

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}$$

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$$f: \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\det(A)$$

$$\det: \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{trace}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

$$\nabla f: \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{11}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{12}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{1n}} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{21}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{22}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{m1}} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{m2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{1}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f(A) = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} = \mathbf{1}_m^T A \mathbf{1}_n$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a_{kl}} = 1 \quad \nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{1}_m \mathbf{1}_n^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} D[U]f &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} f(A + \alpha U) = \frac{d}{d\alpha} \mathbf{1}_m^T (A + \alpha U) \mathbf{1}_n = \mathbf{1}_m^T A \mathbf{1}_n + \alpha \mathbf{1}_m^T U \mathbf{1}_n \\ &= \mathbf{1}_m^T U \mathbf{1}_n = \langle \mathbf{1}_m, U \mathbf{1}_n \rangle = \langle \mathbf{1}_m \mathbf{1}_n^T, U \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f = \mathbf{1}_m \mathbf{1}_n^T = \mathbf{1}_{m \times n}$$

trace: $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\text{trace}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

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$$\frac{\partial \text{trace}}{\partial a_{ij}} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \text{trace} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_n$$

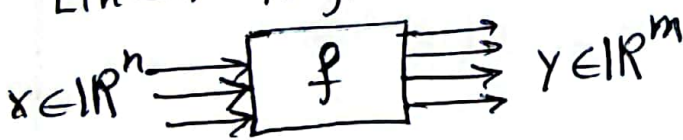
$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$u \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$f(A) = u^T A v \quad \nabla f = u v^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$= \sum_i \sum_j u_i v_j a_{ij}$

Linear Regression



$f_\theta(x) = f(\theta, x) = A \vec{x} + \vec{b}$
 $\theta = (A, \vec{b}) \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$
 $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$C(\theta) = C(A, b) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|Ax_i + b - y_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i + b - y_i)^T (Ax_i + b - y_i)$

$\nabla_b C = \frac{\partial C}{\partial b}$

$D[u] C(A, b) = \frac{d}{d\alpha} C(A, b + \alpha u) \Big|_{\alpha=0}$

$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i + b + \alpha u)^T (Ax_i + b + \alpha u - y_i) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = \sum_{i=1}^N u^T (Ax_i + b - y_i)$
 $= u^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i + b - y_i) \right) \Rightarrow \nabla_b$

$$\nabla_b C(A, b) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i + b - y_i)$$

$$\nabla_b = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i + b - y_i) = 0 \Rightarrow A \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + n\vec{b} - \sum_{i=1}^N y_i = 0$$

~~$\vec{b} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i - A \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$~~

$$\vec{b} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i - A \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\vec{b} = \bar{y} - A \bar{x}$$

$$C(A, b) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|Ax_i + b - y_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \|Ax_i + \bar{y} - A\bar{x} - y_i\|^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \|A \underbrace{(x_i - \bar{x})}_{\tilde{x}_i} - \underbrace{(y_i - \bar{y})}_{\tilde{y}_i}\|^2$$

$$C(A) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|Ax_i - y_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i - y_i)^T (Ax_i - y_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial C(A)}{\partial A} = ? \quad D[U]C(A) = \frac{d}{d\alpha} C(A + \alpha U) \Big|_{\alpha=0}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^N ((A + \alpha U)x_i - y_i)^T ((A + \alpha U)x_i - y_i) \Big|_{\alpha=0}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (Ux_i)^T (Ax_i - y_i) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \langle Ux_i, Ax_i - y_i \rangle$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \langle U, (Ax_i - y_i)x_i^T \rangle = \langle U, 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i - y_i)x_i^T \rangle$$

$$\nabla_A C = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (Ax_i - y_i)x_i^T$$

$$\nabla_A C = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{A}_{m \times n} \underbrace{x_i}_{n \times 1} - \underbrace{y_i}_{m \times 1}}_{m \times 1}}_{m \times n} \underbrace{x_i^T}_{1 \times n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N A x_i x_i^T - y_i x_i^T = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i x_i^T$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N y_i x_i^T \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T \right)^{-1}$$

$$X = [x_1 \dots x_N]$$

$$Y = [y_1 \dots y_N]$$

$$(Y X^T) (X X^T)^{-1}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_i(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Linearization $f(x_0)$ $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + l(x - x_0)$
 x around x_0

linear $l: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \underbrace{M}_{m \times n} (x - x_0)$$

