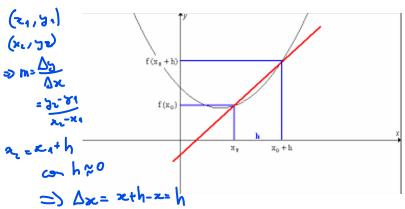
## Análisis Matemático para Inteligencia Artificial

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Especialización en Inteligencia Artificial

Derivadas de funciones multivariadas

# Repaso: derivando escalares



Recordemos siempre que la derivada busca calcular  $\Delta y/\Delta x$  para una función dada y=f(x) en un punto x.

$$f'(x) \doteq \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

### Derivadas de orden 1: campos escalares

Sea  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x_1,...,x_n)^T \mapsto f((x_1,...,x_n)^T)$ , se definen las derivadas parciales como:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_1 + h, x_2, ..., x_n) - f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n + h) - f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)}{h}$$

Se define el gradiente como:  $\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \cdots \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right)$ .  $\in \mathbb{R}^n$ 

Importante: El gradiente apunta en la dirección de máximo crecimiento.

### Derivadas de orden 1: campos vectoriales

Sea 
$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$$
,  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \mapsto (f_1((x_1, \dots, x_n)^T), \dots, f_m((x_1, \dots, x_n)^T))$ , se define el jacobiano como:

$$J_f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

The observed by  $f(x,y): (x,y): (x,$ 

#### Derivadas de orden 2: Matriz Hessiana

La matriz Hessiana es aquella cuyas derivadas de orden 2 de f respecto a  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  se ubican:

Set dolcan.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{n}} \\
\vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x_{n}\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x_{n}^{2}}
\end{bmatrix} = H_{f} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} & \cdots & \lambda_{n} \\
\lambda_{n} & \lambda_{n} & \cdots & \lambda_{n}
\end{bmatrix} = H_{f} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} & \cdots & \lambda_{n} \\
\lambda_{2} & \cdots$$

### Polinomio de Taylor

Una aplicación común del Hessiano es el polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 para campos escalares. Sea f un campo escalar  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ , asumiendo que posee derivadas parciales de todo orden en un entorno de un punto  $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , se define el polinomio de Taylor de orden 2: ZIAZ

$$P_2(x) = f(a) + \nabla_f(a)^T (x - a) + \frac{1}{2} (x - a)^T H_f(a) (x - a)$$

escalares:

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$$P_{2}(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{1}{2} f''(a) (x-a)^{2}$$

$$conf.$$

$$con$$

## Ejemplo

Sea 
$$f(x_1, x_2) = cos(x_1) + x_1x_2 + 3x_1^2$$
  $q = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, o\right)$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^{2} \to \mathbb{R}$ 
 $f(a) = cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot o + \frac{3 \cdot \pi^{2}}{4}$ 
 $\nabla_{\mu}(x_{11}x_{1}) = \left(-A_{\mu}(x_{1}) + x_{1} + \frac{3}{2}x_{1}, x_{1}\right)$ 
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