Fundamentals on the package

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March 10, 2023

1 Derivatives of a composite map

1.1 Singly composite map

Let V, W, and X be vector spaces over $\mathbb{R}$, and f and g be diffeomorphisms defined by

$$f : V \to W, \quad g : W \to X. \tag{1}$$

Then, the Jacobian matrix of f and g are elements of tensor products

$$J_f \in W \otimes V^*, \quad J_g \in X \otimes W^*, \tag{2}$$

where V^* and W^* are the dual spaces of V and W, respectively. J_f is also a map $V \to W$; J_g is $W \to X$. If J_f and J_g are differentiable in V and W, the Hessian tensors H_f and H_g are available as elements of another tensor products

$$H_f \in W \otimes V^* \otimes V^*, \quad H_g \in X \otimes W^* \otimes W^*. \tag{3}$$

On the other hand, a composite map $g \circ f$ is described as

$$g \circ f : V \to X. \tag{4}$$

From the chain-rule, the Jacobian matrix of $g \circ f$ is

$$J_{g\circ f} = J_g J_f \quad \in X \otimes V^*. \tag{5}$$

In the context of the tensor, Eq. (5) is equivalent to the following contraction of the tensor product.

$$J_{g\circ f} = \mathrm{tr}_{23}\left(J_g \otimes J_f\right), \tag{6}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} J_g \otimes J_f &\in (X \otimes W^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^*)\,, \\ \mathrm{tr}_{23} &: (X \otimes W^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^*) \to X \otimes V^*. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

We write the (i, j) contraction of a tensor by tr_{ij}, which is also known as a generalization of the trace. The Hessian tensor of $g \circ f$ is an element of $X \otimes V^* \otimes V^*$. From the chain-rule, we have

$$H_{g\circ f} = \left(H_g J_f\right) J_f + J_g H_f, \tag{8}$$

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
H_g J_f &= \mathrm{tr}_{24}\left(H_g \otimes J_f\right) \quad \left(= \mathrm{tr}_{34}\left(H_g \otimes J_f\right)\right), \\
H_g \otimes J_f &\in (X \otimes W^* \otimes W^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^*), \\
\mathrm{tr}_{24}\,(= \mathrm{tr}_{34}) &: (X \otimes W^* \otimes W^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^*) \to X \otimes W^* \otimes V^*,
\end{aligned} \tag{9}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left(H_g J_f\right) J_f &= \mathrm{tr}_{24}\left(\left(H_g J_f\right) \otimes J_f\right), \\
\mathrm{tr}_{24} &: (X \otimes W^* \otimes V^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^*) \to X \otimes V^* \otimes V^*,
\end{aligned} \tag{10}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
J_g H_f &= \mathrm{tr}_{23}\left(J_g \otimes H_f\right), \\
J_g \otimes H_f &\in (X \otimes W^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^* \otimes V^*), \\
\mathrm{tr}_{23} &: (X \otimes W^*) \otimes (W \otimes V^* \otimes V^*) \to X \otimes V^* \otimes V^*.
\end{aligned} \tag{11}
$$

In the Python implementation with NumPy, an “@” operator (equivalently “numpy.matmul”) works well to shorten the calculation code of some contractions. Listing 1 shows the example usage. The option `axes = 0` makes the function return the tensor product of specified tensors.

```
import numpy as np

Hg = np.random.randint(100, size=18).reshape(2, 3, 3)    # X, W*, W*
Hg = (Hg + Hg.transpose(0, 2, 1)) / 2                    # Make Hg symmetric
Jf = np.random.randint(100, size=12).reshape(3, 4)       # W, V*

# (2, 4) contraction (for W*, W)
cont24 = np.trace(np.tensordot(Hg, Jf, axes=0), axis1=1, axis2=3)

# (3, 4) contraction (for W*, W)
cont34 = np.trace(np.tensordot(Hg, Jf, axes=0), axis1=2, axis2=3)

# @ operation
atop = Hg @ Jf

# Comparison
print(cont24 == atop) # (2, 3, 4) tensor in X, W*, V*, with All True
print(cont34 == atop) # (2, 3, 4) tensor in X, W*, V*, with All True
```

Listing 1: Example usage of “@” operator.

