

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

1. Suppose that f is a binary linear classifier $f(x; W, b) = W \cdot x + b$, where $W = [2 \ -1]$, $b = 0.5$, and $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, i.e., the input. Given a point $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, it will be classified into Class 1 if $f(x) > 0$, or Class 2 otherwise.

(1) since $f(2, 1) = [2 \ -1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0.5 = 3.5 > 0$, the point $(2, 1)$ is classified into Class 1;

(2) since $f(-1, 1) = [2 \ -1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0.5 = -2.5 < 0$, the point $(-1, 1)$ is classified into Class 2;

Generate the adversarial sample for point $(1, 3)$ using the iterative gradient sign method. The parameters in this algorithm are given as follows: (1) the step size is fixed to 1, (2) $\epsilon = 3$ – the intermediate and final results need to be clipped if necessary, to make sure that they are in the ϵ -neighbourhood of the original point, i.e., $|x_i - x'_i| \leq \epsilon, i = 1, 2$.

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2. Use automatic differentiation to calculate the partial derivatives $(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2})$ for $y = e^{x_1} - x_1/x_2 + 2x_2$ at point $(2, 4)$.

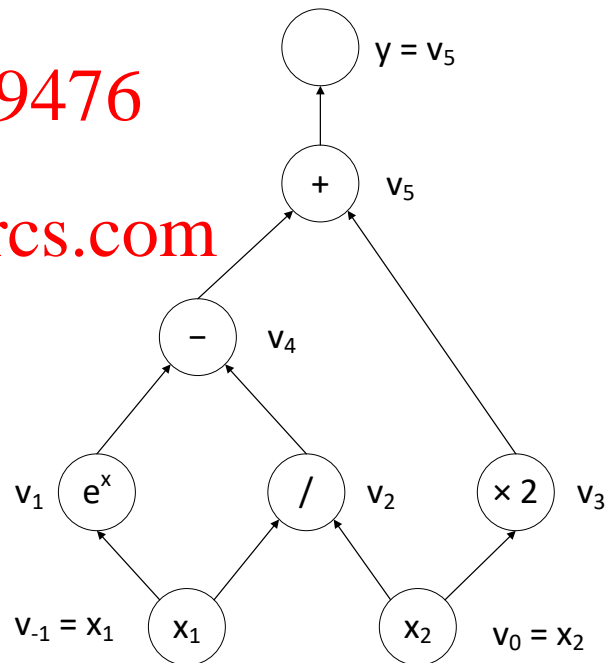
Forward evaluation trace

$v_{-1} = x_1$
 $v_0 = x_2$
 $v_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $v_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $v_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $v_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $v_5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $y = v_5$

Forward derivative trace

(1) For calculating $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}$

$\dot{v}_{-1} = \dot{x}_1$
 $\dot{v}_0 = \dot{x}_2$
 $\dot{v}_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\dot{v}_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\dot{v}_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\dot{v}_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$$\dot{v}_5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{v}_5$$

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(2) For calculating $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}$

$$\dot{v}_{-1} = \dot{x}_1$$

$$\dot{v}_0 = \dot{x}_2$$

$$\dot{v}_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\dot{v}_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\dot{v}_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\dot{v}_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\dot{v}_5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{v}_5$$



Reverse adjoint trace

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$$\bar{x}_1 = \bar{v}_{-1}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \bar{v}_0$$

$$\bar{v}_{-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_{-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bar{v}_5 = \bar{y}$$

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