The basics of ConvNets

1
point

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 image contrast

- ○ Detect horizontal edges

- ○ Detect 45 degree edges

- ○ Detect vertical edges

1
point

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

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

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

- ○ 29x29x16

- ○ 29x29x32

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)?

- ○ 19x19x8

- ○ 17x17x10

- ○ 19x19x12

○ 17x17x8

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

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?

○ 15x15x16

○ 16x16x8

○ 32x32x8

○ 16x16x16

8.
Because pooling layers do not have parameters, they do not affect the backpropagation (derivatives) calculation.

○ True

○ False

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

- ☑ 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.

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.

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

---

Upgrade to submit