

# Adversarial examples in deep learning

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1 Introduction

2 Attack

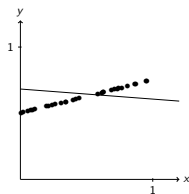
3 Defense

## Basic notions

An adversarial example is a sample of input data which has been modified very slightly in a way that is intended to cause a machine learning classifier to misclassify it.



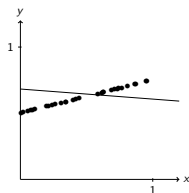
# Gradient descent



We have a set of points that we want to approximate with a line.

$$y = ax + b$$

# Gradient descent



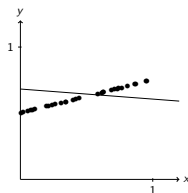
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First we choose a **loss** that measures how good our predictions are.

$$l(x, y, a, b) = (y - (ax + b))^2$$

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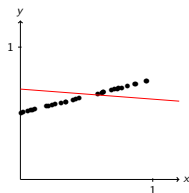
$$l(x, y, a, b) = (y - (ax + b))^2$$

We compute how the loss is affected by small changes of  $a$  and  $b$ :

$$\frac{dl}{da} = 2x(ax + b - y) \qquad \frac{dl}{db} = 2(ax + b - y)$$

And we update  $a$  and  $b$  iteratively until we reach a satisfying result (the average loss is low enough).

# Gradient descent

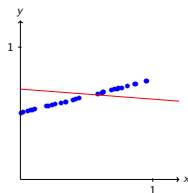


In our previous example, we have modified **the model** in order to minimize the loss.

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# Gradient descent



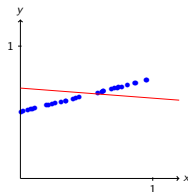
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Now suppose we are an evil attacker who wants to maximise the loss with the model being fixed. The only thing we can modify is the **inputs**.

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## Gradient descent



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Now suppose we are an evil attacker who wants to maximise the loss with the model being fixed. The only thing we can modify is the **inputs**.

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In order to do this, we compute how the loss is affected by small changes of the input:

$$\frac{dl}{dx} = 2a(ax + b - y)$$

We can now make *imperceptible* changes to the data points to make the loss grow.

# Attack

