CS620 Quiz 1 (Spring 2021)

- Be brief, complete and stick to what has been asked.
- Untidy presentation of answers, and random ramblings will be penalized by negative marks.
- Unless asked for explicitly, you may cite results/proofs covered in class without reproducing them.
- If you need to make any assumptions, state them clearly.
- Do not copy solutions from others. Penalty for offenders: FR grade.
- Expected time to solve: ≤ 45 mins.

Consider a DNN N with $k \geq 3$ layers (layer 1 is the "input" layer, and layer k is the "output" layer). For layer i of the network, let \mathcal{L}_{i-1} be the input domain and \mathcal{L}_i be the output domain. Thus, the input domain of the overall network N is \mathcal{L}_0 and its output domain is \mathcal{L}_k .

Suppose the transformer associated with the slice of the network from layers *i* through *j*, both inclusive, is $\nu_{i,j} : \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \to \mathcal{L}_j$. So, the overall transformer of the DNN *N* is $\nu_{1,k}$.

Let $D_{i-1} : \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \times \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \to \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$ be a distance metric that maps a pair of inputs of the i^{th} layer to a non-negative real number, such that $D_{i-1}(I, I) = 0$ for every $I \in \mathcal{L}_{i-1}$. For $I, J \in \mathcal{L}_{i-1}$, we say $D_{i-1}(I, J)$ is the *distance* between the inputs I and J of layer i.

For every layer i < k, we also have four parameters $\varepsilon_{1,i}, \varepsilon_{i,k}, \delta_{1,i}, \delta_{i,k} \geq 0$ such that the following two Hoare triples hold:

- $\{D_0(I_0, J_0) \le \varepsilon_{1,i}\} I_i \leftarrow \nu_{1,i}(I_0); J_i \leftarrow \nu_{1,i}(J_0); \{D_i(I_i, J_i) \le \delta_{1,i}\}$
- $\{D_i(I_i, J_i) \le \varepsilon_{i,k}\} I_k \leftarrow \nu_{i+1,k}(I_i); J_k \leftarrow \nu_{i+1,k}(J_i); \{I_k = J_k\}.$
- 1. Let $A = \{i \mid \delta_{1,i} \leq \varepsilon_{i,k}\}$. What can you say about the input-output behaviour of the overall network N if:
 - (a) $|5 \text{ marks}| A \neq \emptyset$?
 - (b) $|5 \text{ marks}| A = \emptyset$?

Explain your answers clearly with reasons.

- 2. Suppose further that we know that there exist inputs I^*, J^* such that $\nu_{1,k}(I^*) \neq \nu_{1,k}(J^*)$. Indicate with reasons which of the following are necessarily true.
 - (a) [5 marks] There is at least one i < k such that $D_i(\nu_{1,i}(I^*), \nu_{1,i}(J^*)) \ge \delta_{1,i}$.
 - (b) [5 marks] There is at least one i < k 1 such that $D_i(\nu_{1,i}(I^*), \nu_{1,i}(J^*)) \ge \varepsilon_{i+1,k}$.
 - (c) [5 marks] $D_{k-1}(\nu_{1,k-1}(I^*),\nu_{1,k-1}(J^*))$ cannot be arbitrarily large.