Note that the “@” operator just calculates the matrix multiplication of two matrices, which compose of the last two indices of the target tensors, for each index of the other axes. Hence, we cannot directly use “@” operator with Eq. (10) and Eq. (11). In the cases, we can use “@” operator after swapping the axes of the tensors, as shown in Lsts. 2 and 3.

```
# (2, 4) contraction (for W*, W)
cont24 = np.trace(np.tensordot(Hg @ Jf, Jf, axes=0), axis1=1, axis2=3)

# @ operation
atop = (Hg @ Jf).transpose(0, 2, 1) @ Jf

print(cont24 == atop) # (2, 4, 4) tensor in X, V*, V*, with All True
```

Listing 2: Example usage of “@” operator after axes swapping (for Eq. (10)).

As commented in Lst. 3, the "@" operation between a matrix `Jg` and a tensor `Hf.transpose(1, 0, 2)` raise unexpected result in the mathematical sence. The operator yields $V^* \otimes X \otimes V^*$ from $(X \otimes W^*)$ and $(V^* \otimes W \otimes V^*)$ because it just calculates the matrix product $X \otimes V^*$ from $X \otimes W^*$ and $W \otimes V^*$ for each element in V^*. We can revert the order by `transpose` method again.

```
Jg = np.random.randint(100, size=6).reshape(2, 3)        # X, W*
Hf = np.random.randint(100, size=48).reshape(3, 4, 4)   # W, V*, V*
Hf = (Hf + Hf.transpose(0, 2, 1)) / 2                    # Make Hf symmetric

# (2, 3) contraction (for W*, W)
cont23 = np.trace(np.tensordot(Jg, Hf, axes=0), axis1=1, axis2=2)

# @ operation
atop = Jg @ Hf.transpose(1, 0, 2)   # (4, 2, 4) tensor
atop = atop.transpose(1, 0, 2)      # (2, 4, 4) tensor

print(cont23 == atop) # (2, 4, 4) tensor in X, V*, V*, with All True
```

Listing 3: Example usage of "@" operator after axes swapping (for Eq. (11)).

1.2 Multiply composite map

Let T be a composite map of T_i

$$T = T_{m-1} \circ T_{m-2} \circ \cdots \circ T_1 \circ T_0, \quad T : M_0 \longrightarrow M_{m-1} \tag{12}$$

where T_i is a C^∞ diffeomorphism $T_i : M_i \longrightarrow M_{i+1}$ and $M_i \subset \mathbb{R}$. Given $\boldsymbol{x}_i \in M_i$, the Jacobian matrix of T is

$$J = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{\partial T_{m-1-k}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_{m-1-k}}. \tag{13}$$

Let us denote the product in the right-hand of equation as J_{m-1}, and we have

$$J_{m-1} = \frac{\partial T_{m-1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_{m-1}} J_{m-2}, \tag{14}$$

for $m \geq 2$. If J_k is Hessian tensor of T is available by differentiating Eq. (14),

$$H = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 T_{m-1}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_{m-1}}^2} J_{m-2} \right) J_{m-2} + \frac{\partial T_{m-1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_{m-1}} \frac{\partial J_{m-2}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}. \tag{15}$$

Rewriting the derivative of J_{m-1} by H_{m-1}, we get

$$H_{m-1} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 T_{m-1}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_{m-1}}^2} J_{m-2} \right) J_{m-2} + \frac{\partial T_{m-1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_{m-1}} H_{m-2} \tag{16}$$

Notice that $(J_{m-2}\, J_{m-2})$ is sometimes not J_{m-2}^2 because the dimensions of M_i and M_{i+1}^* are not necessarily equal.

