Automatic Differentiation

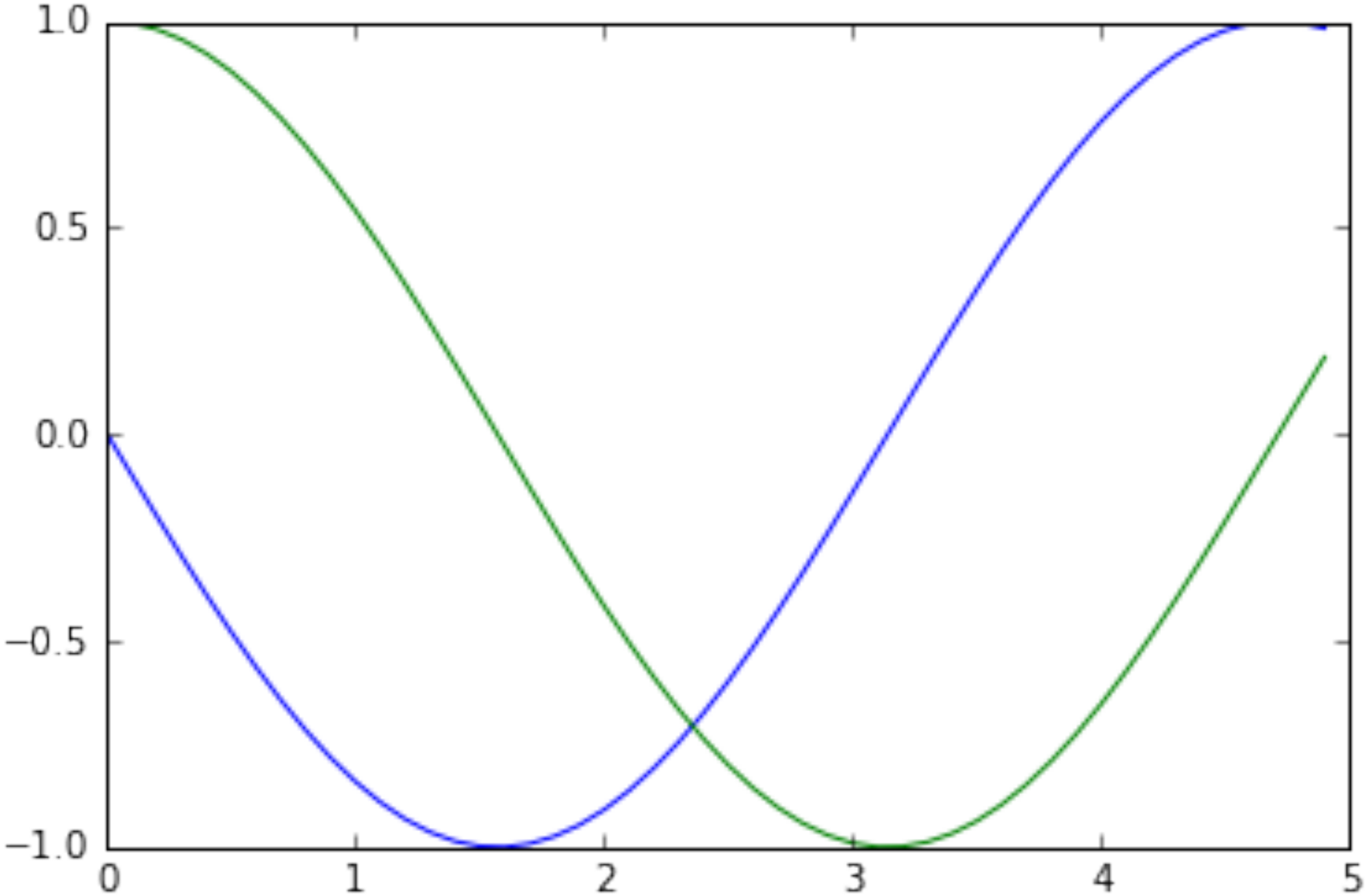
$$cos(x)$$

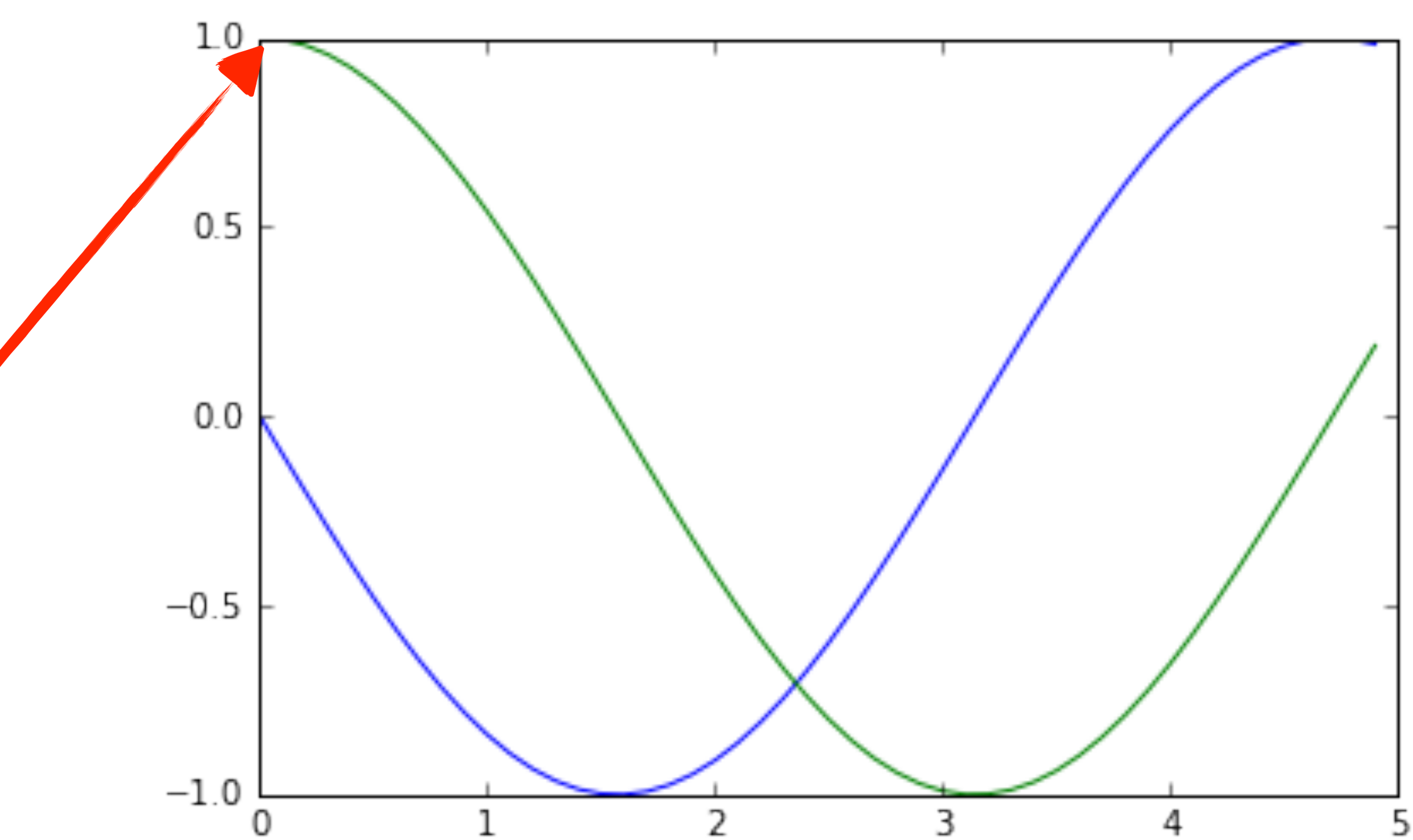
