

4) Se tiene la función  $y = a \log b + bc^2$ .

Calcular las derivadas  $\frac{dy}{da}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{db}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dc}$  evaluando  
 $a=2$ ,  $b=10$ ,  $c=0,5$

• Derivadas analíticas (symbolic differentiation)

$$\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{d(a \log b + bc^2)}{da} = \frac{d(a \log b)}{da} = \log b \frac{da}{da} = \boxed{\log b}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \frac{d(a \log b + bc^2)}{db} = a \frac{d(\log b)}{db} + c^2 \frac{d(b)}{db} = a \frac{1}{b} + c^2 = \boxed{\frac{a}{b} + c^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \frac{d(a \log b + bc^2)}{dc} = \frac{d(bc^2)}{dc} = b \frac{d(c^2)}{dc} = \boxed{2bc}$$

• Limite de delta números pequeños (Numerical differentiation)

$$\frac{dy}{da} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a + \Delta h) \log b + bc^2 - (a \log b + bc^2)}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{da} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \log b \frac{(a + \Delta h - a)}{\Delta h} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \log b \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta h} = \boxed{\log b}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(b + \Delta h) - f(b)}{\Delta h} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \log(b + \Delta h) + (b + \Delta h)c^2 - a \log b - bc^2}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a(\log(b + \Delta h) - \log b) + c^2(b + \Delta h - b)}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \left( \log \left( \frac{b+\Delta h}{b} \right) \right) + c^2 \Delta h}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \log \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta h}{b} \right) + c^2 \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta h}}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \left( \frac{1}{\Delta h} \left( \log \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta h}{b} \right) \right) \right) + c^2}{\Delta h} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \left( \log \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta h}{b} \right) \right)^{1/\Delta h} + c^2}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = a \log \left( \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1+\Delta h}{b} \right)^{1/\Delta h} \right) + c^2 = a \log e^{1/b} + c^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = a \log e^{1/b} + c^2 = a \frac{1}{b} + c^2 = \boxed{\frac{a}{b} + c^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \log b + b(c+\Delta h)^2 - a \log b - bc^2}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b \left( \frac{c+\Delta h}{\Delta h} \right)^2 - \frac{c^2}{\Delta h}}{\Delta h} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b \left( \frac{c^2 + 2c\Delta h + \Delta h^2}{\Delta h} - c^2 \right)}{\Delta h}$$

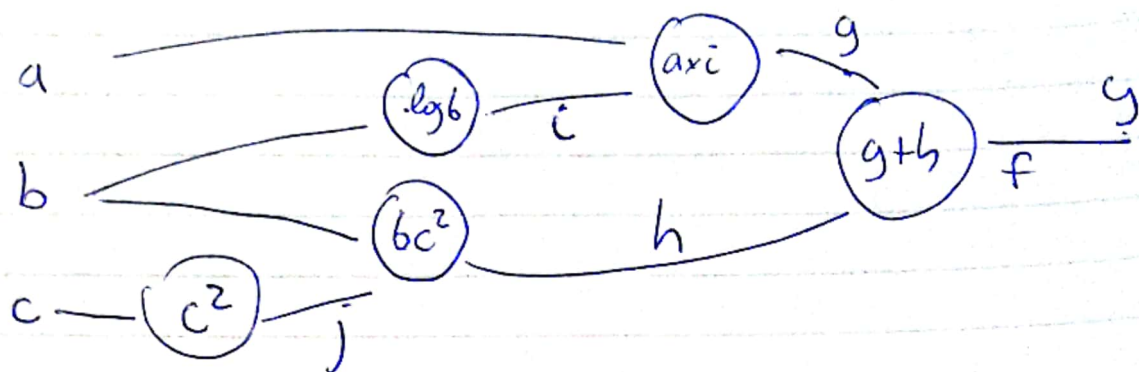
$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b \left( \frac{c^2 + 2c\Delta h + \Delta h^2 - c^2}{\Delta h} \right)}{\Delta h} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b \left( \frac{2c\Delta h + \Delta h^2}{\Delta h} \right)}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b(2c + \Delta h)}{\Delta h} = \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2bc + b\Delta h}{\Delta h} = 2bc + \lim_{\Delta h \rightarrow 0} \frac{b\Delta h}{\Delta h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \boxed{2bc}$$



# grafos y regla de la cadena (chain rule differentiation)



Forward

$$\begin{aligned}
 j &= c^2 \\
 h &= b c^2 = b \times j \\
 i &= \log b \\
 g &= a \log b = a \times i \\
 f &= g + h = y
 \end{aligned}$$

backward

$$\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{dy}{dg} \frac{dg}{di} \frac{di}{da} = 1 \times i = \boxed{\log b}$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \frac{dy}{dg} \frac{dg}{di} \frac{di}{db} + \frac{dy}{dh} \frac{dh}{db} = 1 \times a \times \frac{1}{b} + c^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{db} = \boxed{\frac{a}{b} + c^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \frac{dy}{dh} \frac{dh}{dj} \frac{dj}{dc} = 1 \times b \times 2c$$

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \boxed{2bc}$$

Evaluando las derivadas en  $a=2$ ,  $b=10$  y  $c=0,5$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{da}(a,b,c) = \log(10) = 2,3} ; \boxed{\frac{dy}{db} = \frac{2}{10} + (0,5)^2 = 0,45} ; \boxed{\frac{dy}{dc} = 2(10 \times 0,5) = 10}$$