

Artificial Intelligence: Modeling Human Intelligence with Networks

Jeová Farias Sales Rocha Neto
jeova_farias@brown.edu

Recap

- So far, we've been solving simple problems.

Recap

- So far, we've been solving simple problems.
- But the world is much MESSIER!

Recap

- So far, we've been solving simple problems.
- But the world is much MESSIER!
- In order to solve real problems, we'll need first to unleash the power of

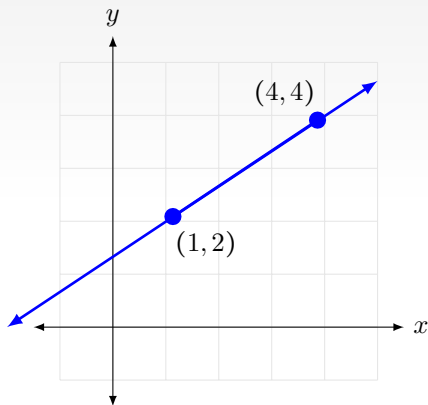
Recap

- So far, we've been solving simple problems.
- But the world is much MESSIER!
- In order to solve real problems, we'll need first to unleash the power of **DERIVATIVES!!**

The slope of a line

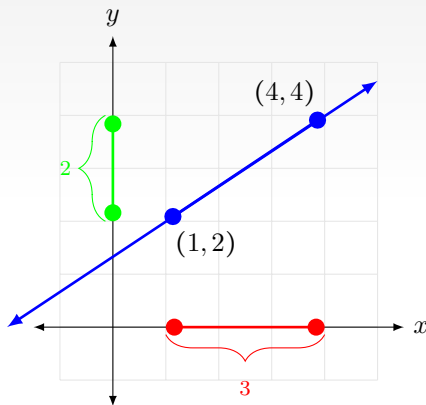
What are derivatives?

- How do I compute the slope m of the following line?



What are derivatives?

- How do I compute the slope m of the following line?



$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.66$$

Let's try it on the jupyter notebook! Do
Section 6.1

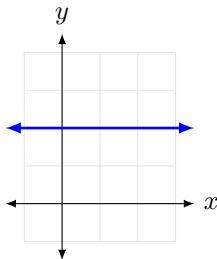
Derivatives

What are derivatives?

- The derivative of a function tells us the “slope” of that function at each point.
- Imagine you have a function $f(x)$ (ex.: $f(x) = x^2$).
- The derivative of $f(x)$ is also a function and is as:

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad f'(x)$$

- Some examples:



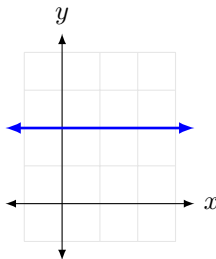
(a) $f(x) = 2, f'(x) = 0$

What are derivatives?

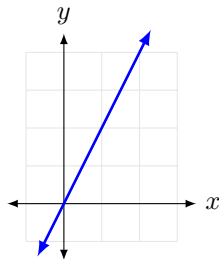
- The derivative of a function tells us the “slope” of that function at each point.
- Imagine you have a function $f(x)$ (ex.: $f(x) = x^2$).
- The derivative of $f(x)$ is also a function and is as:

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad f'(x)$$

- Some examples:



(a) $f(x) = 2, f'(x) = 0$



(b) $f(x) = 2x, f'(x) = 2$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = a$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

- ▶ $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = a$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = a$

- ▶ $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = anx^{n-1}$

- And also these:

- ▶ $f(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = -\sin(x)$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = a$

- ▶ $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = anx^{n-1}$

- And also these:

- ▶ $f(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = -\sin(x)$

- ▶ $f(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \cos(x)$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = a$

- ▶ $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = anx^{n-1}$

- And also these:

- ▶ $f(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = -\sin(x)$

- ▶ $f(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \cos(x)$

- ▶ $f(x) = e^x$ ($e = 2.71\dots$)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = e^x$

Derivative rules!

