

How to get the Gradient and Hessian | Sympy

Asked 3 years ago Active 3 years ago Viewed 5k times



Here is the situation: I have a symbolic function **lamb** which is function of the elements of the variable **z** and the functions elements of the variable **h**. Here is an image of the lamb symbolic function

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$$\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} ((z_1 - h_1(\xi, \eta))^2 + (z_2 - h_2(\xi, \eta))^2 + (z_3 - h_3(\xi, \eta))^2)$$

★

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Now I would like to compute the Gradient and Hessian of this function with respect to the variables **eta** and **xi**. Of course I googled for it but I could not find a straight way for doing this. What I found is [here](#), but as I said it does not seem to be the best approach for this situation. Any idea? Bellow, the source code. Thanks.

```
from sympy import Symbol, Matrix, Function, simplify

eta = Symbol('eta')
xi = Symbol('xi')

x = Matrix([[xi],[eta]])

h = [Function('h_'+str(i+1))(x[0],x[1]) for i in range(3)]
z = [Symbol('z_'+str(i+1)) for i in range(3)]

lamb = 0
for i in range(3):
    lamb += 1/(2*sigma**2)*(z[i]-h[i])**2
simplify(lamb)
```

python-3.x sympy Edit tags

asked Sep 18 '16 at 14:09

[Randerson](#)
338 2 14

2 Answers



You could either use the very Pythonic way suggested by Stelios, or use some recently added features to SymPy:

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```
In [14]: from sympy.tensor.array import derive_by_array

In [15]: derive_by_array(lamb, (eta, xi))
Out[15]:
```



```
[-(z_1 - h_1(xi, eta))*Derivative(h_1(xi, eta), eta)/sigma**2 - (z_2 - h_2(xi,
eta))*Derivative(h_2(xi, eta), eta)/sigma**2 - (z_3 - h_3(xi, eta))*Derivativ
e(h_3(xi, eta), eta)/sigma**2, -(z_1 - h_1(xi, eta))*Derivative(h_1(xi, eta),
xi)/sigma**2 - (z_2 - h_2(xi, eta))*Derivative(h_2(xi, eta), xi)/sigma**2 - (z
_3 - h_3(xi, eta))*Derivative(h_3(xi, eta), xi)/sigma**2]
```

Unfortunately the printer is still missing for N-dim arrays, you can visualize by converting them to a list (or, alternatively, using `.tomatrix()`):

```
In [16]: list(derive_by_array(lamb, (eta, xi)))
```

```
Out[16]:
```

$$\left[\frac{(z_1 - h_1(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_1(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(z_2 - h_2(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_2(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(z_3 - h_3(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_3(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2}, \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(z_1 - h_1(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (h_1(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(z_2 - h_2(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (h_2(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(z_3 - h_3(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (h_3(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} \right]$$

For the Hessian, just repeat the procedure twice:

```
In [18]: list(derive_by_array(derive_by_array(lamb, (eta, xi)), (eta, xi)))
```

```
Out[18]:
```

$$\left[\frac{(z_1 - h_1(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} (h_1(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(z_2 - h_2(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} (h_2(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} - \frac{(z_3 - h_3(\xi, \eta)) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} (h_3(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{\eta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} (h_3(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_1(\xi, \eta)) \right)^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_2(\xi, \eta)) \right)^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (h_3(\xi, \eta)) \right)^2}{\sigma^2}, - \right. \\ \left. \frac{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta} (h_3(\xi, \eta))}{\sigma^2} \right]$$

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/39558515/how-to-get-the-gradient-and-hessian-sympy>

answered Sep 19 '16 at 21:18

 Francesco Bonazzi
1,647 5 8

You can simply compute the gradient vector "manually" (assuming that the variables are ordered as $(z_1, z_2, z_3, \text{eta})$):

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```
[lamb.diff(x) for x in z+[eta]]
```



Similarly, for the Hessian matrix:

```
[[lamb.diff(x).diff(y) for x in z+[eta]] for y in z+[eta]]
```

answered Sep 18 '16 at 14:47

 Stelios
3,726 1 9 21