

Lecture - 6

22/02/2026

Parameter Calculation in Neural Networks.

Input \rightarrow Layer \rightarrow o/p feature map.
dimension calculation
etc.

Pytorch \rightarrow tensors.

Batch

Dimension : Batch \times channels \times Height \times width

Data representation = $B \times C \times H \times W$

Convolution layer's hyperparameters :-

filters : K # size of filter = F # stride = S .
zero padding = P .

H, W

Formula

width \rightarrow i/p \rightarrow filter size \rightarrow padding

$$W_2 = \frac{W_1 - F + 2P}{S} + 1$$

\downarrow
width - o/p.

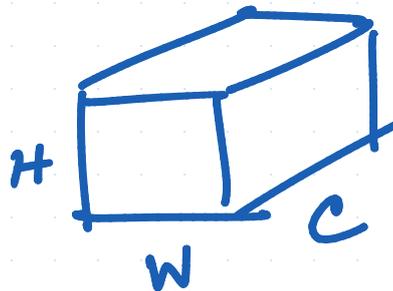
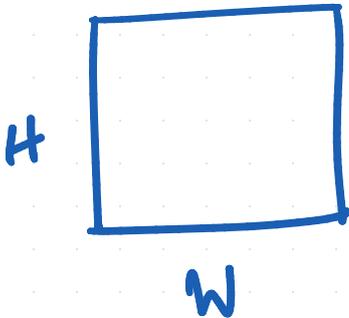
$S \rightarrow$ stride

Height \rightarrow filter size \rightarrow padding

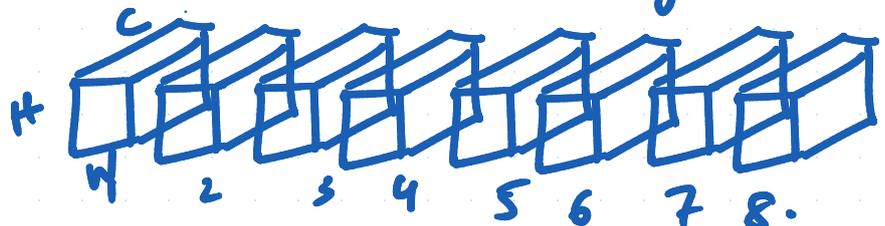
$$H_2 = \frac{H_1 - F + 2P}{S} + 1$$

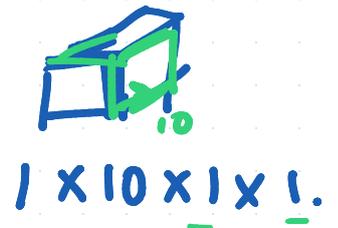
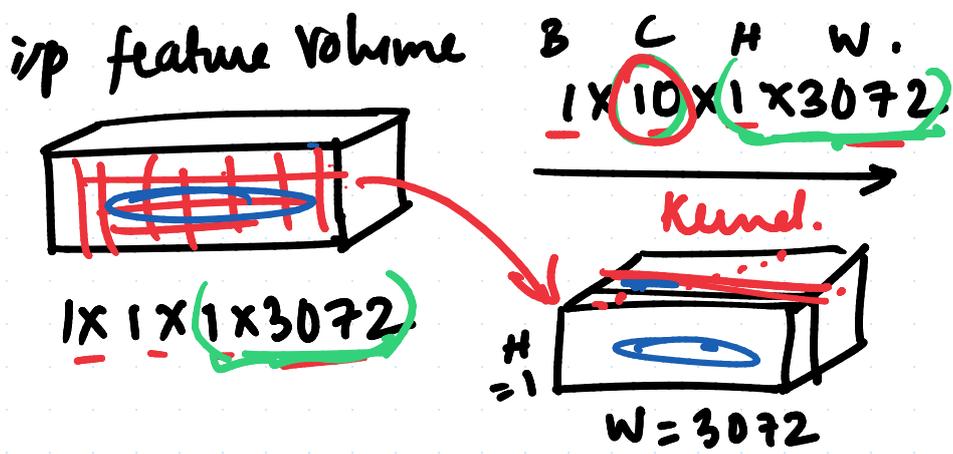
\downarrow
new height.

$S \rightarrow$ stride



Batch size = 8.





Output volume's
dimension.

Non-trivial example.

In general we have feature (i/p) size \gg kernel.

Kernel \gg Feature volume.

How to calculate the parameter of the given neural computation / layer.

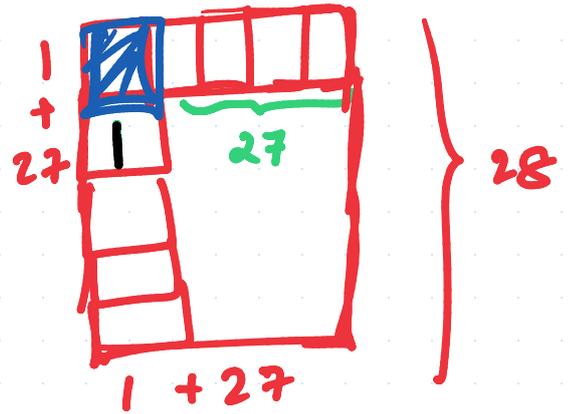
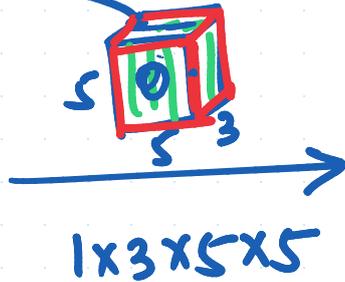
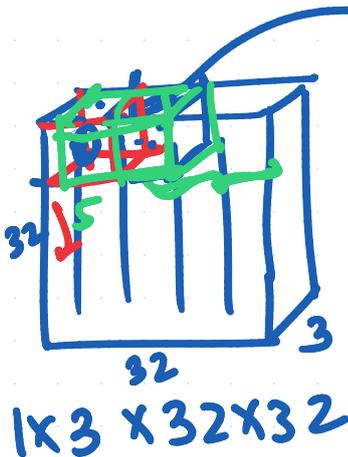
Kernel stores the parameter \rightarrow which is
 inturn the weights and biases of the
layer.