$$cos(x)'$$

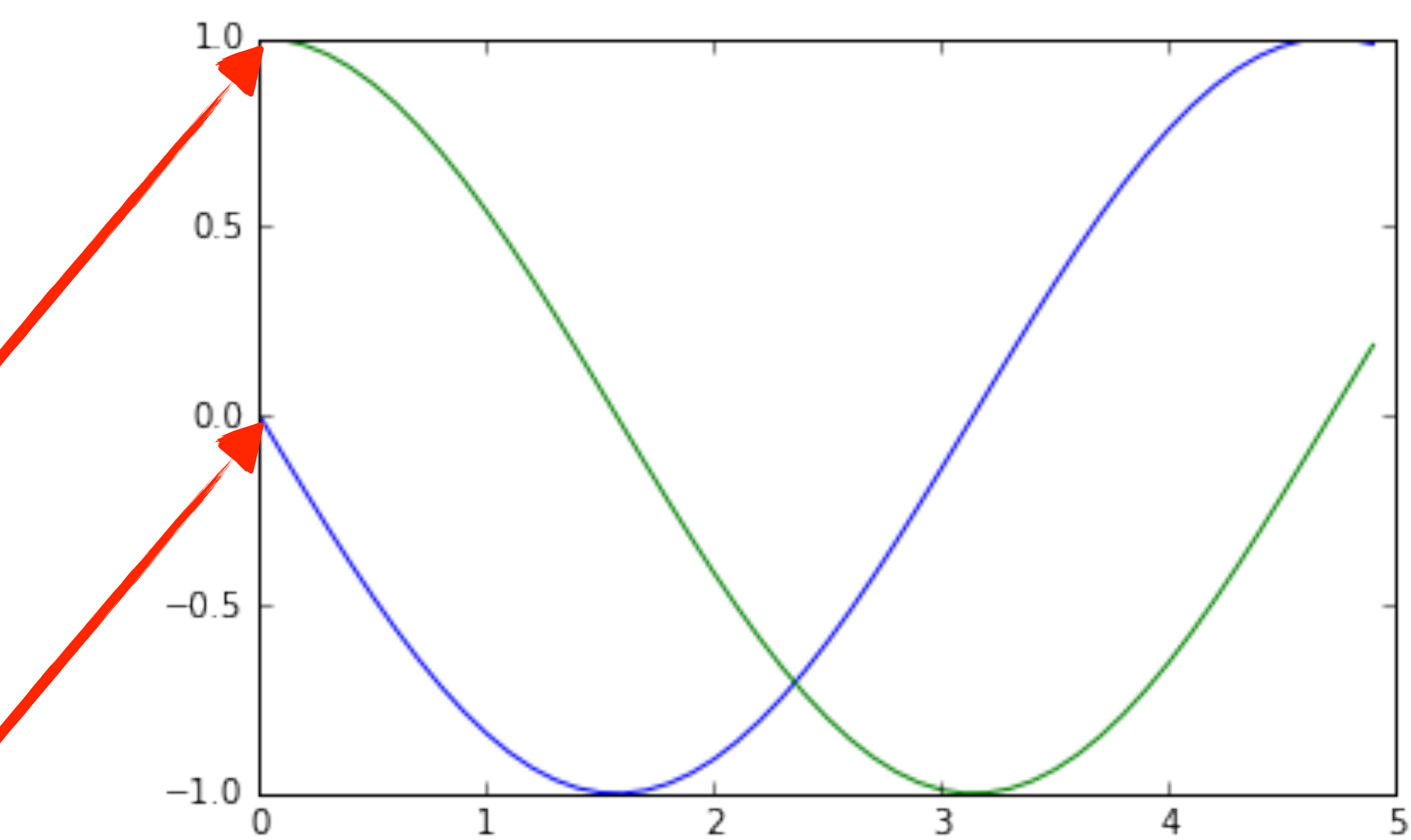
$$cos(x)' = -sin(x)$$

