1
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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?

- ☐ 29x29x32



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☐ 16x16x32

☐ 29x29x16

1
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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)?

☐ 17x17x10

☐ 19x19x12

☐ 19x19x8

☐ 17x17x8

1
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6.

You have an input volume that is 63x63x16, and convolve it with 32 filters that are each 7x7, and stride of 1. You want to use a “same” convolution. What is the padding?

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 7

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7.

You have an input volume that is 32x32x16, and apply max pooling with a stride of 2 and a filter size of 2. What is the output volume?

☐ 16x16x16

☐ 15x15x16

☐ 16x16x8

☐ 32x32x8

1
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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 gradient descent to set many of the parameters to zero, thus making the connections sparse.
- ☐ It allows a feature detector to be used in multiple locations throughout the whole input image/input volume.
- ☐ It allows parameters learned for one task to be shared even for a different task (transfer learning).

1 point

10.

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

- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Regularization causes gradient descent to set many of the parameters to zero.
- ☐ Each filter is connected to every channel in the previous layer.

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