$$1 \times 10 \times 1 \times 3072 = 30720.$$

For bias + 10 .

from each channel.

Total params = 30730



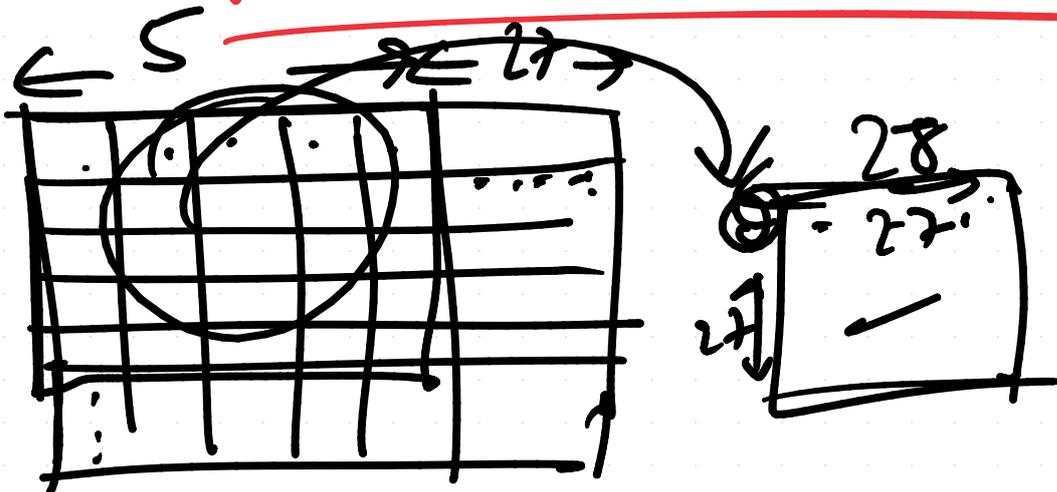
$B \times C \times H \times W$

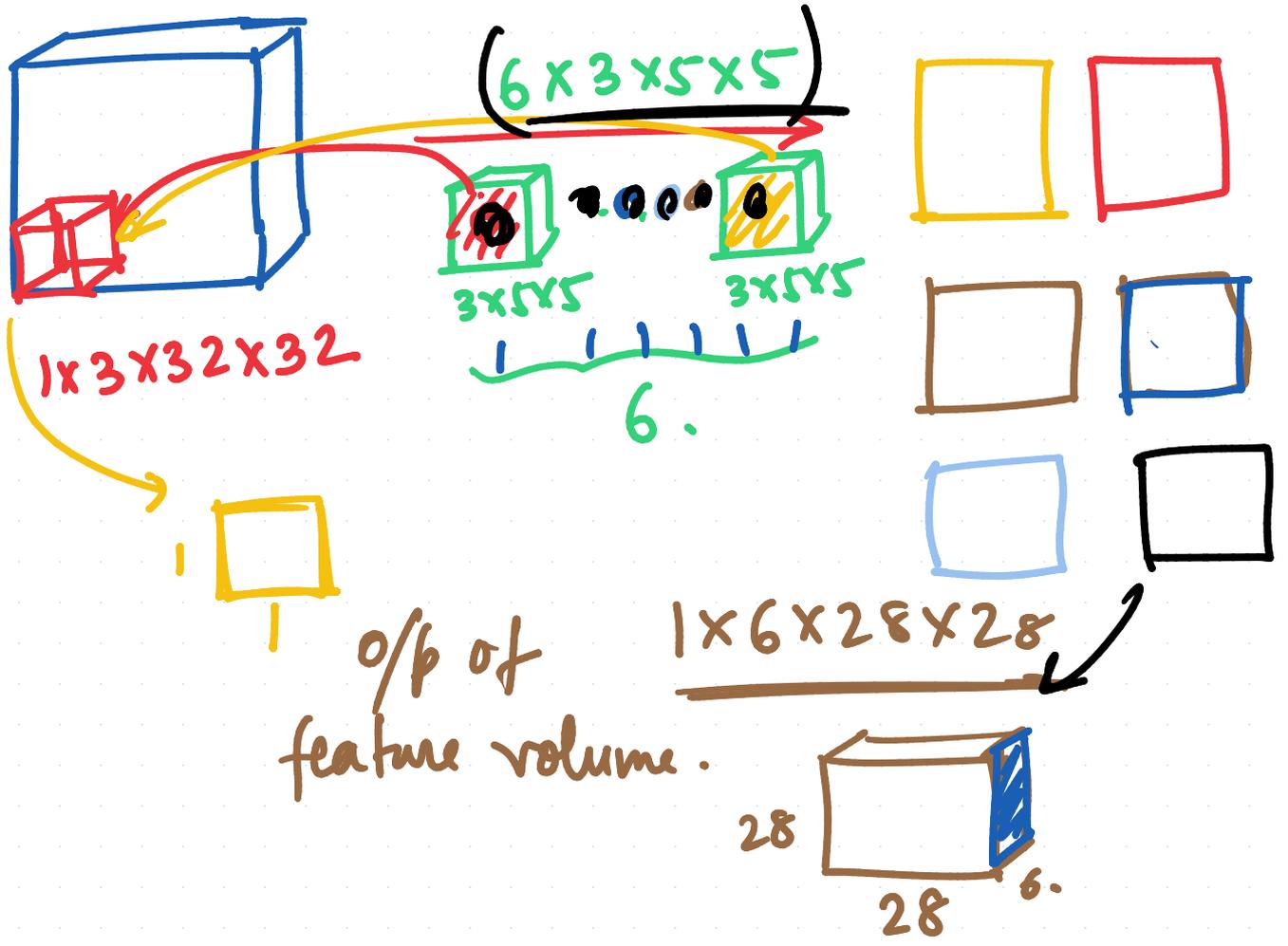
28

$1 \times 1 \times 28 \times 28$

Parameter in the kernel = ?

$5 \times 5 \times 3 + 1 = 75 + 1 = 76$