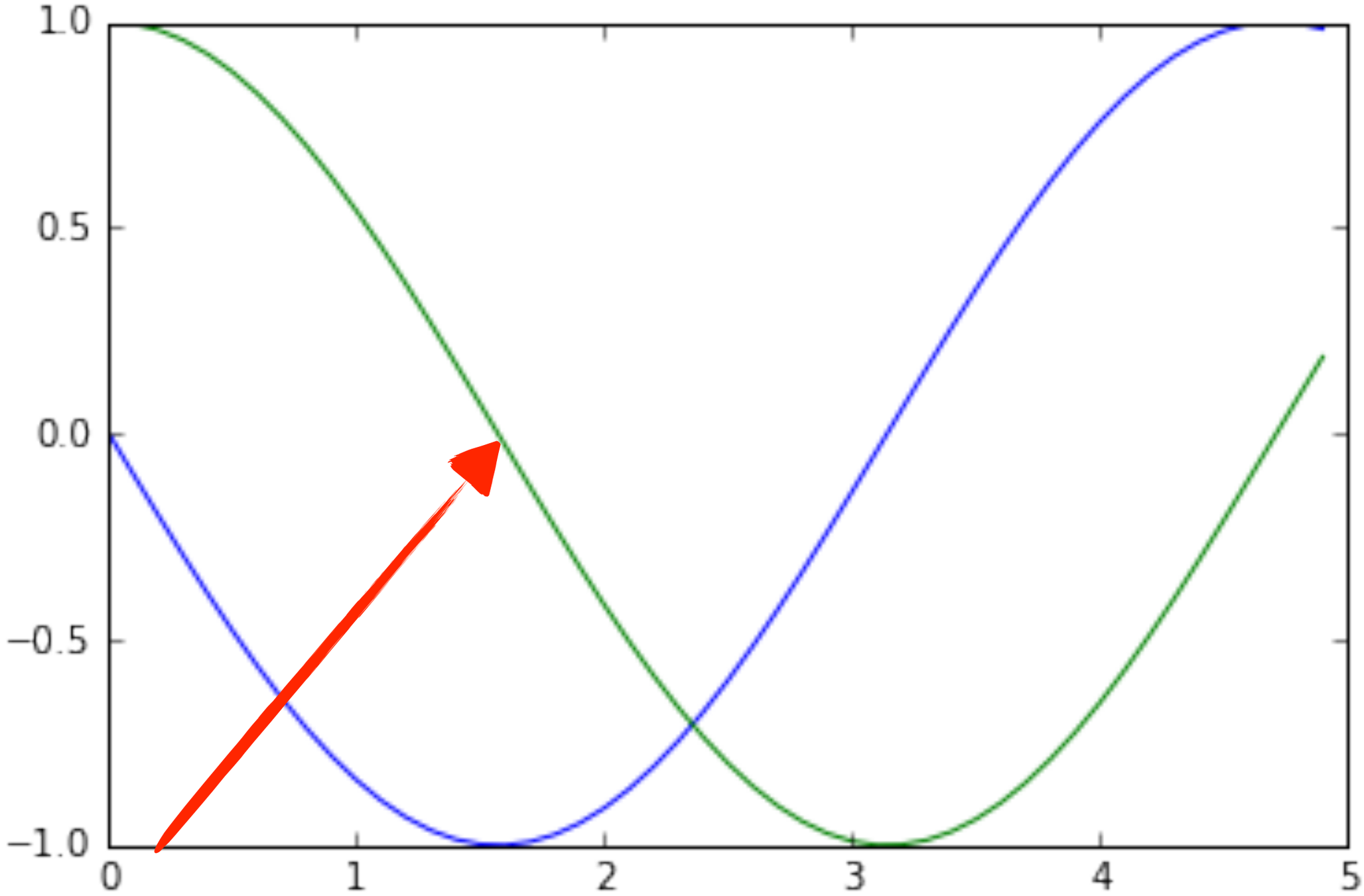
a3_m1_s2_v3_autodiff_v1

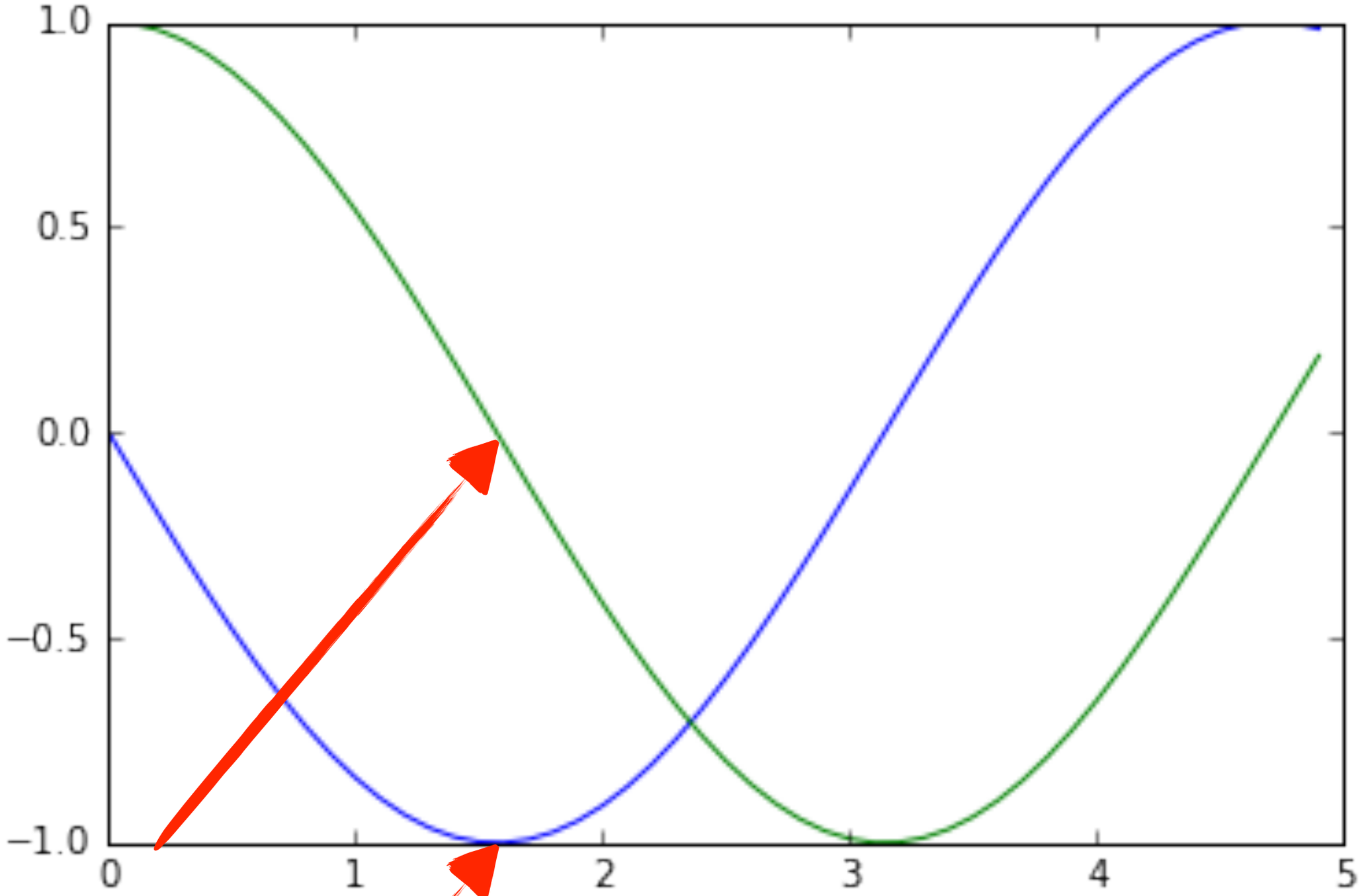
