### Análisis Matemático para Inteligencia Artificial

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Especialización en Inteligencia Artificial

Diferenciación automática

## Regla de la Cadena en forma matricial

Sea 
$$f(x_1(s,t),x_2(s,t))$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial s}$$

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$$Y \text{ luego}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t}$$

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Nota: Observar que si bien  $\frac{df}{d(s,t)} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , hay que pasar por  $\frac{dx}{d(s,t)} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ . Podría interesarnos *compilar* el cálculo analítico para ser más eficientes en cómputo.

### Derivadas y código

Situación: parte de mi código involucra, para un cierto valor de entrada x, calcular una función f(x) y su derivada df(x) en ese punto.

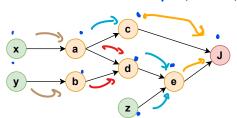
- Cálculo 100 % analítico
  - (+) máxima eficiencia de cómputo
  - (-) máxima inflexibilidad de código

- Cálculo 100 % numérico
  - (-) máxima ineficiencia de cómputo
  - (+) máxima flexibilidad de código

def df(x, h=1e-3):  
return 
$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h}$$

## Grafo de cómputo

- Uso específico: composición de funciones de diversas entradas y me importa la derivada de la salida "final" respecto de cada entrada.
- Punto medio entre eficiencia y flexibilidad a través de *bloques* diferenciables.
- Cada bloque debe poder calcular la derivada de su salida respecto de todas sus entradas (en gral. analítica).
- Un "orquestador" se ocupa de ir aplicando regla de la cadena.
- ¡Cada bloque podría ser (adentro) una función compuesta!



$$\frac{3x}{31} = \left(\frac{1}{31}, \frac{16}{3c} + \frac{16}{91}, \frac{19}{96}, \frac{19}{99}\right), \frac{9x}{9a}$$

# Ejemplo (simplificado) de código

```
class Product(BaseOperation):
     return x * y ) f(1.7): *Y
 def f(self, x, y):
 class Cosine(BaseOperation):
 def f(self, x):
return np.cos(x) ) f(x): \(\omega\)
 def df(self, x):
return -np.sin(x)

√(x): -**(x)
```

#### Ejemplo

Sea 
$$z(x,y) = x^2 \cdot e^{x+\cos(y)}$$
, quiero  $\nabla_z(2,\frac{\pi}{2})$ .  $d^{z} \cdot d^{z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + d^{z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ 

db= dc. 36 = 29.6.1= 29.6 10 = - mb) ري سي رو C= 2+0=2 dc = dd. &d = 4.7,4:28,6 Pe(x,b): (1,1) C=z+b d=e2 = 7,4 id = exp(e) dd:1. = 1.4 = 4 d= exp(c)

4 = 3=

1/2(4T)=(59.2, -29.6)