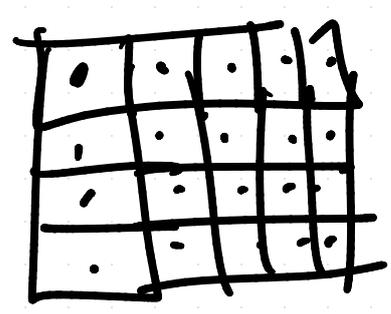
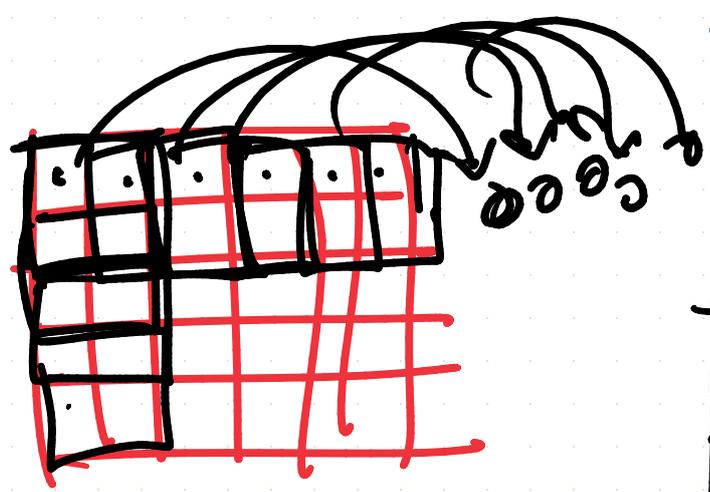


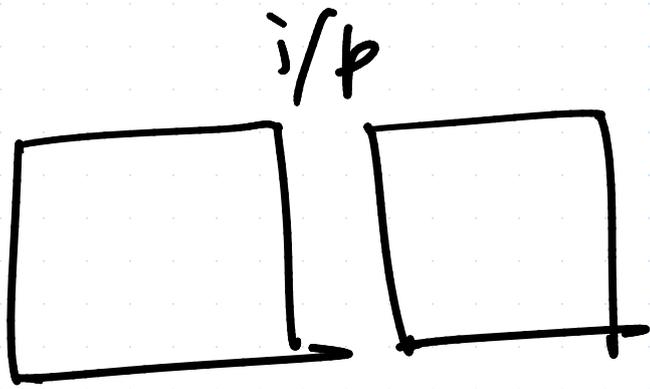
Parameters = ?

$$3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 6 + 6 \Rightarrow 450 + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 \times 18 \\
 \hline
 200 \\
 25 \times \\
 \hline
 450
 \end{array}$$

2) (456)