 Romeo Kienzler

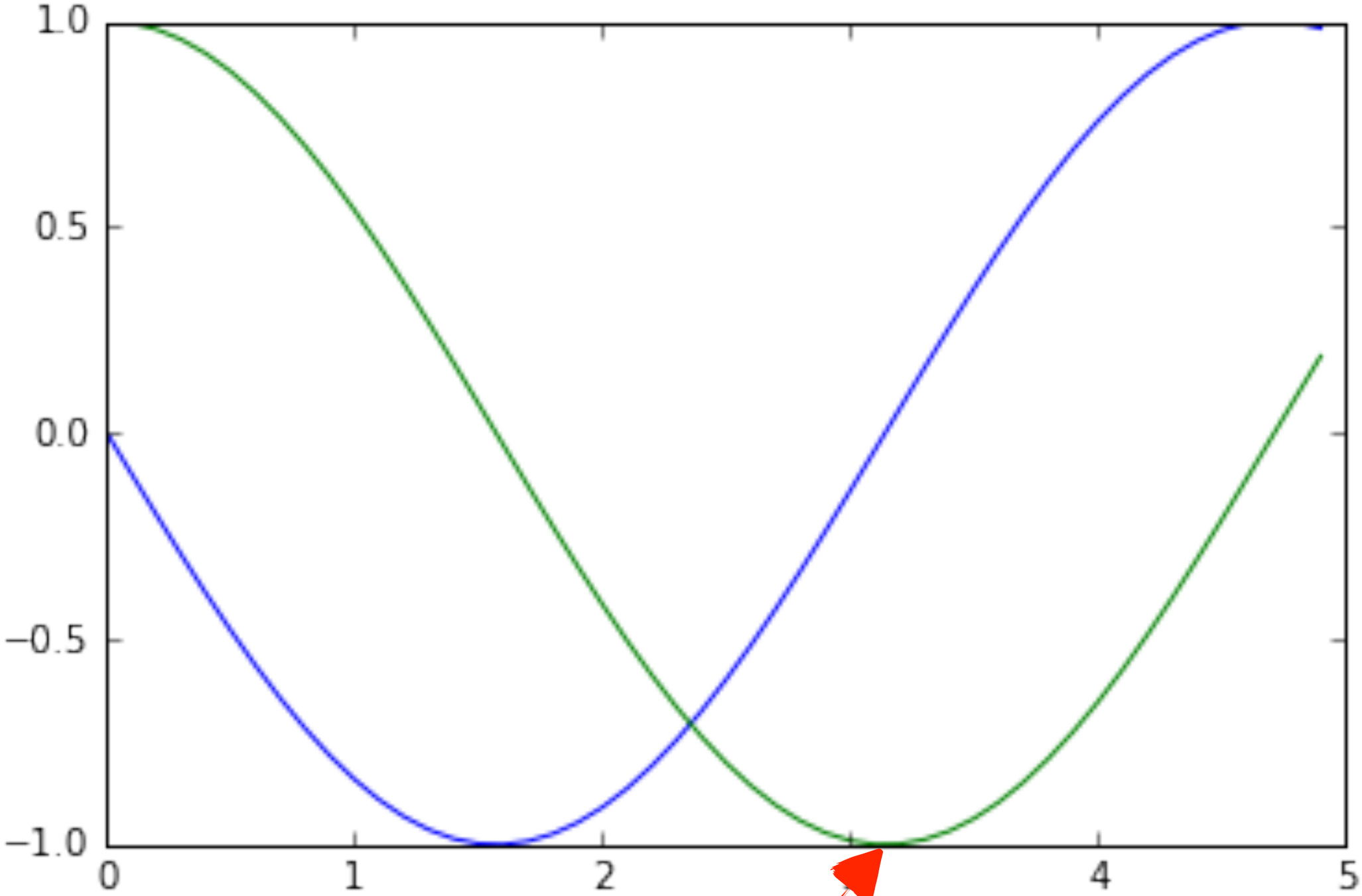


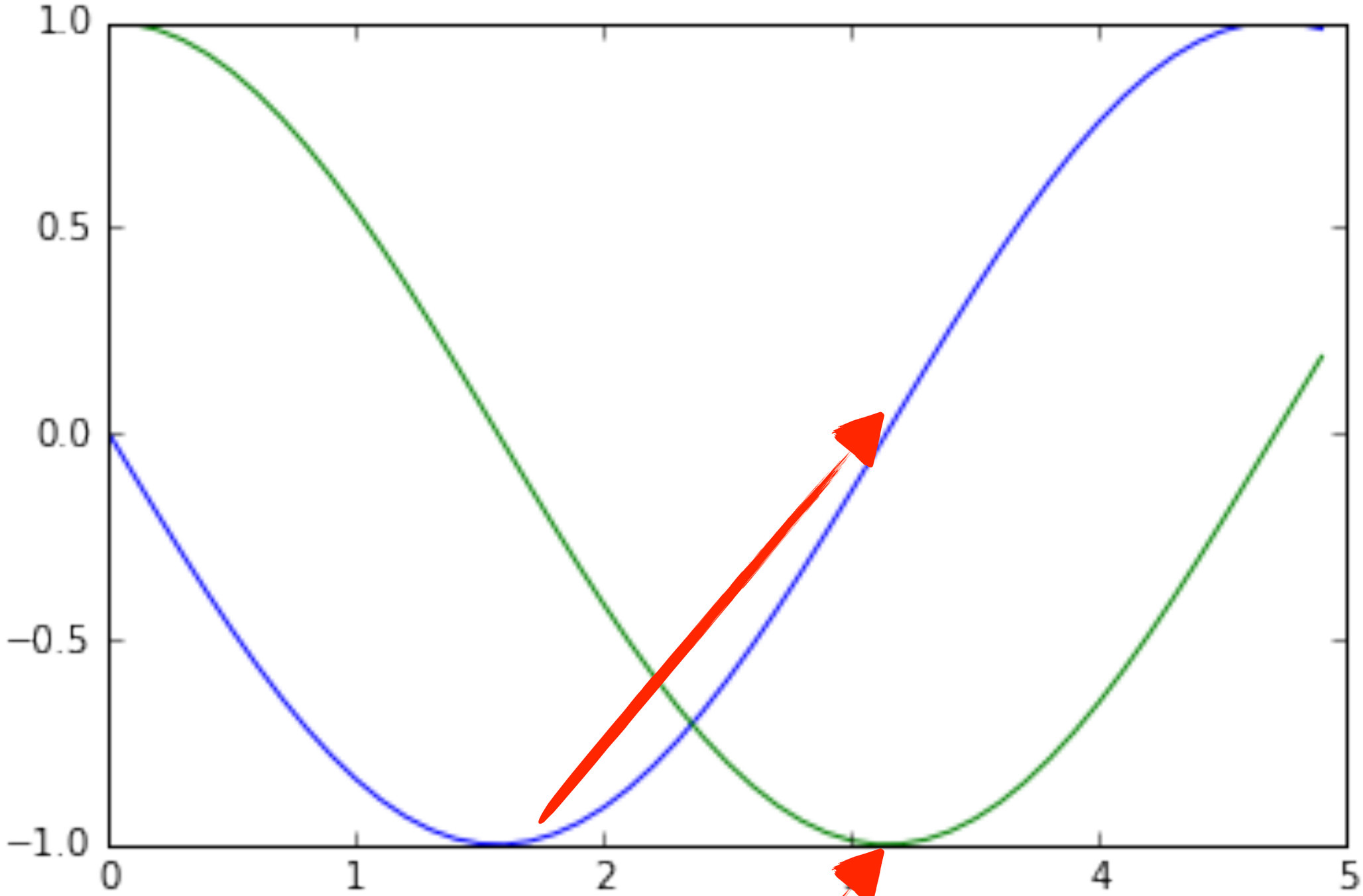


