Lecture 2 Part 2: Vectorization of Matrix Functions + Lecture 3 Part 1: Kronecker Products and Jacobians

MIT 18.S096 Matrix Calculus For Machine Learning and Beyond

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1 Differential

$$f(A+dA)=f(A)+f'(A)[dA]+$$
higher-order stuff
$$df(A;dA)=f'(A)[dA]$$

2 Example

Let f be the following function that maps from $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ to $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$:

$$f(A) = A^2$$

Deriving the difference:

$$f(A+dA) - f(A) = (A+dA)^2 - A^2$$

= $A^2 + A(dA) + (dA)A + (dA)^2 - A^2$
= $A(dA) + (dA)A + (dA)^2$

The differential is the part of the difference that's linear in dA:

$$df(A; dA) = A(dA) + (dA)A$$

This can be abbreviated as

$$df = A(dA) + (dA)A$$
.

We can represent this result as matrix multiplication:

$$df = A(dA) + (dA) A$$

$$= A(dA)I + I(dA) A$$

$$\operatorname{vec}(df) = \operatorname{vec}(A(dA)I + I(dA) A)$$

$$= \operatorname{vec}(A(dA)I) + \operatorname{vec}(I(dA) A)$$

$$= (I \otimes A) \operatorname{vec}(dA) + (A^T \otimes I) \operatorname{vec}(dA)$$

$$= (I \otimes A + A^T \otimes I) \operatorname{vec}(dA)$$

3 Example

Let f be the following function that maps from $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ to $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$:

$$f(A) = A^3$$

Deriving the difference:

$$\begin{split} &f(A+dA)-f(A)\\ &= (A+dA)^3-A^3\\ &= (A+dA)^2(A+dA)-A^3\\ &= (A+dA)^2A+(A+dA)^2dA-A^3\\ &= [A^2+A(dA)+(dA)A+(dA)^2]A+[A^2+A(dA)+(dA)A+(dA)^2]dA-A^3\\ &= A^3+A(dA)A+(dA)A^2+(dA)^2A+A^2(dA)+A(dA)^2+(dA)A(dA)+(dA)^3-A^3\\ &= A(dA)A+(dA)A^2+(dA)^2A+A^2(dA)+A(dA)^2+(dA)A(dA)+(dA)^3 \end{split}$$

The differential is the part of the difference that's linear in dA:

$$df(A; dA) = A(dA)A + (dA)A^2 + A^2(dA)$$

This can be abbreviated as

$$df = A(dA)A + (dA)A^2 + A^2(dA)$$

We can represent this result as matrix multiplication:

$$df = A(dA)A + (dA)A^2 + A^2(dA)$$

$$= A(dA)A + I(dA)A^2 + A^2(dA)I$$

$$\operatorname{vec}(df) = (A^T \otimes A + (A^2)^T \otimes I + I \otimes A^2) \operatorname{vec}(dA)$$