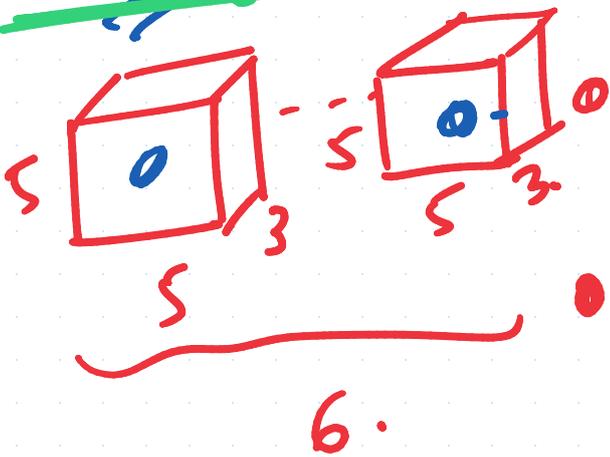




$2 \times 3 \times 32 \times 32$

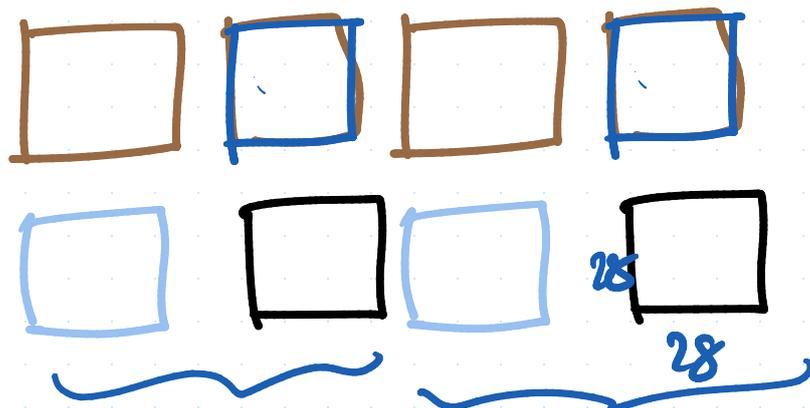
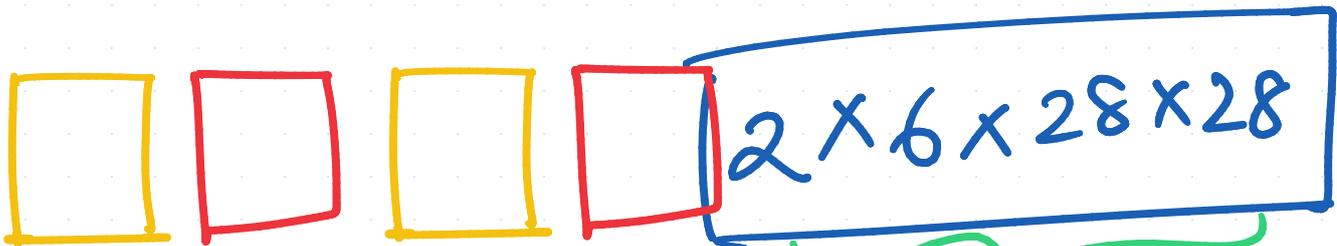
Batch size = 2

$6 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

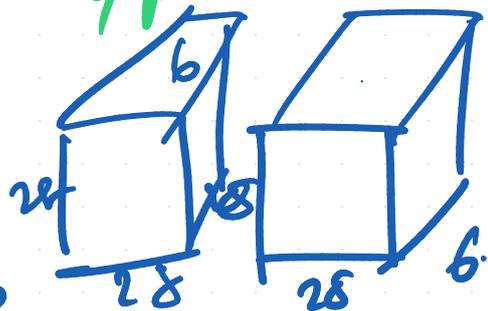


o/p feature volume

parameters = ?



o/p volume change



6

6

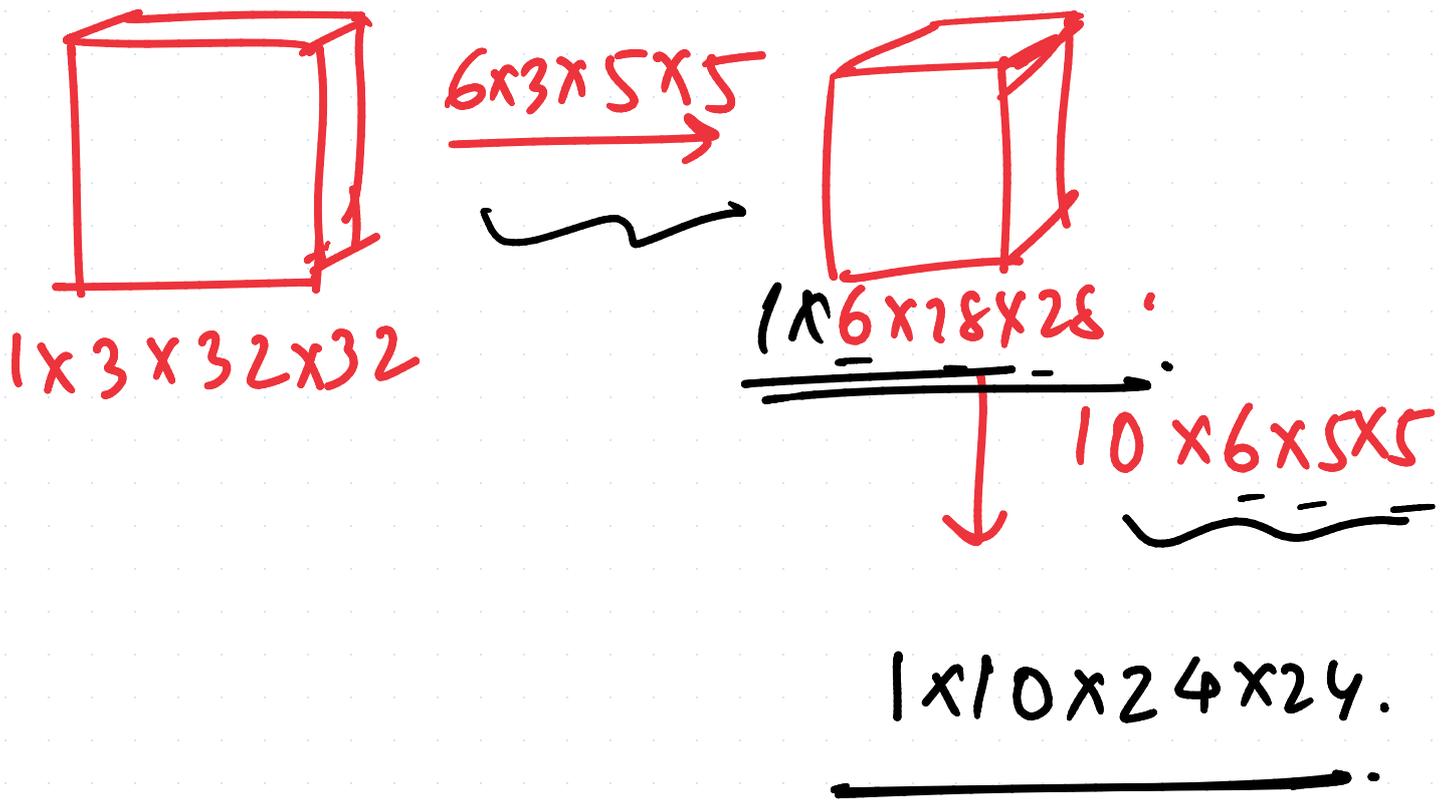
2-batch.

parameters. $\Rightarrow 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 6 + 6.$

If we increase the batch

size, the parameters remain the same, but the o/p volume changes.