- We then have the following rules (*legend*: a is a constant, n is an integer):

- ▶ $f(x) = a \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = a$

- ▶ $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$

- ▶ $f(x) = ax^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = anx^{n-1}$

- And also these:

- ▶ $f(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = -\sin(x)$

- ▶ $f(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \cos(x)$

- ▶ $f(x) = e^x$ ($e = 2.71\dots$)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = e^x$

- ▶ $f(x) = \log_e(x) = \log(x) \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Then you define $h(x) = g(f(x))$, what is $\frac{dh(x)}{dx}$ (or $h'(x)$)?

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Then you define $h(x) = g(f(x))$, what is $\frac{dh(x)}{dx}$ (or $h'(x)$)?
- We use the **chain rule** to do it:

$$\frac{dh(x)}{dx} = \frac{dg(f(x))}{df(x)} \frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad h'(x) = g'(f(x))f'(x)$$

- Examples:
 - ▶ $h(x) = \log(x^2)$:

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Then you define $h(x) = g(f(x))$, what is $\frac{dh(x)}{dx}$ (or $h'(x)$)?
- We use the **chain rule** to do it:

$$\frac{dh(x)}{dx} = \frac{dg(f(x))}{df(x)} \frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad h'(x) = g'(f(x))f'(x)$$

- Examples:

- ▶ $h(x) = \log(x^2)$:

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = \log(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x, \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2)} 2x = \frac{2}{x}$$

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Then you define $h(x) = g(f(x))$, what is $\frac{dh(x)}{dx}$ (or $h'(x)$)?
- We use the **chain rule** to do it:

$$\frac{dh(x)}{dx} = \frac{dg(f(x))}{df(x)} \frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad h'(x) = g'(f(x))f'(x)$$

- Examples:

- ▶ $h(x) = \log(x^2)$:

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = \log(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x, \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2)} 2x = \frac{2}{x}$$

- ▶ $h(x) = \sin(\cos(x))$:

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Then you define $h(x) = g(f(x))$, what is $\frac{dh(x)}{dx}$ (or $h'(x)$)?
- We use the **chain rule** to do it:

$$\frac{dh(x)}{dx} = \frac{dg(f(x))}{df(x)} \frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad h'(x) = g'(f(x))f'(x)$$

- Examples:

- ▶ $h(x) = \log(x^2)$:

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = \log(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x, \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2)} 2x = \frac{2}{x}$$

- ▶ $h(x) = \sin(\cos(x))$:

$$f(x) = \sin(x), \quad g(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(x), \quad g'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h'(x) = [-\sin(\cos(x))] \cos(x)$$

Chain rule

- Now, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- Then you define $h(x) = g(f(x))$, what is $\frac{dh(x)}{dx}$ (or $h'(x)$)?
- We use the **chain rule** to do it:

$$\frac{dh(x)}{dx} = \frac{dg(f(x))}{df(x)} \frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \text{or} \quad h'(x) = g'(f(x))f'(x)$$

- Examples:

- $h(x) = \log(x^2)$:

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = \log(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x, \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2)} 2x = \frac{2}{x}$$

- $h(x) = \sin(\cos(x))$:

$$f(x) = \sin(x), \quad g(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(x), \quad g'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h'(x) = [-\sin(\cos(x))] \cos(x)$$

- $h(x) = (x^3)^2 = (2 \times (x^3)) 3(x^2) = 6x^5$ (expected, since $(x^3)^2 = x^6$).

Addition, Multiplication and Division rules

- Again, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.

Addition, Multiplication and Division rules

- Again, consider you have two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
- We then have the following rules:

- ▶ **Addition:**

$$h(x) = f(x) + g(x) \Rightarrow h'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

Ex.: $h(x) = 2x + 4 \Rightarrow (f(x) = 2x, g(x) = 4) \Rightarrow h'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) = 2 + 0 = 2.$

- ▶ **Multiplication:**

$$h(x) = f(x)g(x) \Rightarrow h'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

Ex.: $h(x) = xe^x \Rightarrow (f(x) = x, g(x) = e^x) \Rightarrow h'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) = e^x + xe^x = (x + 1)e^x.$

- ▶ **Division:**

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

Now, check Homework 3 on GitHub! Then do Sections 6.2 and 6.3 on the jupyter notebook.
