Análisis Matemático para Inteligencia Artificial

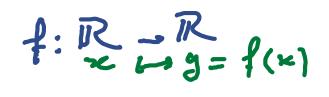
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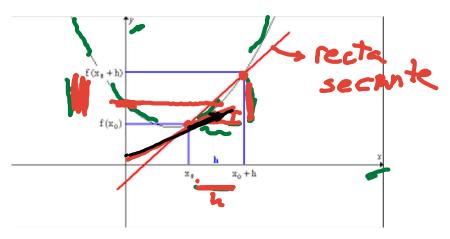
Especialización en Inteligencia Artificial

27/5/2022

Repaso

- ① En los videos de repaso definimos funciones de cuyo dominio y codominio eran los reales, la gráfica de la función se representa en \mathbb{R}^2 .
- Toda función f describe el cambio de una magnitud (v. dependiente) en términos de otra (v. independiente), cuando esta variable se mueve en cierto intervalo $[x_0, x_0 + h]$ la variación total se mide como $f(x_0 + h) f(x_0)$.
- Mientras que la variación media es $\frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{(x_0+h)-x_0}$. Geométricamente, podemos ver la variación media como la pendiente de la recta secante.
- **4** Cuando hacemos que $h \rightarrow 0$, ...





... esto nos conduce a la definición de derivada de f en x_0 :

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{h}=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}(x_0)$$



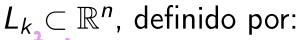
Clasificación de funciones

Dada $f:D\subset\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}^m$.

- Si m=1 diremos que es una función $\red{2}$
 - escalar, si n = 1,
 - campo escalar, n > 1 n=2 4 (x,y) = 1
- Si m > 1 diremos que es una función
 - vectorial, si n = 1, $\{(t) = (t, 2t)$

• campo vectorial, n > 1. $4 (x, y) = (x^2, 0)$

Conjuntos de Nivel Dada $f:D\subset\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}^m$ el conjunto de nivel k de f,



$$L_k = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \in D \land f(x) = k\}$$

La representación geométrica de L_k se obtiene identificando gráficamente los puntos del dominio de la función para los cuales el valor de f es igual a k, para graficar no es necesario agregar un eje.

Derivando campos ...

• escalares: Sea $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, $(x_1, ..., x_n)^T \mapsto f((x_1, ..., x_n)^T)$, se definen las derivadas parciales como:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_1 + h, x_2, ..., x_n) - f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)}{h}$$
the

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n + h) - f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{h}$$

Se define el gradiente como: $\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \cdots \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right)$.

Importante: El gradiente apunta en la dirección de máximo crecimiento.

• vectoriales: Sea $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$, $(x_1, ..., x_n)^T \mapsto (f_1((x_1, ..., x_n)^T), ..., f_m((x_1, ..., x_n)^T)$, se define el jacobiano como:

$$J_{f} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} \cdots \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial x_{1}} \cdots \frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \nabla f_{n} \quad J(m \times n)$$

Regla de la Cadena en forma matricial

Sea
$$f(\underbrace{x_1(s,t)}, x_2(s,t))$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_1} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial s} \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_2} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial s} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_1} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_1} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_1} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_1} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_1} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \partial f}{\partial x_2} \underbrace{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \\ 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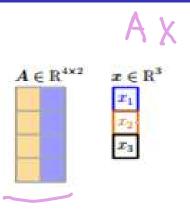
Y luego

$$\frac{df}{d(s,t)} = \frac{df}{dx} \frac{dx}{d(s,t)} = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix}$$
eglas de derivación:

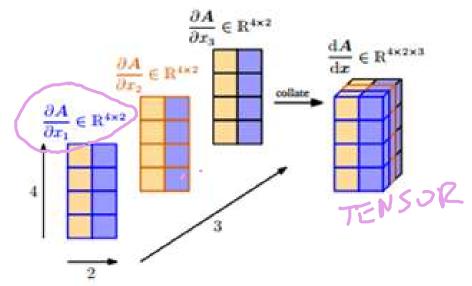
Recordemos reglas de derivación:

•
$$\frac{\partial (fg)(s)}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}g(s) + f(s)\frac{\partial g}{\partial s}$$

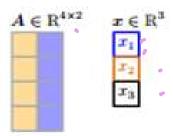
Derivada de matrices

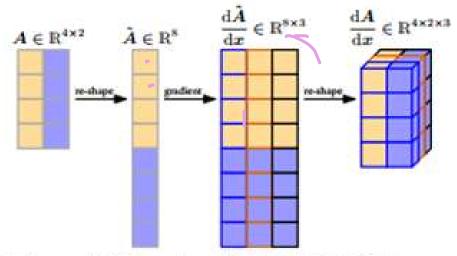


Partial derivatives:



(a) Approach 1: We compute the partial derivative $\frac{\partial A}{\partial x_1}$, $\frac{\partial A}{\partial x_2}$, $\frac{\partial A}{\partial x_3}$, each of which is a 4 × 2 matrix, and collate them in a 4 × 2 × 3 tensor.

