

Повторим матричное дифференцирование





i Example

Найти гессиан $\nabla^2 f(x)$, если $f(x) = \langle x, Ax \rangle - b^T x + c$.

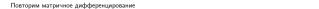
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1. Распишем дифференциал df

$$\begin{split} df &= d \left(\langle Ax, x \rangle - \langle b, x \rangle + c \right) \\ &= \langle Ax, dx \rangle + \langle x, Adx \rangle - \langle b, dx \rangle \\ &= \langle Ax, dx \rangle + \langle A^Tx, dx \rangle - \langle b, dx \rangle \\ &= \langle (A + A^T)x - b, dx \rangle \end{split}$$

Что означает, что градиент $\nabla f = (A + A^T)x - b$.



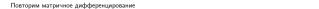
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Что означает, что градиент $\nabla f = (A + A^T)x - b$.

2. Найдем второй дифференциал $d^2f = d(df)$, полагая, что $dx = dx_1 = \text{const}$:

$$\begin{split} d^2f &= d\left(\langle (A+A^T)x-b, dx_1\rangle\right) \\ &= \langle (A+A^T)dx, dx_1\rangle \\ &= \langle dx, (A+A^T)^Tdx_1\rangle \\ &= \langle (A+A^T)dx_1, dx\rangle \end{split}$$

Таким образом, гессиан: $abla^2 f = (A + A^T)$.

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1. Начнем с записи дифференциала
$$df$$
. Имеем:

$$f(x) = \ln(1 + \exp\langle a, x \rangle)$$

Используя правило дифференцирования сложной функции:

$$df = d\left(\ln\left(1 + \exp\langle a, x\rangle\right)\right) = \frac{d\left(1 + \exp\langle a, x\rangle\right)}{1 + \exp\langle a, x\rangle}$$

теперь посчитаем дифференциал экспоненты:

$$d\left(\exp\langle a, x\rangle\right) = \exp\langle a, x\rangle\langle a, dx\rangle$$

Подставляя в выражение выше, имеем:

$$df = \frac{\exp\langle a, x \rangle \langle a, dx \rangle}{1 + \exp\langle a, x \rangle}$$

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$$f(x) = \operatorname{Im} \left(1 + \exp(a, x) \right)$$

функции: $df = d\left(\ln\left(1 + \exp\langle a, x \rangle\right)\right) = \frac{d\left(1 + \exp\langle a, x \rangle\right)}{1 + \exp\langle a, x \rangle}$

Используя правило дифференцирования сложной

 $d(\exp\langle a, x \rangle) = \exp\langle a, x \rangle \langle a, dx \rangle$

 $df = \frac{\exp(a, x)\langle a, dx \rangle}{1 + \exp(a, x)}$

2. Для выражения df в нужной форме, запишем:

$$df = \left\langle \frac{\exp\langle a, x \rangle}{1 + \exp\langle a, x \rangle} a, dx \right\rangle$$

как: $\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{arm}(-t)}$

$$O(t) = rac{1+\exp(-t)}{1+\exp(-t)}$$
Таким образом, мы можем переписать

Напомним, что функция сигмоиды определяется

 $df = \langle \sigma(\langle a, x \rangle) a, dx \rangle$

дифференциал:

$$\nabla f(x) = \sigma(\langle a, x \rangle)a$$

i Example

Найти градиент $\nabla f(x)$ и гессиан $\nabla^2 f(x)$, если $f(x) = \ln \left(1 + \exp \langle a, x \rangle \right)$

3. Теперь найдем гессиан с помозью второго дифференциала:

$$d(\nabla f(x)) = d\left(\sigma(\langle a, x \rangle)a\right)$$

Так как вектор a константа, нам необходимо продифференцировать лишь сигмоиду:

$$d\left(\sigma(\langle a,x\rangle)\right) = \sigma(\langle a,x\rangle)(1-\sigma(\langle a,x\rangle))\langle a,dx\rangle$$

То есть:

$$d(\nabla f(x)) = \sigma(\langle a, x \rangle)(1 - \sigma(\langle a, x \rangle))\langle a, dx \rangle a$$

Запишем гессиан:

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \sigma(\langle a, x \rangle)(1 - \sigma(\langle a, x \rangle))aa^T$$

Автоматическое дифференцирование







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I think the first 40 years or so of automatic differentiation was largely people not using it because they didn't believe such an algorithm could possibly exist.