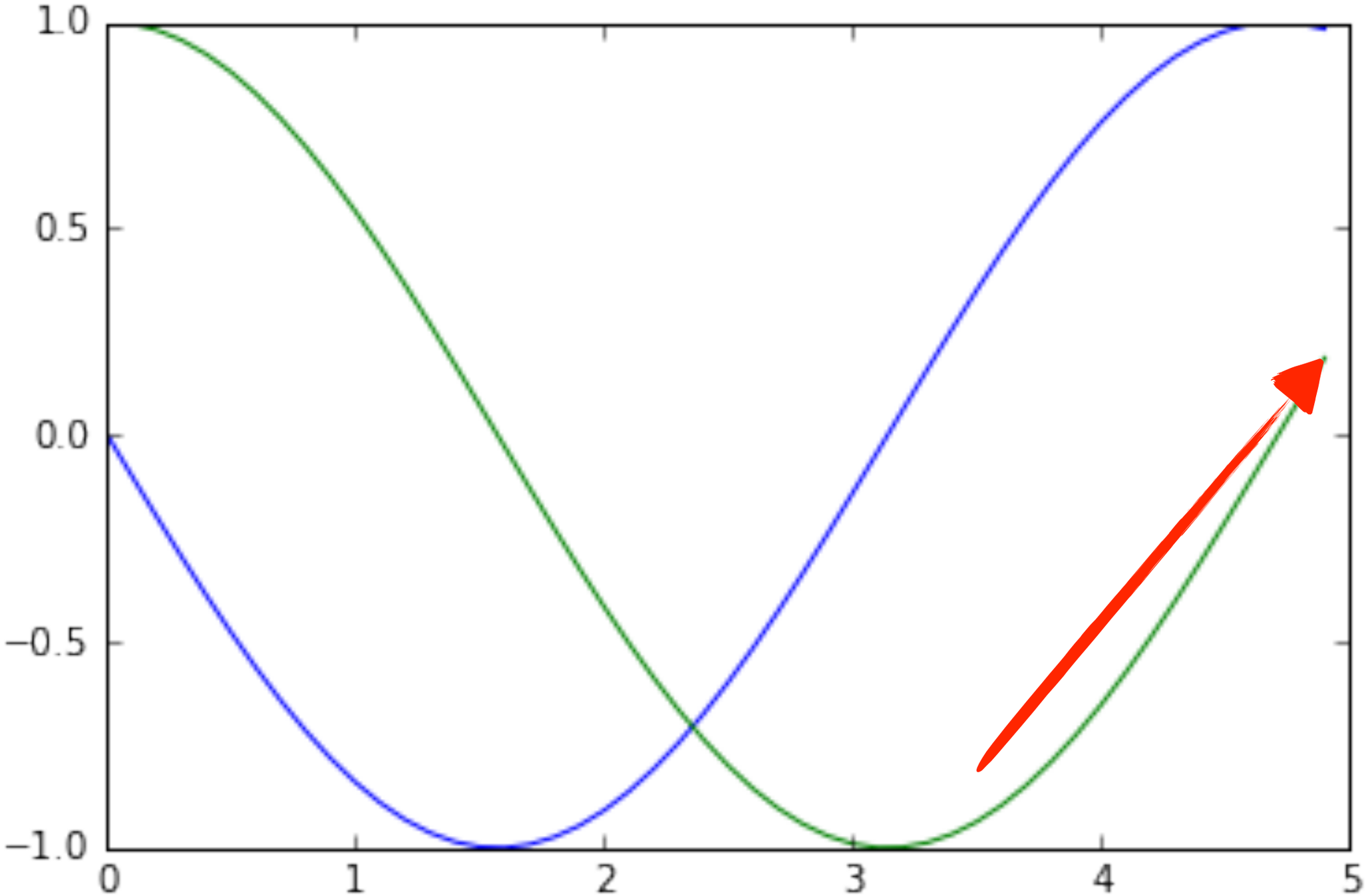


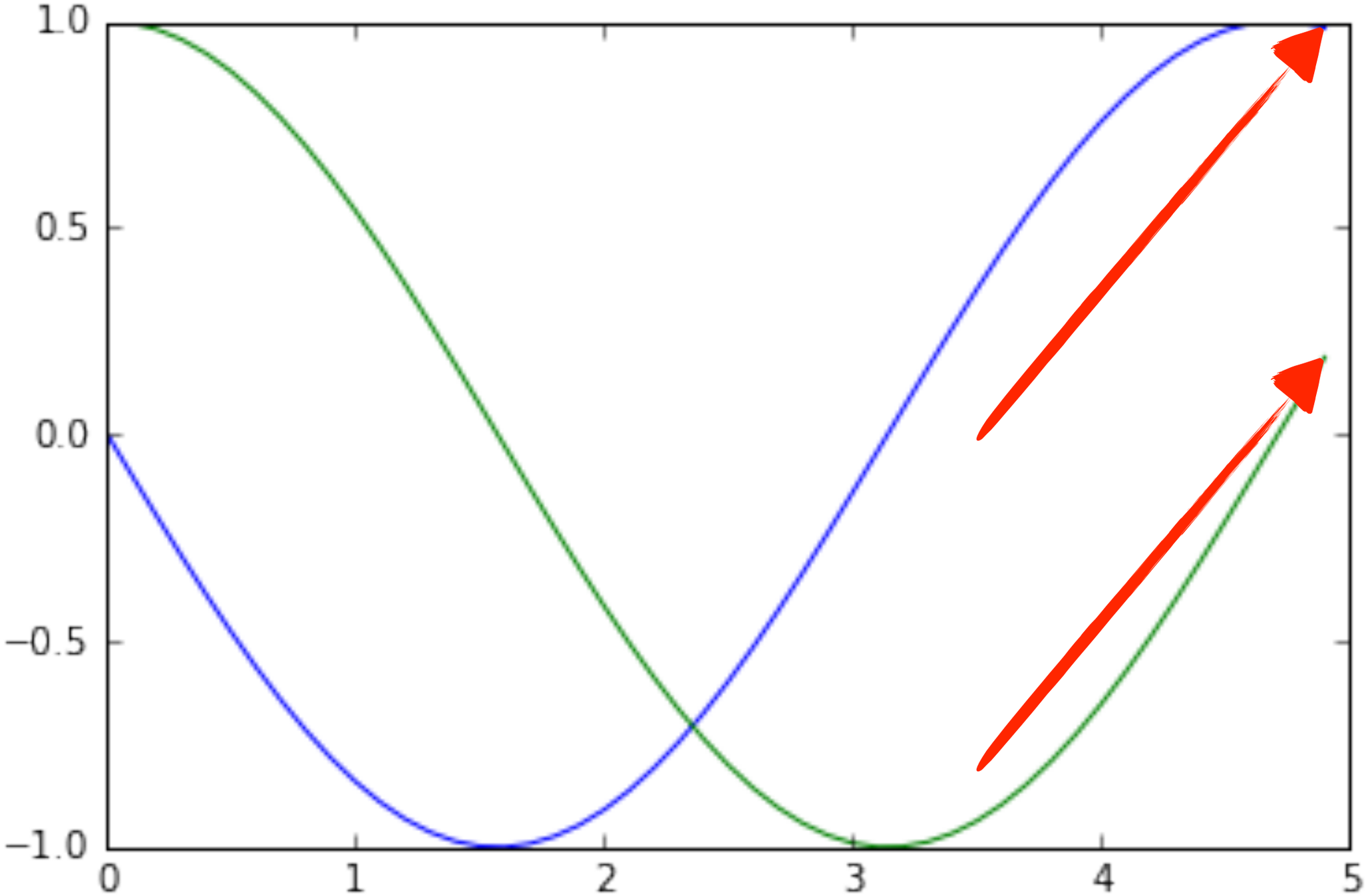












