## Convolutions and pooling

测验, 5 个问题

1 poin	t
1。 Choose correct statements about convolutional layer:	
<b>✓</b>	Convolutional layer is a special case of a fully- connected layer
	Convolutional layer doesn't need a bias term
	Convolutional layer provides translation invariance
<b>✓</b>	Convolutional layer works the same way for every input patch
1 poin 2 o Choos	t e correct statements about pooling layer:
$\checkmark$	Pooling layer can reduce spatial dimensions (width and height of the input volume)
<b>✓</b>	Pooling layer provides translation invariance
	Pooling layer is strictly differentiable
	Pooling layer reduces the number of convolutional filters
1 poin	t

3。

Back-propagation for convolutional layer first calculates the **Convolutions** and properties and parameters were not shared and 测验, 5 个问题 then...

Takes a minimum gradient for each shared parameter
 Takes a sum of gradients for each shared parameter
 Takes a mean of the gradients for each shared parameter
 Takes a maximum gradient for each shared parameter

1 point

4。

Suppose you have a 10x10x3 colour image input and you want to stack two convolutional layers with kernel size 3x3 with 10 and 20 filters respectively. How many parameters do you have to train for these two layers? Don't forget bias terms!

预览

2100

(3\*3\*3+1)\*10+(3\*3\*10+1)\*20

1 point

5。

What receptive field do we have after stacking n convolutional layers with kernel size  $k \times k$  and stride 1? Layers numeration starts with 1. The resulting receptive field will be a square, input its side as an answer.

预览

kn-n+1

## Convolutions atherpooling

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