

# Automatic Differentiation.

## Seminar

Optimization for ML. Faculty of Computer Science. HSE University

## Forward mode



Figure 1: Illustration of forward chain rule to calculate the derivative of the function  $v_i$  with respect to  $w_k$ .

- Uses the forward chain rule

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- Uses the forward chain rule
- Has complexity  $d \times \mathcal{O}(T)$  operations

## Reverse mode



Figure 2: Illustration of reverse chain rule to calculate the derivative of the function  $L$  with respect to the node  $v_i$ .

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- Uses the backward chain rule
- Stores the information from the forward pass
- Has complexity  $\mathcal{O}(T)$  operations

## Toy example

### i Example

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 * x_2 + \sin x_1$$

Let's calculate the derivatives  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$  using forward and reverse modes.

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Figure 3: Illustration of computation graph of  $f(x_1, x_2)$ .



# Automatic Differentiation with JAX

## Example №1

$$f(X) = \text{tr}(AX^{-1}B)$$

$$\nabla f = -X^{-T}A^TB^TX^{-T}$$

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Let's calculate the gradients and Hessians of  $f$  and  $g$  in python 🐍

# Problem 1

## i Question

Which of the AD modes would you choose (forward/ reverse) for the following computational graph of primitive arithmetic operations?



Figure 4: Which mode would you choose for calculating gradients there?

## Problem 2

Suppose, we have an invertible matrix  $A$  and a vector  $b$ , the vector  $x$  is the solution of the linear system  $Ax = b$ , namely one can write down an analytical solution  $x = A^{-1}b$ .

### Question

Find the derivatives  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial A}$ ,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b}$ .



Figure 5:  $x$  could be found as a solution of linear system

# Gradient propagation through the linear least squares



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$$dL = \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}, dx \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial A}, dA \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial b}, db \right\rangle$$

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Given the linear system, we have:

$$Ax = b$$

$$dAx + Adx = db \rightarrow dx = A^{-1}(db - dAx)$$

Figure 6:  $x$  could be found as a solution of linear system



# Gradient propagation through the linear least squares

The straightforward substitution gives us:

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}, A^{-1}(db - dAx) \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial A}, dA \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial b}, db \right\rangle$$



Figure 7:  $x$  could be found as a solution of linear system

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$$\left\langle -A^{-T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} x^T, dA \right\rangle + \left\langle A^{-T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}, db \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial A}, dA \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial b}, db \right\rangle$$



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Therefore:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial A} = -A^{-T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} x^T \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = A^{-T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$



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Therefore:

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It is interesting, that the most computationally intensive part here is the matrix inverse, which is the same as for the forward pass.

Sometimes it is even possible to store the result itself, which makes the backward pass even cheaper.

Figure 7:  $x$  could be found as a solution of linear system

## Problem 3

Suppose, we have the rectangular matrix  $W \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , which has a singular value decomposition:

$$W = U\Sigma V^T, \quad U^T U = I, \quad V^T V = I, \\ \Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{\min(m,n)})$$

The regularizer  $R(W) = \text{tr}(\Sigma)$  in any loss function encourages low rank solutions.

### Question

Find the derivative  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial W}$ .



Figure 8: Computation graph for singular regularizer

# Gradient propagation through the SVD



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1. Similarly to the previous example:

$$W = U\Sigma V^T$$

$$dW = dU\Sigma V^T + U d\Sigma V^T + U\Sigma dV^T$$

$$U^T dW V = U^T dU \Sigma V^T V + U^T U d\Sigma V^T V + U^T U \Sigma dV^T V$$

$$U^T dW V = U^T dU \Sigma + d\Sigma + \Sigma dV^T V$$

## Gradient propagation through the SVD

2. Note, that  $U^T U = I \rightarrow dU^T U + U^T dU = 0$ . But also  $dU^T U = (U^T dU)^T$ , which actually involves, that the matrix  $U^T dU$  is antisymmetric:

$$(U^T dU)^T + U^T dU = 0 \rightarrow \text{diag}(U^T dU) = (0, \dots, 0)$$

The same logic could be applied to the matrix  $V$  and

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3. At the same time, the matrix  $d\Sigma$  is diagonal, which means (look at the 1.) that

$$\text{diag}(U^T dW V) = d\Sigma$$

Here on both sides, we have diagonal matrices.