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Рис. 2: Это не автоград

$$L(w) \to \min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d}$$



Пусть есть задача оптимизации:

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• Such problems typically arise in machine learning, when you need to find optimal hyperparameters w of an ML model (i.e. train a neural network).

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- You may use a lot of algorithms to approach this problem, but given the modern size of the problem, where d
 could be dozens of billions it is very challenging to solve this problem without information about the gradients
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- That is why it would be beneficial to be able to calculate the gradient vector $\nabla_w L = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} \right)^T$.



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- That is why it would be beneficial to be able to calculate the gradient vector $\nabla_w L = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_d} \right)^T$.
- Typically, first-order methods perform much better in huge-scale optimization, while second-order methods require too much memory.



Suppose, we have a pairwise distance matrix for N d-dimensional objects $D \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$. Given this matrix, our goal is to recover the initial coordinates $W_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $i=1,\ldots,N$.



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$$L(W) = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \left(\|W_i - W_j\|_2^2 - D_{i,j}\right)^2 \rightarrow \min_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}}$$



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Link to a nice visualization &, where one can see, that gradient-free methods handle this problem much slower, especially in higher dimensions.

i Question

Is it somehow connected with PCA?



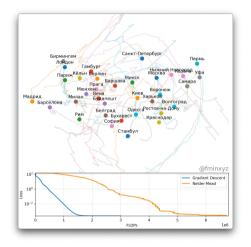


Рис. 3: Ссылка на анимацию

Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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вместе с методом градиентного спуска (GD)

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One can consider 2-point gradient estimator G:

$$G = d\frac{L(w + \varepsilon v) - L(w - \varepsilon v)}{2\varepsilon}v,$$

where v is spherically symmetric.



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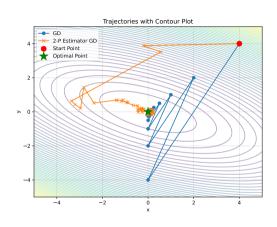


Рис. 4: ``Illustration of two-point estimator of Gradient Descent''

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Пример: конечно-разностный градиентный спуск

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k G$$



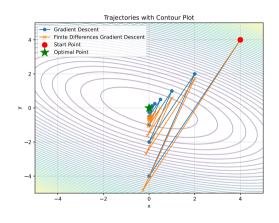
Пример: конечно-разностный градиентный спуск

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k G$$

One can also consider the idea of finite differences:

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{L(w+\varepsilon e_i) - L(w-\varepsilon e_i)}{2\varepsilon} e_i$$

Open In Colab 🖺



Puc. 5: ``Illustration of finite differences estimator of Gradient Descent''



Проклятие размерности методов нулевого порядка

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 Zero order GD: $x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k G$,

where ${\cal G}$ is a 2-point or multi-point estimator of the gradient.



Проклятие размерности методов нулевого порядка

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where ${\cal G}$ is a 2-point or multi-point estimator of the gradient.

	f(x) - smooth	$f(\boldsymbol{x})$ - smooth and convex	$f(\boldsymbol{x})$ - smooth and strongly convex
GD	$\ \nabla f(x_k)\ ^2 \approx \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$	$f(x_k) - f^* \approx \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$	$\ x_k - x^*\ ^2 \approx \mathcal{O}\left(\left(1 - \frac{\mu}{L}\right)^k\right)$
Zero order GD	$\ \nabla f(x_k)\ ^2 \approx \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)$	$f(x_k) - f^* \approx \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)$	$\ x_k - x^*\ ^2 \approx \mathcal{O}\left(\left(1 - \frac{\mu}{nL}\right)^{\acute{k}}\right)$

The naive approach to get approximate values of gradients is **Finite differences** approach. For each coordinate, one can calculate the partial derivative approximation:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_k}(w) \approx \frac{L(w+\varepsilon e_k) - L(w)}{\varepsilon}, \quad e_k = (0,\dots,\frac{1}{k},\dots,0)$$

¹Linnainmaa S. The representation of the cumulative rounding error of an algorithm as a Taylor expansion of the local rounding errors. Master's Thesis (in Finnish), Univ. Helsinki, 1970.

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Answer 2dT, which is extremely long for the huge scale optimization. Moreover, this exact scheme is unstable, which means that you will have to choose between accuracy and stability.

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Theorem

There is an algorithm to compute $\nabla_{uu}L$ in $\mathcal{O}(T)$ operations. ¹

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