WEEK 1

IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING

multivariate

Author:

Jinwei Zhang (CID: 01540854)

Date: August 12, 2019

1 Moving to multivariate

1.1 Differentiate with respect to anything

• limitation

$$f(x, y, z) = \sin(x) e^{yz^{2}}$$

$$x = t - 1; \ y = t^{2}; \ z = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{df(x, y, z)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

Figure 1: This is 11

$$f(x,y,z) = \sin(x) e^{yz^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos(x) e^{yz^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = z^2 \sin(x) e^{yz^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2yz \sin(x) e^{yz^2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 2t$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -t^{-2}$$

$$\frac{df(x,y,z)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\frac{df(x,y,z)}{dt} = \cos(x) e^{yz^2} \times 1 + z^2 \sin(x) e^{yz^2} \times 2t + 2yz \sin(x) e^{yz^2} \times (-t^{-2})$$

Figure 2: This is 11

$$f(x,y,z) = \sin(x) e^{yz^{2}}$$

$$\frac{df(x,y,z)}{dt} = \cos(x) e^{yz^{2}} \times 1 + z^{2} \sin(x) e^{yz^{2}} \times 2t + 2yz \sin(x) e^{yz^{2}} \times (-t^{-2})$$

$$x = t - 1; \quad y = t^{2}; \quad z = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{df(x,y,z)}{dt} = \cos(t-1) e + t^{-2} \sin(t-1) e \times 2t + 2t \sin(t-1) e \times (-t^{-2})$$

$$\frac{df(x,y,z)}{dt} = \cos(t-1) e + 2t^{-1} \sin(t-1) e - 2t^{-1} \sin(t-1) e$$

$$\frac{df(x,y,z)}{dt} = \cos(t-1) e$$

Figure 3: This is 11

2 Jacobian

2.1

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$

$$J = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}, \dots\right]$$

Figure 4: This is Jacobian

2.2 Jacobian applied

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$

$$J = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}, \dots\right]$$

Figure 5: This is Jacobian