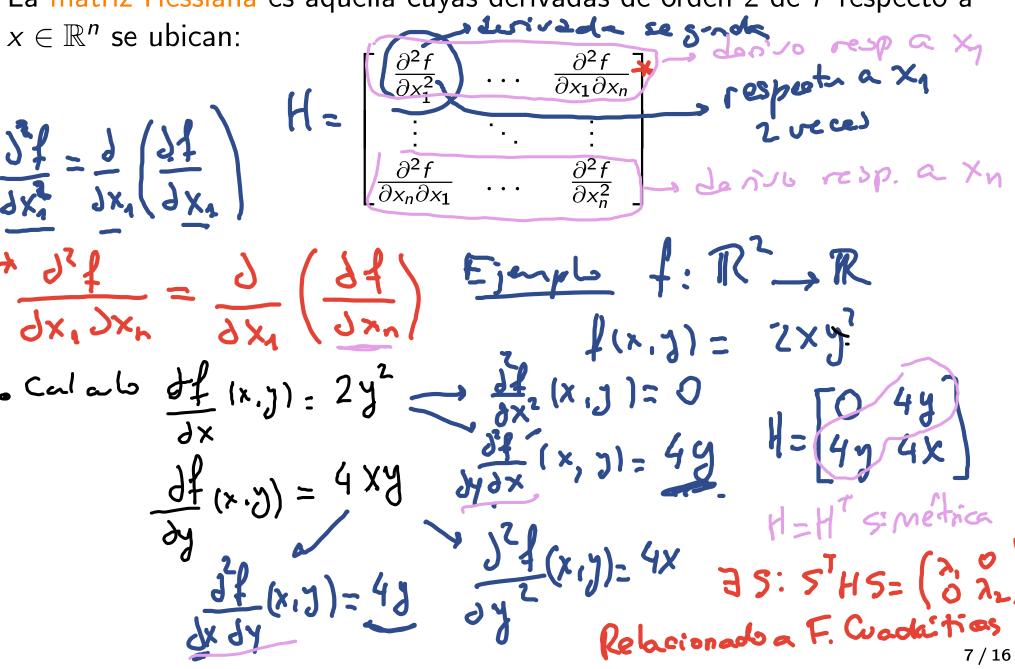




(b) Approach 2: We re-shape (flatten) $A \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 2}$ into a vector $\tilde{A} \in \mathbb{R}^8$. Then, we compute the gradient $\frac{d\tilde{A}}{dx} \in \mathbb{R}^{8 \times 3}$. We obtain the gradient tensor by re-shaping this gradient as illustrated above.

Matriz Hessiana

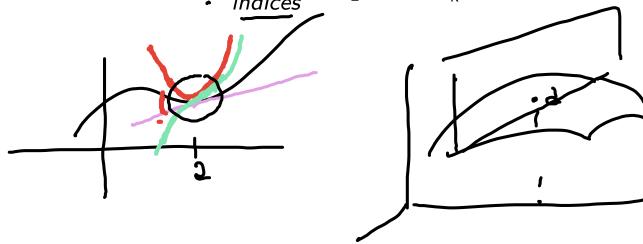
La matriz Hessiana es aquella cuyas derivadas de orden 2 de f respecto a



Aplicación: Polinomio de Taylor

Sea f un campo escalar $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, asumiendo que posee derivadas parciales de todo orden en un entorno de un punto $\underline{a \in \mathbb{R}^n}$, se define el polinomio de Taylor de grado k:

$$P_{k}(x) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}}(a)(x_{i} - a_{i}) + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \ \partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}}}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}}(a)(x_{i} - a_{i})(x_{j} - a_{j}) + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\substack{indices}} \frac{\partial^{k} f}{\partial x_{i_{1}} \dots \partial x_{i_{k}}}(a)(x_{i_{1}} - a_{i_{1}}) \dots (x_{i_{k}} - a_{i_{k}})$$



Diferenciación Automática

Sean, para una función f:

- x_1, \ldots, x_d las variables de entrada
- x_{d+1}, \dots, x_{D-1} las variables intermedias
- x_D la variable de salida
- g_i funciones elementales

class Cube: def forward (x): det backwards (): • $Hij(x_i)$ el conjunto de nodos hijos de cada x_i

Así queda definido un grafo de cómputo. Recordando que f = D, tenemos que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_D} = 1$. Para las otras variables x_i aplicamos la regla de la cadena:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{x_j \in Hij(x_i)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{x_j \in Hij(x_i)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_i}$$

- La diferenciación automática se puede utilizar siempre que la función pueda representarse como un grafo de cómputo.
- La gran ganancia de este mecanismo está en que cada función sólo precisa saber cómo derivarse a sí misma, permitiendo OOP.

Diferenciación Automática: ejemplo

Sean
$$e(x, y) = xy$$
, $f(x) = 3x$, $g(x) = x^2$, $h(x) = sen(x)$

A)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{g'(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy$$

Backpropagation

¿Dónde se aplica la diferenciación automática? En Backpropagation (o simplemente Backprop), el algoritmo utilizado para entrenar redes neuronales.

¿Qué función cumple? La de computar las derivadas de la función de error/costo respecto de cada parámetro de la red neuronal.