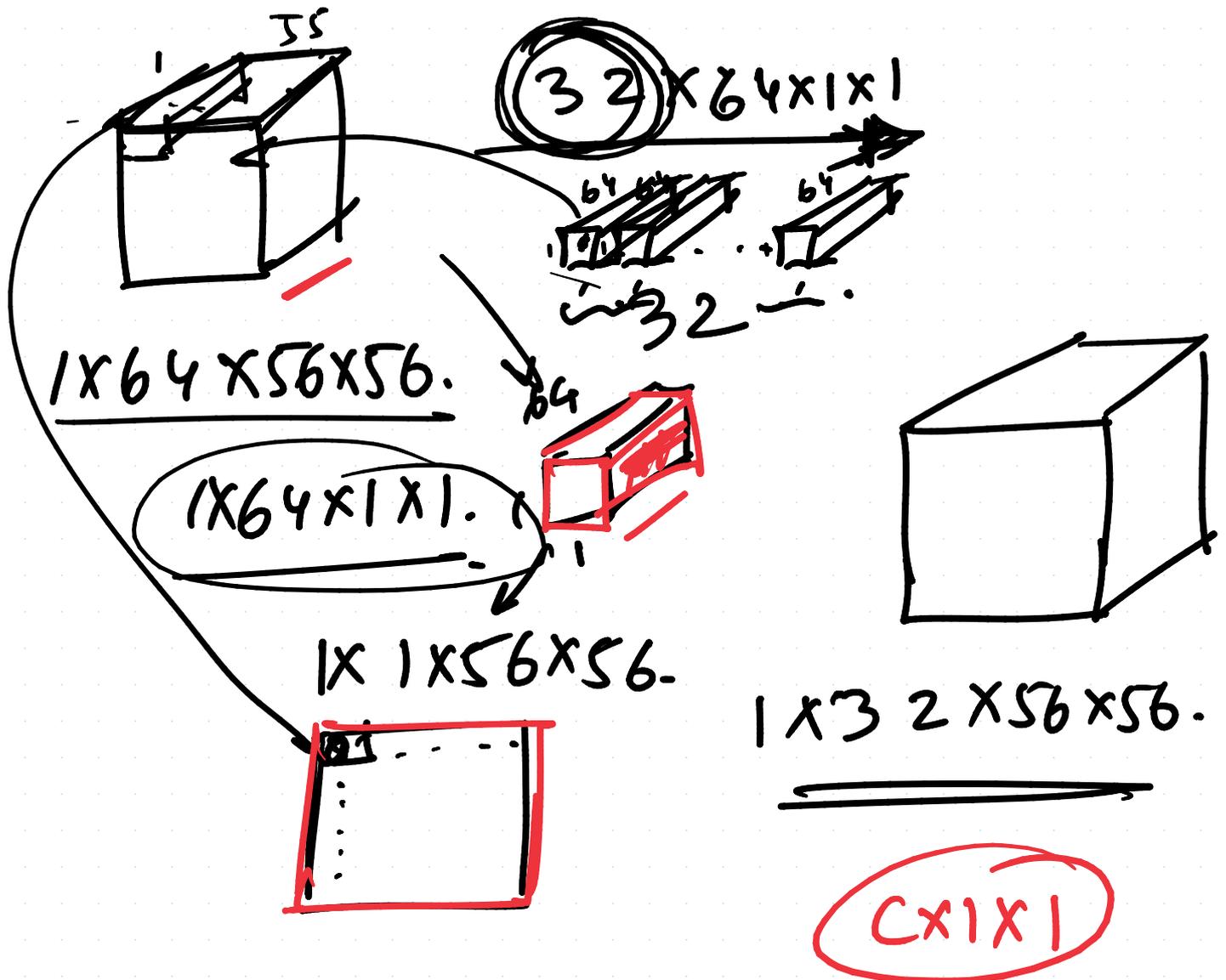
456



Parameters

$$(6 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 + 6) + (10 \times 6 \times 5 \times 5 + 10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{1966}}$$



