1. How many cars did your tracking algorithm count? This is the number of rows in the `analysisResults` table. **2 / 2 points**

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Correct
There are 15 moving cars and 1 parked car in the video. If your results are a little different you may have double counted or missed a car, but that's okay!

2. What might the problem be in the following scenario: You notice that many detections are not assigned to tracks despite the detector showing high accuracy. **1 / 1 point**

- (•) The cost of non-assignment is too low, so tracks are not assigned to the detections.
- ( ) The confirmation threshold is too high, resulting in unassigned detections.
- ( ) The visibility threshold is too low so tracks are being deleted too soon.

Correct
Yes. If the cost on non-assignment is too small, tracks and detections that should be assigned will go unassigned.

3. Which statement below about object tracking is not true? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Tracking uses predictions of an object's motion to assign detections to existing tracks
- ( ) Several important parameters must be set by the user to implement tracking.
- ( ) Tracking can track can follow an object when it is behind an obstruction
- (•) Tracking requires that all tracked objects are detected every frame.

Correct
This is false. Tracking can handle missing detections and false detections. A strength of tracking is that an object can be lost from view and still tracked.