

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST -3 EXAMINATION- 2023

B.Tech-VII Semester (CSE/IT/ECE/CE/BT/BI)

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 19B1WCI738 (3)

MAX. MARKS: 35

COURSE NAME: Introduction to Deep Learning

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Hari Singh, Dr. Kushal, Dr. Vipul

MAX. TIME: 2 Hours

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets.

(c) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q1. Prove that a multi-layer network that uses only the identity activation function in all its layers reduces to a single-layer network performing linear regression. [CO2][03 Marks]

Q2. Write advantages of momentum based gradient descent. Explain mathematically as how is momentum based gradient descent better than the normal gradient descent? [CO2][04 Marks]

Q3. Describe the convolution operation. In an input image of size $L_q \times B_q$, if the convolution is applied with a filter of size $F_q \times F_q$ then what is the spatial dimension of the obtained image for the following.

- (a) half-padding,
- (b) valid-padding,
- (c) full-padding.

Q4. Describe the different variations of recurrent networks with missing inputs and outputs and the applications where these are used? [CO3][04 Marks]

Q5. (a) Describe the architecture of LSTM with a neat and clean diagram. [CO4][02 Marks]

(b) Discuss the significance of all the gates used along with mathematical equations. [CO4][02 Marks]

(c) Does the LSTM solve the issue of poor long-term memory in RNNs? [CO4][02 Marks]

Q6. Describe the application to automatic image captioning with a RNN using a suitable diagram. [CO4][03 Marks]

Q7. Describe the process of training an autoencoder using back propagation for the real valued inputs. [CO5][04 Marks]

Q8. How do the contractive autoencoders apply regularisation and bring generalization? [CO5][03 Marks]

Q9. Prove that the global minimum of the virtual training criteria $C(G)$ is achieved if and only if $P_G = P_{Data}$. Where P_G is the distribution of the data generated by the GAN model and P_{Data} denotes the true data distribution. [CO5][05 Marks]