$$32 \times 64 \times 1 \times 1 + 32.$$

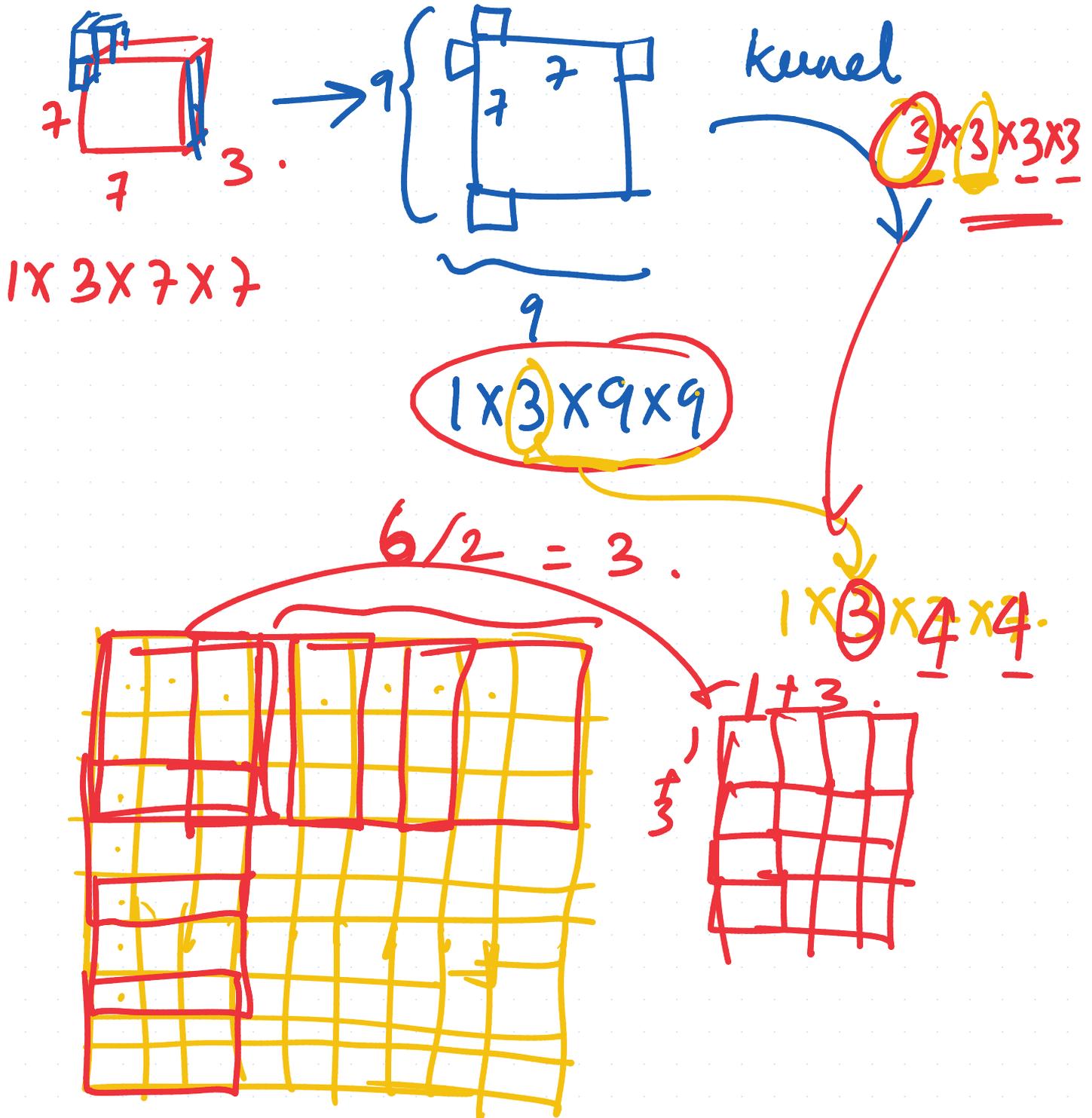
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{2080.}}$$

$C \times 1 \times 1 \rightarrow$ filter's functionality is to transform an i/p volume

of dim $(T \times C \times H \times W)$ to
 $(1 \times H \times W)$

thick \rightarrow thin : feature volume

Calculating the parameters of a big neural network.

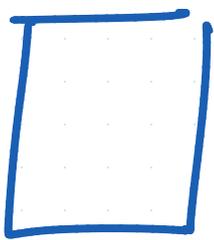


parameters $\Rightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 + 3 \Rightarrow 81 + 3$

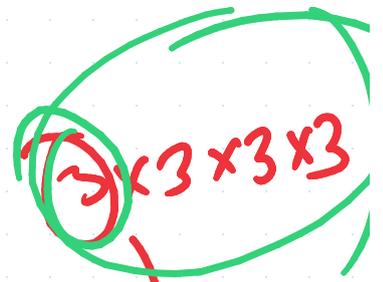
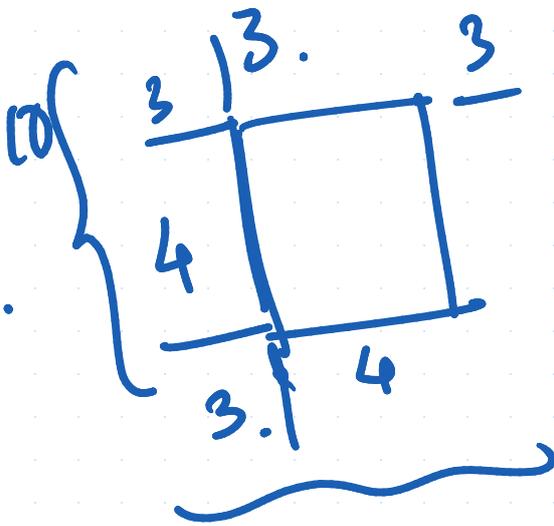
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 27 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 81 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{84}}$

$1 \times 3 \times 4 \times 4$



pad = 3.