a3_m1_s2_v3_autodiff_v2

 Romeo Kienzler

a3_m1_s2_v3_autodiff_v2

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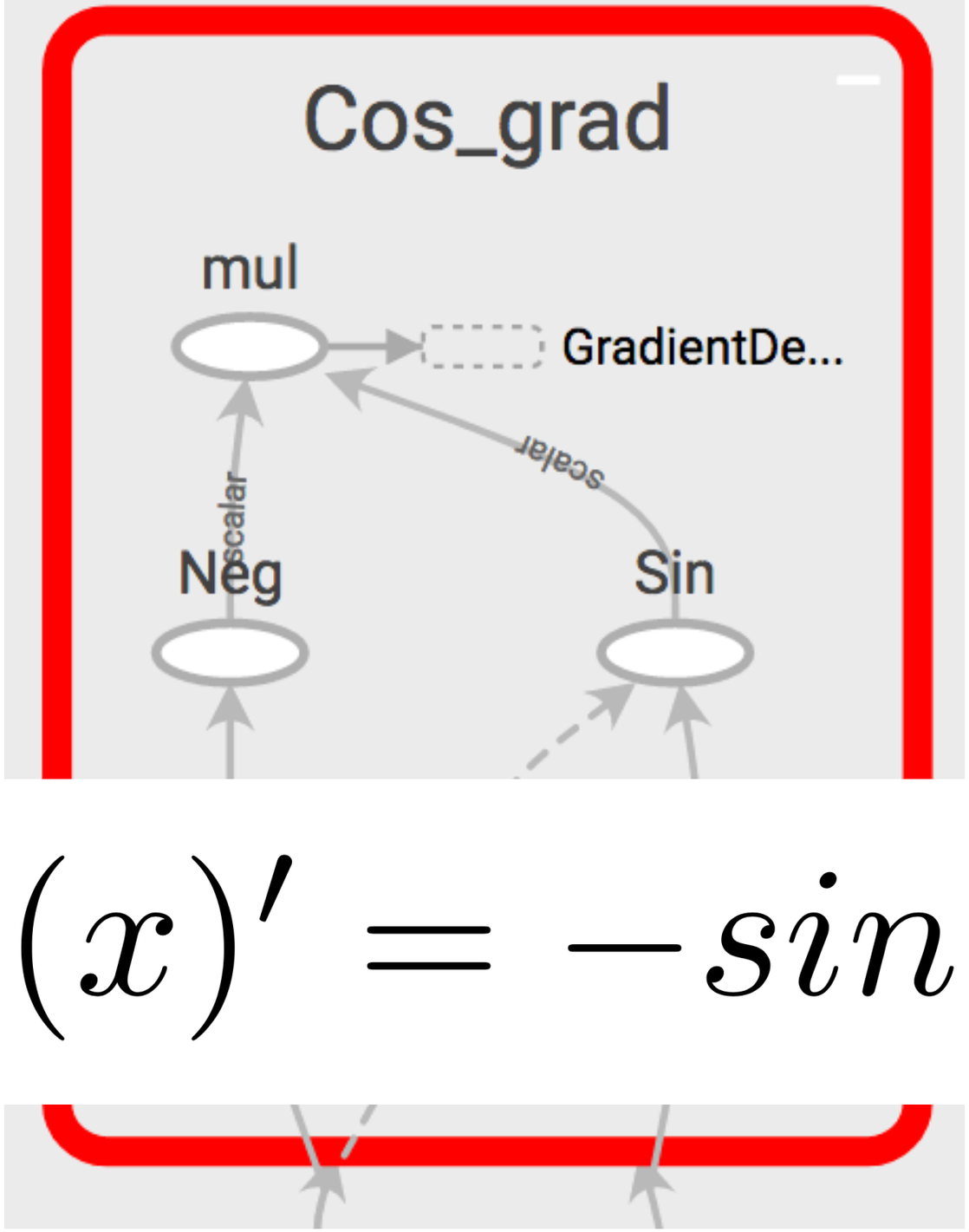
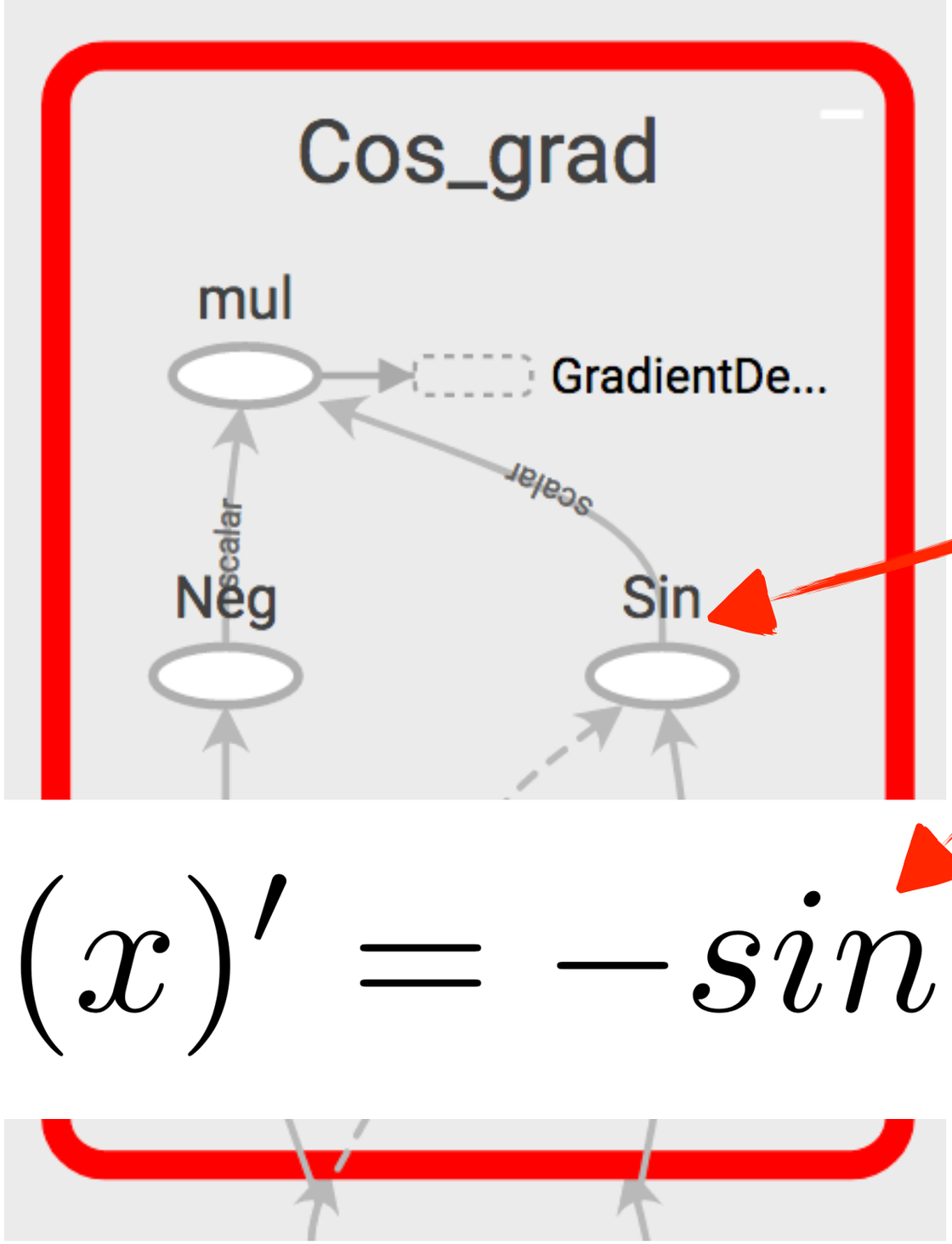


