

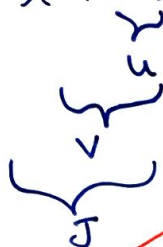
Side Quest: Computational Graphs

Visualization trick/tool

- these come in handy when there is some distinguished or some special ^{output} variable,
- handy in visualizing components of a much complex equation that you're trying to optimize.
- you can visualize each component to find bottlenecks!

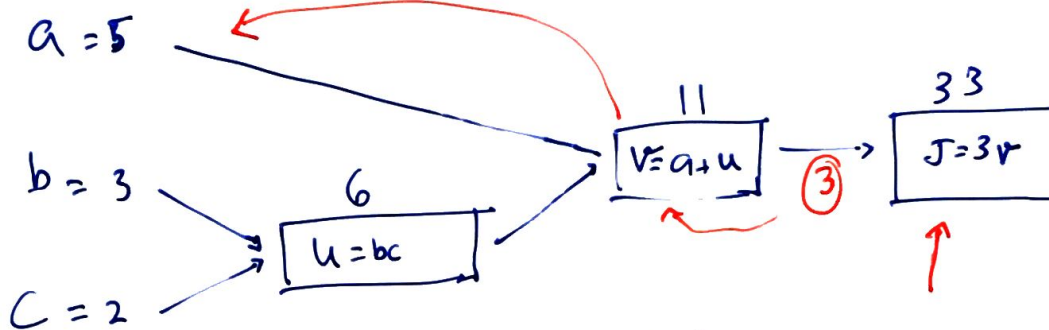
$$J(a,b,c) = 3(a+bc) = 3(5+3 \cdot 2) = 33$$

assume {



Computational graph

$$\begin{aligned} u &= bc \\ v &= a + u \\ J &= 3v \end{aligned}$$



for computing derivatives we move R to L

$$\frac{dJ}{du} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 6 \rightarrow 6.001 \\ v &= 11 \rightarrow 11.001 \\ J &= 33 \rightarrow 33.003 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dJ}{du} = 3$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{dJ}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{du} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dJ}{dv} = ? \rightarrow 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{dJ}{da} = ?$$

If we bump up a, what's effect on J?

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 5 \rightarrow 5.001 \\ v &= 11 \rightarrow 11.001 \\ J &= 33 \rightarrow 33.003 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dJ}{da} = 3$$

$$\frac{dJ}{da} = 3$$

$$\frac{dJ}{db} = \frac{dJ}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{db}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 3 \rightarrow 3.001 \\ u &= b \cdot c = 6 \rightarrow 6.002 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dJ}{db} = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= 11.002 \\ J &= 33.006 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dJ}{db} = 6$$

Tldr: forward $L \rightarrow R \Rightarrow$ compute cost f
backward $R \rightarrow L \Rightarrow$ compute derivative