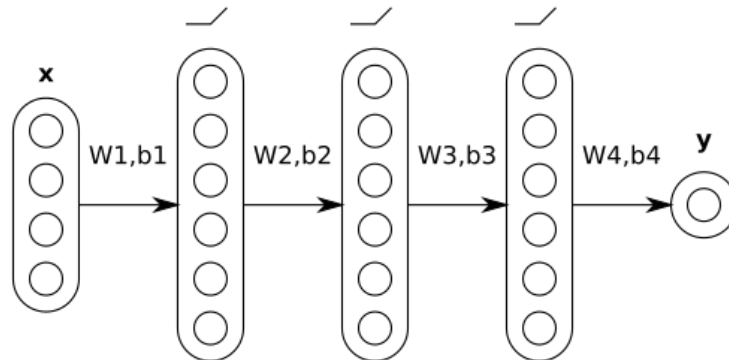


Exercise Sheet 1-2 (programming part)

In this homework, our goal is to test different approaches to implement neural networks. Here, we will be focusing on programming forward and backward computations. Training neural networks will be done in the next homework. The neural network we consider is depicted below:



Part 1: Implementing of Backpropagation (10 P)

The following code implements the forward pass of this network in numpy. Here, you are asked to implement the backward pass, and obtain the gradient with respect to the weight and bias parameters.

```
In [1]: 1 import numpy,utils
2
3 # 1. Get the data and parameters
4
5 X,T = utils.getdata()
6 W,B = utils.getparams()
7 A = [X]
8
9 # 2. Run the forward pass
10
11 for i in range(3): A.append(numpy.maximum(0,A[-1].dot(W[i])+B[i]))
12 Y = A[-1].dot(W[3])+B[3]
13
14 # 3. Compute the error
15
16 err = ((Y-T)**2).mean()
17
18 # 4. Error backpropagation (TODO: replace by your code)
19 import solution
20 DW,DB = solution.exercisel(W,B,A,Y,T)
21
22 # 5. Show error gradient w.r.t. the 1st weight parameter
23
24 print(numpy.linalg.norm(DW[0][0,0]))
```

1.5422821523392451

Part 2: Using Automatic Differentiation (10 P)

Because gradient computation can be error-prone, we often rely on libraries that incorporate automatic differentiation. In this exercise, we make use of the PyTorch library. You are then asked to compute the error of the neural network within that framework, which will then be automatically differentiated.

```
In [3]: 1 import torch
2 import torch.nn as nn
3
4 # 1. Get the data and parameters
5
6 X,T = utils.getdata()
7 W,B = utils.getparams()
8
9 # 2. Convert to PyTorch objects
10
11 X = torch.Tensor(X)
12 T = torch.Tensor(T)
13 W = [nn.Parameter(torch.Tensor(w)) for w in W]
14 B = [nn.Parameter(torch.Tensor(b)) for b in B]
15
16 # 3. Compute the forward pass and the error (TODO: replace by your code)
17
18 import solution
19 err = solution.exercise2(W,B,X,T)
20
21 # 4. Apply automatic differentiation
22
23 err.backward()
24
25 # 5. Show error gradient w.r.t. the 1st weight parameter
26
27 print(numpy.linalg.norm(W[0].grad[0,0]))
```

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Part 3: Object-Oriented Implementation (10 P)

As a last exercise, we would like to make use of existing neural network objects of the PyTorch library. Here, most of the code is already implemented for you. You are only asked to find where the error gradient of the first weight parameter has been stored, and to print it.

```
In [4]: 1 import torch
2 import torch.nn as nn
3
4
5 # 1. Get the data and parameters
6
7 X,T = utils.getdata()
8 W,B = utils.getparams()
9
10 # 2. Convert to PyTorch objects
11
12 X = torch.Tensor(X)
13 T = torch.Tensor(T)
14 W = [torch.nn.Parameter(torch.Tensor(w.T)) for w in W]
15 B = [torch.nn.Parameter(torch.Tensor(b)) for b in B]
16
17 # 3. Build the neural network
18
19 net = torch.nn.Sequential(
20     nn.Linear(4,6),nn.ReLU(),
21     nn.Linear(6,6),nn.ReLU(),
22     nn.Linear(6,6),nn.ReLU(),
23     nn.Linear(6,1))
24
25 for l,w,b in zip(list(net)[:2],W,B):
26     l.weight = w
27     l.bias = b
28
29 # 4. Compute the forward pass and the error gradient
30
31 Y = net.forward(X)
32 err = ((Y-T)**2).mean()
33 err.backward()
34
35 # 5. Show error gradient w.r.t. the 1st weight parameter (TODO: replace by your code)
36
37 solution.exercise3(net)
```

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