$$cos(x)' = -sin(x)$$

Credits to Salvador Dali for this example

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/44342432/is-gradient-in-the-tensorflows-graph-calculated-incorrectly



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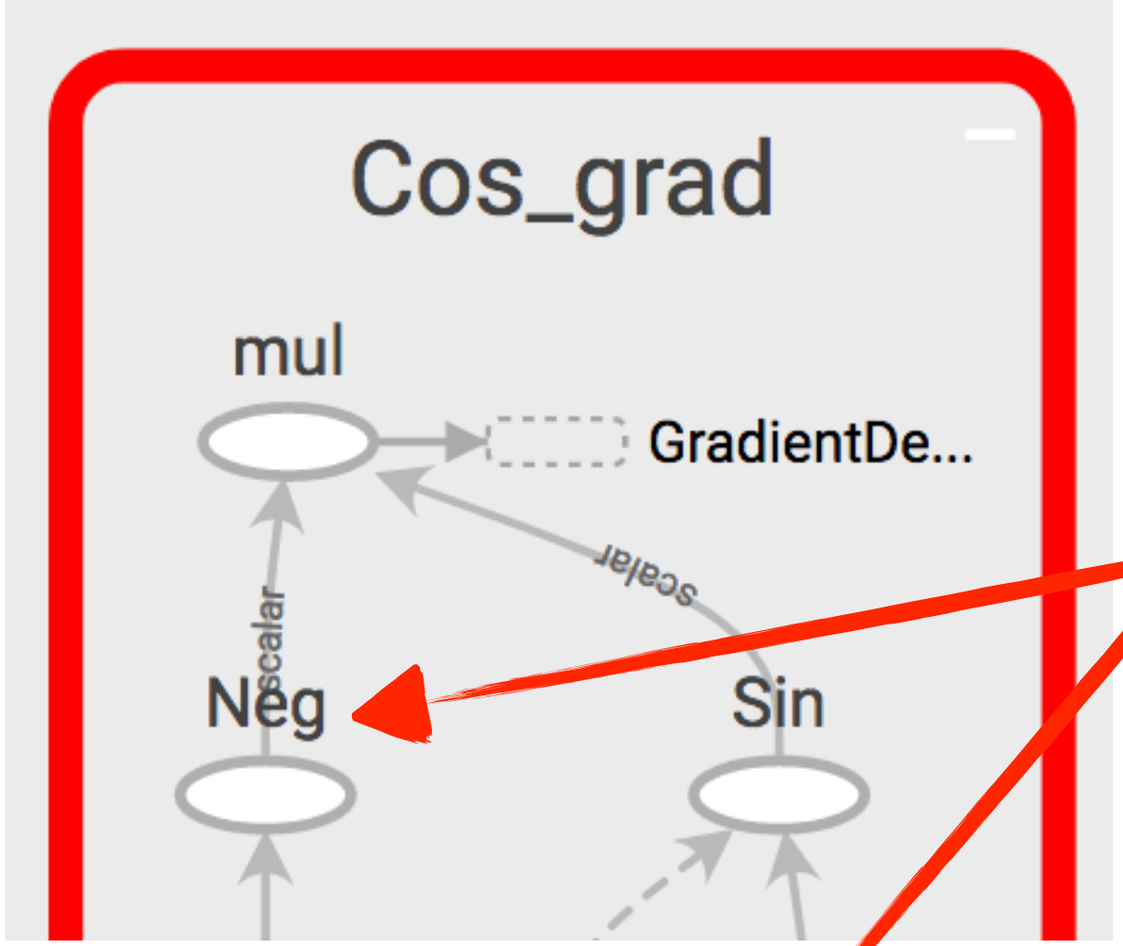

$$cos(x)' = -sin(x)$$

$$f(x_i)' \equiv g(x_i)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(y)g'(x) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

```python
from tensorflow.python.framework import ops
from tensorflow.python.ops import array_ops
from tensorflow.python.ops import sparse_ops

@ops.RegisterGradient("ZeroOut")
def _zero_out_grad(op, grad):
  """The gradients for `zero_out`.

  Args:
    op: The `zero_out` `Operation` that we are differentiating, which we can use
      to find the inputs and outputs of the original op.
    grad: Gradient with respect to the output of the `zero_out` op.

  Returns:
    Gradients with respect to the input of `zero_out`.
  """
  to_zero = op.inputs[0]
  shape = array_ops.shape(to_zero)
  index = array_ops.zeros_like(shape)
  first_grad = array_ops.reshape(grad, [-1])[0]
  to_zero_grad = sparse_ops.sparse_to_dense([index], shape, first_grad, 0)
  return [to_zero_grad]  # List of one Tensor, since we have one input
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Credits: https://www.tensorflow.org/extend/adding_an_op


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Summary