2 Derivative of a map for the continuous-time systems

Consider a C^∞ autonomous dynamical system

$$\frac{d\boldsymbol{x}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}), \quad \boldsymbol{x} \in M \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{17}$$

where M is a state space, and $\boldsymbol{f}$ is a function such that $M \to \mathbb{R}^n$. We write the trajectory of the system (17) by $\boldsymbol{\varphi} : \mathbb{R} \times M \to M$, where $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(0, \boldsymbol{x}_0) = \boldsymbol{x}_0$ is the initial state and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t, \boldsymbol{x}_0)$ is the state at t. Let ∂M be an $n-1$ dimensional manifold defined by a conditional function $q : M \to \mathbb{R}$

$$\partial M = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in M \mid q(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0\} \tag{18}$$

Suppose that T_0 is a local map from $\boldsymbol{x}_0 \in M$ to a point in ∂M such that $M \to \partial M$. Then, the Jacobian matrix of T_0 is described by

$$J_{T_0} = \frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} = \left[I - \frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x})} \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \right]\Bigg|_{\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{x}_1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau) = B(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau), \tag{19}$$

where τ is the spent time during the trajectory $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ moves from $\boldsymbol{x}_0$ to the boundary ∂M, which only depends on $\boldsymbol{x}_0$, and $\boldsymbol{x}_1 = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\tau, \boldsymbol{x}_0)$. The Hessian tensor of T_0 is

$$\begin{aligned} H_{T_0} &= \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) J_{T_0} \right) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau) + B(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \left[\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2}(\tau) + \left(\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau) \right) \otimes \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \right], \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) J_{T_0} \right) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau) + B(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \left[\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2}(\tau) - \frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)} \left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau) \right) \otimes \left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}(\tau) \right) \right], \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

where

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} = -\frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x})\right)^2} \left\{ \left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \otimes \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) \otimes \frac{d^2 q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \right) \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) - \left(\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \right) \otimes \left(\frac{d^2 q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \right) \right\}, \tag{21}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} &B \in X \otimes X^*, && \frac{\partial B}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} \in X \otimes X^* \otimes X^*, \\ &\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \in X^*, && \frac{d^2 q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \in X^* \otimes X^*, \\ &\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) \in X, && \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \in X \otimes X^*. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

On the other hand,

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \right) = \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} \right) = \left(\frac{d^2 \boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \right) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} + \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2}, \tag{24}$$

where

$$\frac{d^2 \boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} = \mathrm{tr}_{34}\left(\frac{d^2 \boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \otimes \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \right), \quad \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} = \mathrm{tr}_{23}\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \otimes \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} \right). \tag{25}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} &= \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} + \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \\
\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} &= -\frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)}\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \\
\frac{\partial T_0}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} &= \left[I - \frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\right]\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} = B(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}
\end{aligned}
\tag{26}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 T_0}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} + \left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right) \otimes \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} + \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \otimes \frac{\partial^2 \tau}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} \\
\frac{\partial^2 \tau}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} &= -\frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)^2}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) - \left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right) \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)\right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)^2}\left\{\left[\left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2}\right]\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) - \left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right) \otimes \left[\left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\right]\right\} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)}\left[\left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2}\right] + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)^2}\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right) \otimes \left[\left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\right] \\
\frac{\partial^2 T_0}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} &= B(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} - \frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)}\left[\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right) \otimes \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \otimes \left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\right]\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)^2}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \otimes \left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right) \otimes \left[\left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\right] \\
&= B(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} - \frac{1}{\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)}\left[\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \otimes \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \otimes \frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\right)\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right]\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)^2}\left(\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\right) \otimes \left[\left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\right)\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right]\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \\
&= B(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\right)^2}\left\{\left[\left(\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \otimes \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}} + \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) \otimes \frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\right)\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) - \left(\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{d^2q}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2}\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_1) + \frac{dq}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\right)\right]\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right\}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0} \\
&= B(\boldsymbol{x}_1)\frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial {\boldsymbol{x}_0}^2} + \left(\frac{dB}{d\boldsymbol{x}}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}\right)\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_0}
\end{aligned}
\tag{27}
$$