

# FAST JACOBIANS AND HESSIANS BY LEVERAGING SPARSITY

## An Illustrated Guide to Automatic Sparse Differentiation

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### Recap: Automatic Differentiation (AD)

The chain rule tells us that the Jacobian of a composed function  $f = h \circ g$  is obtained by multiplying the **Jacobian matrices** (solid) of  $h$  and  $g$ .

$$\mathbf{J}_f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{J}_h(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})) \cdot \mathbf{J}_g(\mathbf{x})$$

However, AD doesn't use Jacobian matrices, instead opting for matrix-free **Jacobian operators** (dashed). The chain rule now corresponds to a composition of operators.

$$\mathbf{D}f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{D}h(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})) \circ \mathbf{D}g(\mathbf{x})$$

To turn such (composed) **Jacobian operators** into **Jacobian matrices**, they are evaluated with all standard basis vectors.

$$\mathbf{D}f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.02 \\ -0.29 \\ 1.34 \\ 0.19 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{D}f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.35 \\ 0.37 \\ -0.28 \\ 0.56 \end{bmatrix}$$

This either constructs matrices column-by-column (forward mode, computing as many JVPs as there are inputs) or row-by-row (reverse mode, computing as many VJP as there are outputs).

### Idea: Automatic Sparse Differentiation (ASD)

Since Jacobian operators are linear maps, we can:

1. simultaneously compute the values of orthogonal columns/rows
2. decompress the resulting vectors into the Jacobian matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 1.85 & 0.0 & 2.21 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.97 & -2.19 \\ 0.0 & -0.58 & 1.47 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.91 & 0.0 & -0.46 & 0.0 & 0.0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.85 \\ -2.19 \\ -0.58 \\ -1.91 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1.85 & 2.21 \\ -2.19 & 0.97 \\ -0.58 & 1.47 \\ -1.91 & -0.46 \end{bmatrix}$$

Unfortunately, contrary to our illustrations, Jacobian operators (dashed) are black-box functions with unknown structure. Two preliminary steps are therefore required to determine orthogonal columns/rows.

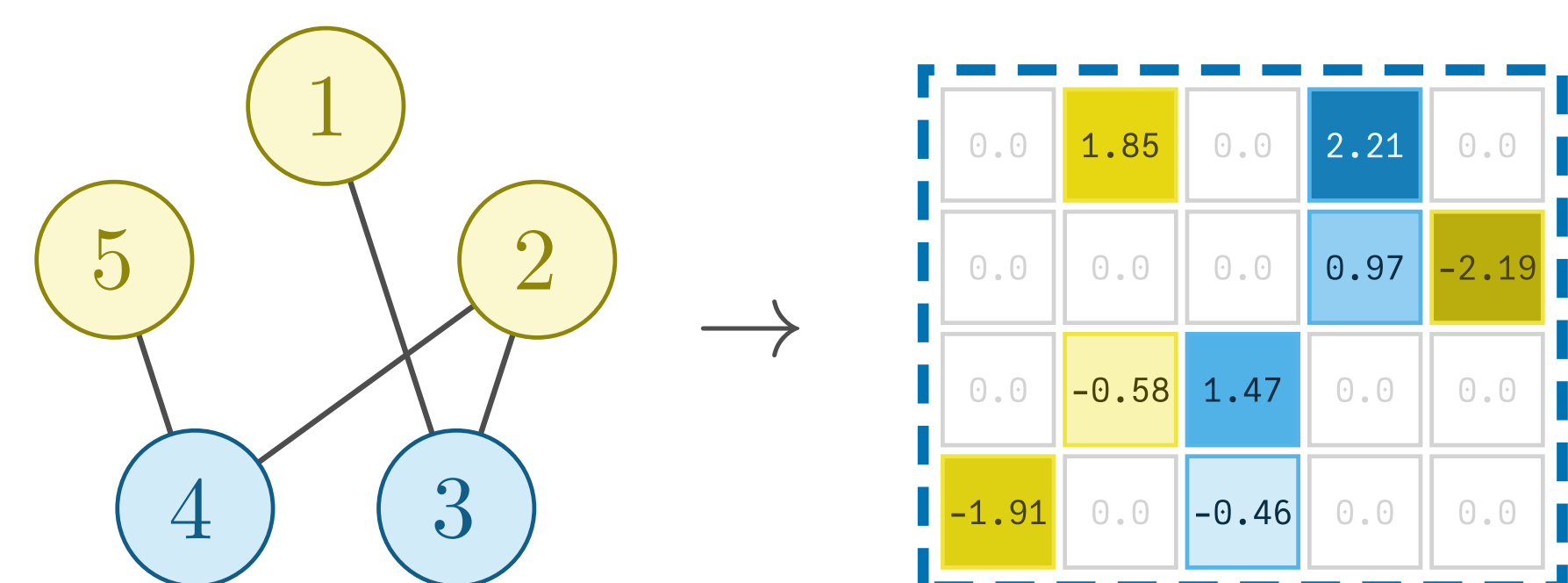
### Step 1: Pattern Detection

To find orthogonal columns, the sparsity pattern of non-zero values in the Jacobian matrix has to be detected. This requires a fast binary AD system.

0	≠ 0	0	≠ 0	0
0	0	0	≠ 0	≠ 0
0	≠ 0	≠ 0	0	0
≠ 0	0	≠ 0	0	0

### Step 2: Coloring

Graph coloring algorithms are applied to the sparsity pattern to detect orthogonal columns/rows.



### Bicoloring

ASD can be accelerated even further by coloring both rows and columns and combining forward and reverse modes.

0.52	0.67	-1.26	-0.48	1.29
0.91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-1.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

### Demonstration

```
using DifferentiationInterface
using SparseConnectivityTracer, SparseMatrixColorings
import ForwardDiff

ad_backend = AutoForwardDiff()
asd_backend = AutoSparse(
    ad_backend;
    TracerSparsityDetector(),
    GreedyColoringAlgorithm()
)

jacobian(f, ad_backend, x) # dense
jacobian(f, asd_backend, x) # sparse
```

### References

Bibliography goes here

Check out our ICLR blog post  
for more information!