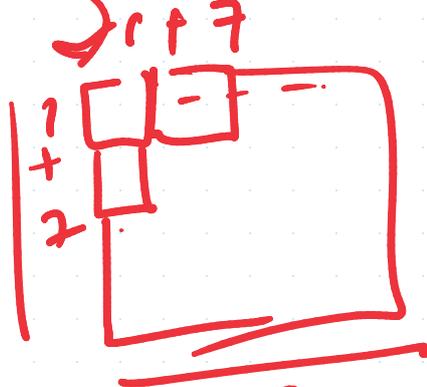
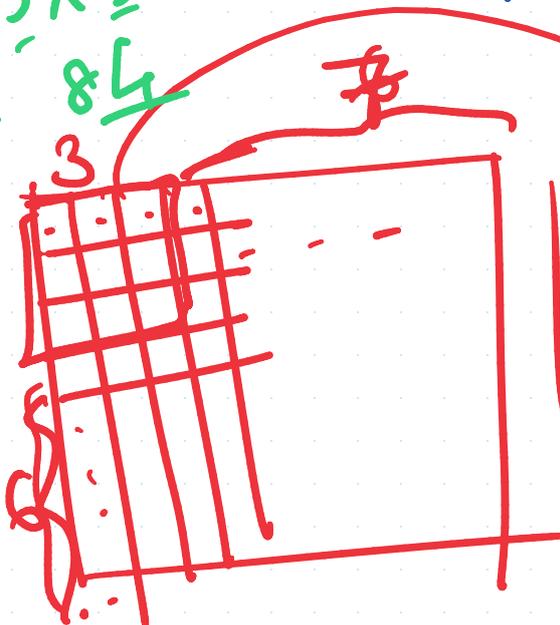
S=1,

params

$= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 + 3$

$1 \times 3 \times 10 \times 10$

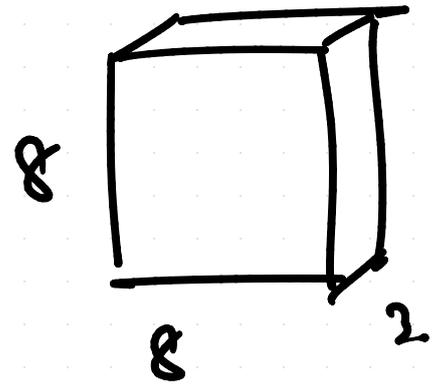
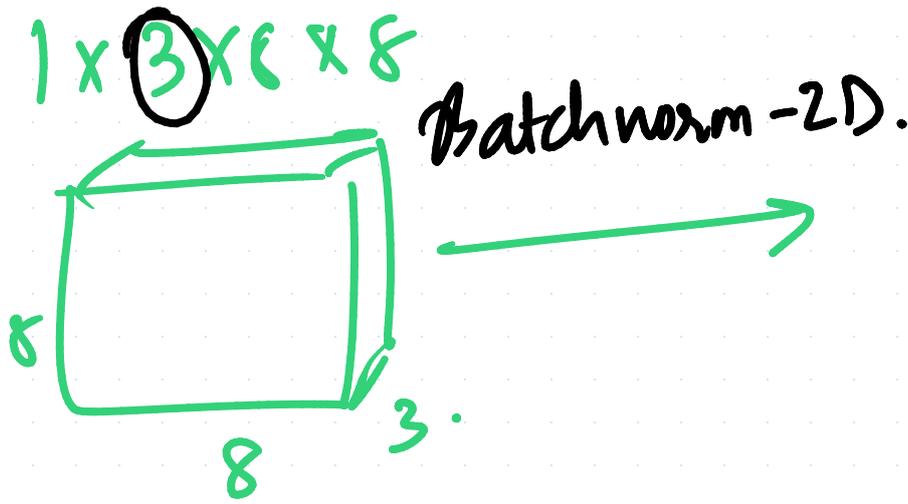
$= 84$



8.

8





$1 \times 3 \times 8 \times 8$

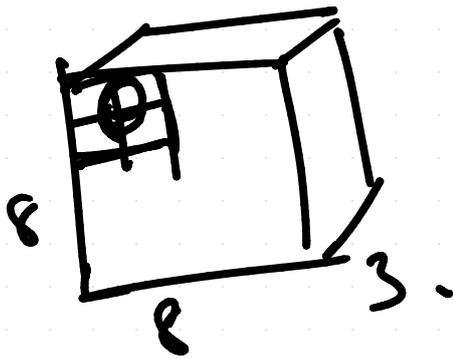
Batchnorm-2D doesn't change

the o/p volume; it has only
parameters.

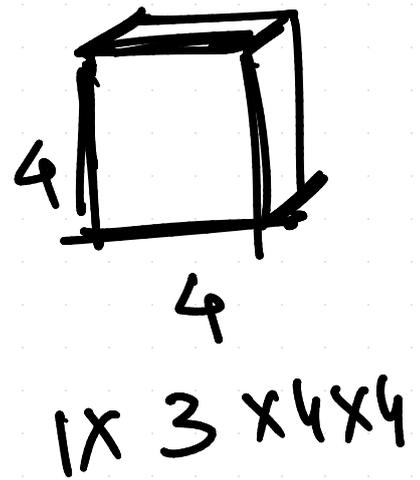
γ, β

channels $\times 2 = 3 \times 2 \Rightarrow 6$.

