

Повторим матричное дифференцирование





i Example

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

i Example

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

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 $\nabla f = (A + A^T)x - b$.



i Example

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

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 $\nabla f = (A + A^T)x - b$.



i Example

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

1. Распишем дифференциал df

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

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

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

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

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

i Example

Найти гессиан $abla^2 f(x)$, если $f(x) = \ln \langle x, Ax \rangle$.



i Example

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

i Example

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

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:

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

i Example

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

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:

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

i Example

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

1. Начнем с записи дифференциала
$$df.$$
 Имеем:
$$f(x) = \ln \left(1 + \exp \langle a, x \rangle \right)$$

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

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

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

2. Для выражения df в нужной форме, запишем:

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

Напомним, что функция сигмоиды определяется

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

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

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

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:

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

Повторим матричное дифференцирование

Автоматическое дифференцирование







•••

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.

11:36 PM · Sep 17, 2019

Q

9

1 26

 \bigcirc

159

】 10





Рис. 2: Это не автоград

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



Пусть есть задача оптимизации:

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

• 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).

♥ ೧ 0

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

- 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).
- 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 using zero-order optimization algorithms.



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

- 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).
- 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 using zero-order optimization algorithms.
- That is why it would be beneficial to be able to calculate the gradient vector $\nabla_w L = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} \right)^T$.



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

- 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).
- 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
 using zero-order optimization algorithms.
- 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 $W_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $i=1,\ldots,N$.



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 $W_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, i = 1, ..., N$.

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

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 $W_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, i = 1, ..., N$.

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

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?



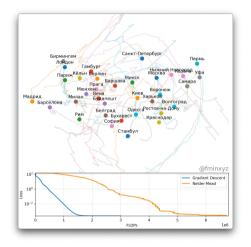


Рис. 3: Ссылка на анимацию

Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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



Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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

вместе с методом градиентного спуска (GD)

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w L(w_k)$$



Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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

вместе с методом градиентного спуска (GD)

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w L(w_k)$$

Можно ли заменить $\nabla_w L(w_k)$, используя, лишь информацию нулевого порядка о функции?



Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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

вместе с методом градиентного спуска (GD)

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w L(w_k)$$

Можно ли заменить $\nabla_w L(w_k)$, используя, лишь информацию нулевого порядка о функции? Да, но есть нюанс.



Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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

вместе с методом градиентного спуска (GD)

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w L(w_k)$$

Можно ли заменить $\nabla_w L(w_k)$, используя, лишь информацию нулевого порядка о функции?

Да, но есть нюанс.

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.



^aI suggest a nice presentation about gradient-free methods

Рассмотрим следующую задачу оптимизации

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

вместе с методом градиентного спуска (GD)

$$w_{k+1} = w_k - \alpha_k \nabla_w L(w_k)$$

Можно ли заменить $\nabla_w L(w_k)$, используя, лишь информацию нулевого порядка о функции? Да, но есть нюанс.

One can consider 2-point gradient estimator G:

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

where \boldsymbol{v} is spherically symmetric.

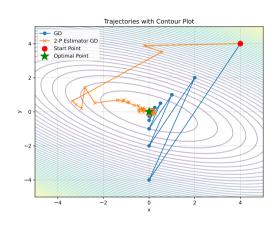


Рис. 4: ``Illustration of two-point estimator of Gradient Descent''



^aI suggest a nice presentation about gradient-free methods

Пример: конечно-разностный градиентный спуск

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



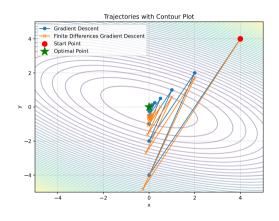
Пример: конечно-разностный градиентный спуск

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

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

 $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$





Проклятие размерности методов нулевого порядка

$$\min_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

$$\text{GD: } x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x_k) \qquad \qquad \text{Zero order GD: } x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k G,$$

where G is a 2-point or multi-point estimator of the gradient.



Проклятие размерности методов нулевого порядка

$$\min_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$$

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

where 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.

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

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

i Question

If the time needed for one calculation of L(w) is T, what is the time needed for calculating $\nabla_w L$ with this approach?

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

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

i Question

If the time needed for one calculation of L(w) is T, what is the time needed for calculating $\nabla_w L$ with this approach?

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.

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

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

Question

If the time needed for one calculation of L(w) is T, what is the time needed for calculating $\nabla_w L$ with this approach?

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.

Theorem

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

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.