

# Automatic differentiation with JAX

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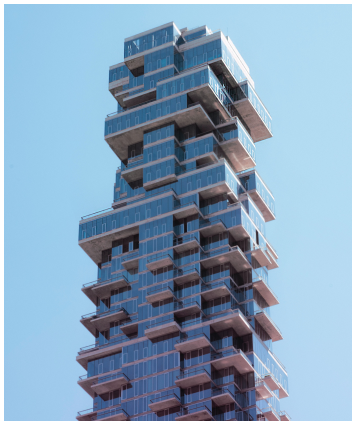


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- Replacement for Numba? Not yet. . . (will come back to that)



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- Baydin et al., *Automatic differentiation in machine learning: a survey*, Journal of Machine Learning Research, 18(153):1–43, 2018
- JAX's beginner- and poweruser-friendly documentation

# Derivatives in statistics are everywhere

- Minimisation with Newton-Raphson method (e.g. Minuit's Migrad algorithm), in 1-dim:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f'(x_n)}{f''(x_n)}$$

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- Error propagation for vector-valued function  $\vec{y} = f(\vec{x})$  that maps from  $\mathcal{R}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^n$

$$C_y = J C_x J^T$$

with  $J_{ij} = \partial y_i / \partial x_j$

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$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + O(h^2)$$

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  - Accuracy well below machine precision

# Symbolic differentiation

- Calculating derivatives is mechanical, we know all rules  
 $(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$ ,  $(x^a)' = a x^{a-1}$ ,  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$ , ...

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  - Does not work if function does computer things, if, while, ...

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# Motivation of hyperreal numbers

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- Turns out one can use this to algebraically compute derivatives

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- Laws for addition, multiplication, inverse, power can be easily derived
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- With these rules can go on to compute polynomials, transcendental functions expressible as infinite series of polynomials and so on

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