1 x 3 x 8 x 8

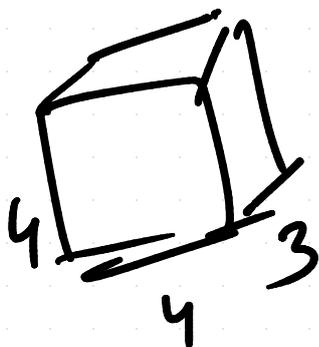


Maxpool (2D)
 →
 (2x2)



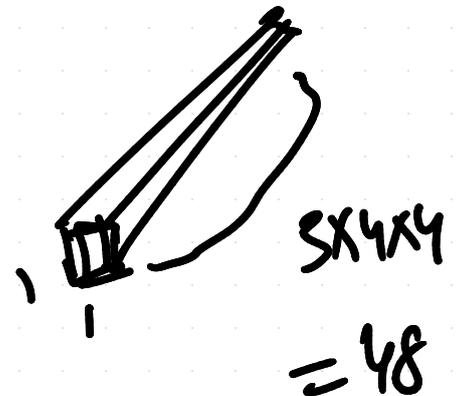
Maxpool 2D doesn't have
 any extra parameters.

It just downsamples the feature
 volume.

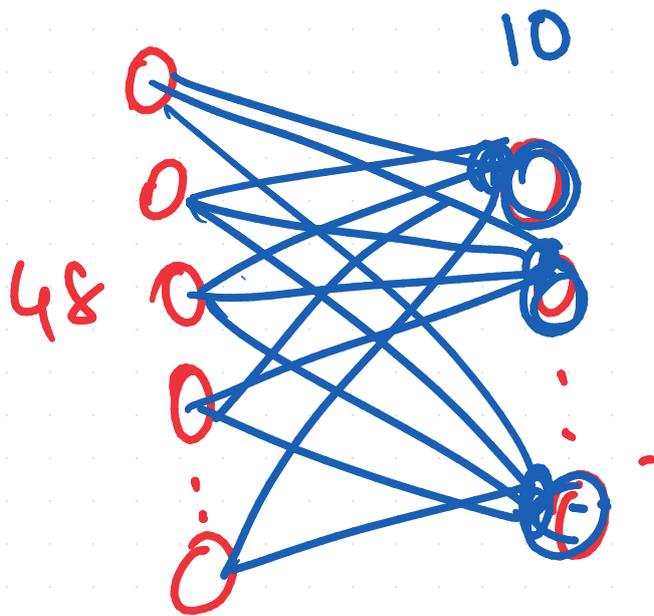


1 x 3 x 4 x 4

flatten →



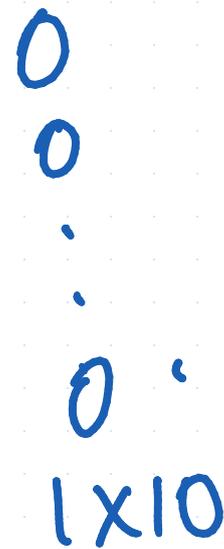
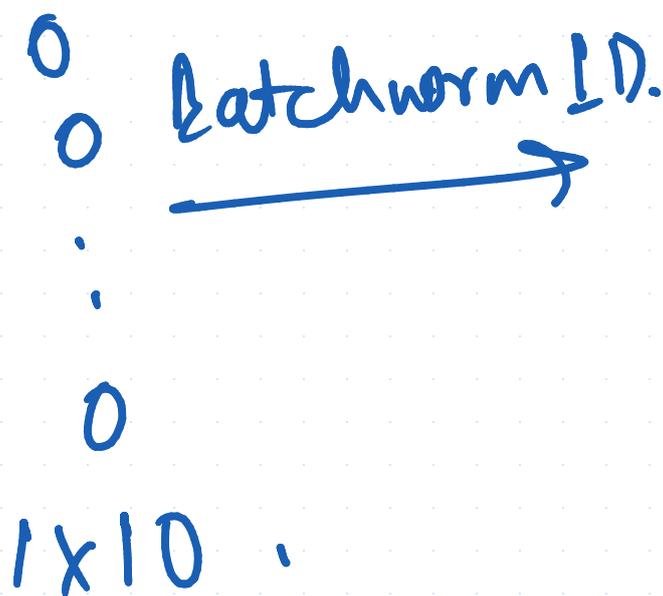
No extra params.



$$48 \times 10 + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 480 + 10$$

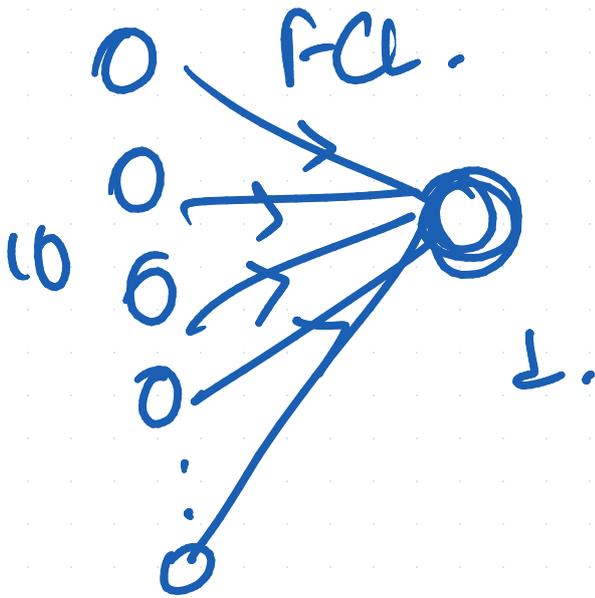
$$\Rightarrow 490$$



$$\underline{\underline{(\gamma, \beta)}}$$

$$2 \times 10 \Rightarrow 20$$

parameters.



$$\underline{\underline{10 \times 1 + 1 = 11}}$$

$$84 + 84 + 6 + 0 + 0 + 490 + 20 + 11$$

$$\underline{\underline{= 695}}$$