# Gradient propagation through the SVD

4. Now, we can decompose the differential of the loss function as a function of  $\Sigma$  - such problems arise in ML problems, where we need to restrict the matrix rank:

$$\begin{aligned} dL &= \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}, d\Sigma \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}, \text{diag}(U^T dW V) \right\rangle \\ &= \text{tr} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}^T \text{diag}(U^T dW V) \right) \end{aligned}$$



# Gradient propagation through the SVD

5. As soon as we have diagonal matrices inside the product, the trace of the diagonal part of the matrix will be equal to the trace of the whole matrix:

$$\begin{aligned} dL &= \text{tr} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}^T \text{diag}(U^T dW V) \right) \\ &= \text{tr} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}^T U^T dW V \right) \\ &= \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}, U^T dW V \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle U \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} V^T, dW \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$



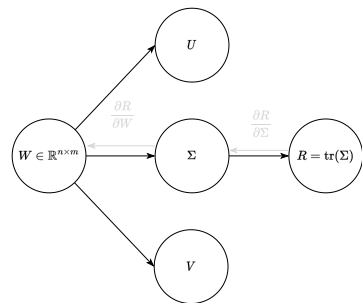
# Gradient propagation through the SVD

6. Finally, using another parametrization of the differential

$$\left\langle U \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} V^T, dW \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}, dW \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = U \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} V^T,$$

This nice result allows us to connect the gradients  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$  and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma}$ .



# Computation experiment with JAX

Let's make sure numerically that we have correctly calculated the derivatives in problems 2-3 🧠

# Feedforward Architecture



Figure 9: Computation graph for obtaining gradients for a simple feed-forward neural network with  $n$  layers. The activations marked with an  $f$ . The gradient of the loss with respect to the activations and parameters marked with  $b$ .

# Feedforward Architecture



Figure 9: Computation graph for obtaining gradients for a simple feed-forward neural network with  $n$  layers. The activations marked with an  $f$ . The gradient of the loss with respect to the activations and parameters marked with  $b$ .

## ! Important

The results obtained for the  $f$  nodes are needed to compute the  $b$  nodes.

## Vanilla backpropagation



Figure 10: Computation graph for obtaining gradients for a simple feed-forward neural network with  $n$  layers. The purple color indicates nodes that are stored in memory.

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- All activations  $f$  are kept in memory after the forward pass.



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- All activations  $f$  are kept in memory after the forward pass.
- Optimal in terms of computation: it only computes each node once.
- High memory usage. The memory usage grows linearly with the number of layers in the neural network.

## Memory poor backpropagation



Figure 11: Computation graph for obtaining gradients for a simple feed-forward neural network with  $n$  layers. The purple color indicates nodes that are stored in memory.

## Memory poor backpropagation



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- Each activation  $f$  is recalculated as needed.
- Optimal in terms of memory: there is no need to store all activations in memory.
- Computationally inefficient. The number of node evaluations scales with  $n^2$ , whereas it vanilla backprop scaled as  $n$ : each of the  $n$  nodes is recomputed on the order of  $n$  times.

## Checkpointed backpropagation



Figure 12: Computation graph for obtaining gradients for a simple feed-forward neural network with  $n$  layers. The purple color indicates nodes that are stored in memory.

## Checkpointed backpropagation



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- Trade-off between the **vanilla** and **memory poor** approaches. The strategy is to mark a subset of the neural net activations as checkpoint nodes, that will be stored in memory.

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- Faster recalculation of activations  $f$ . We only need to recompute the nodes between a  $b$  node and the last checkpoint preceding it when computing that  $b$  node during backprop.

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- Faster recalculation of activations  $f$ . We only need to recompute the nodes between a  $b$  node and the last checkpoint preceding it when computing that  $b$  node during backprop.
- Memory consumption depends on the number of checkpoints. More effective than **vanilla** approach.



# Gradient checkpointing visualization

The animated visualization of the above approaches 

An example of using a gradient checkpointing 

# Hutchinson Trace Estimation <sup>1</sup>

This example illustrates the estimation the Hessian trace of a neural network using Hutchinson's method, which is an algorithm to obtain such an estimate from matrix-vector products:

Let  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  and  $v \in \mathbb{R}^d$  be a random vector such that  $\mathbb{E}[vv^T] = I$ . Then,

$$\text{Tr}(X) = \mathbb{E}[v^T X v] = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{i=1}^V v_i^T X v_i.$$

An example of using Hutchinson Trace Estimation 🔄



Figure 13: Multiple runs of the Hutchinson trace estimate, initialized at different random seeds.

<sup>1</sup>A stochastic estimator of the trace of the influence matrix for Laplacian smoothing splines - M.F. Hutchinson, 1990