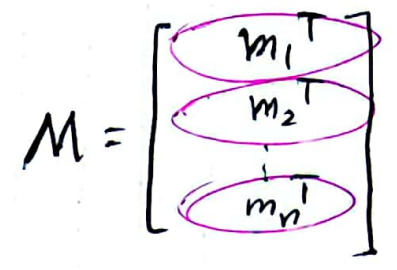
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Jacobian $M = M(x_0)$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad f(x) = f(x_0) + \nabla^T (x - x_0)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + M(x - x_0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_0) \\ f_2(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x_0) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} m_1^T \\ m_2^T \\ \vdots \\ m_n^T \end{bmatrix} (x - x_0)$$



$$f_1(x) = f_1(x_0) + \vec{m}_1^T (x - x_0) = f_1(x_0) + \nabla f_1^T (x - x_0)$$

$$f_2(x) = f_2(x_0) + \vec{m}_2^T (x - x_0)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f_m(x) = f_m(x_0) + \vec{m}_m^T (x - x_0)$$

$$M = J = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f_1^T \\ \nabla f_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + J_f(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$D[u]f = f(x + \alpha u)$$

$$D[u]f(x) = \frac{d}{d\alpha} f(x + \alpha u) = J u$$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{A}_{m \times n} x$$

$$D[u]f(x) = \frac{d}{d\alpha} A(x + \alpha u) = \underbrace{A}_{J} u$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{x}_{n \times 1} \underbrace{x^T}_{1 \times n} \underbrace{A}_{n \times n} \underbrace{x}_{n \times 1}$$

$n \times 1$

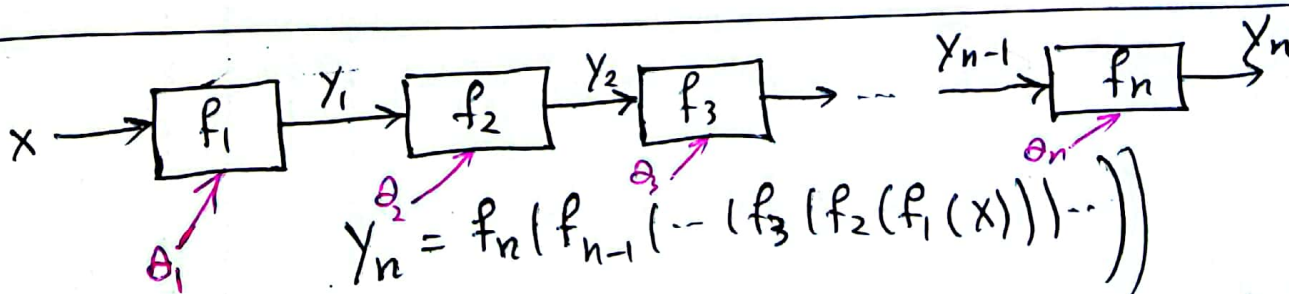
$$D[u] f(x) = \frac{d}{d\alpha} (x + \alpha u) (x + \alpha u)^T A (x + \alpha u) \Big|_{\alpha=0}$$

$$= u (x + \alpha u)^T A (x + \alpha u) + (x + \alpha u) u^T A (x + \alpha u) + (x + \alpha u) (x + \alpha u)^T A u \Big|_{\alpha=0}$$

$$= u x^T A x + x u^T A x + x x^T A u + (x^T A x) u + x x^T A^T u + (x x^T A) u$$

$$2u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u = (2I)u$$

$$\underbrace{(x^T A x) I + x x^T A^T + x x^T A}_{J} u$$



$$y_n = f_n(\theta_n, f_{n-1}(\theta_{n-1}, f_{n-2}(\dots, f_2(\theta_2, f_1(\theta_1, x_1)) \dots)))$$

$$\theta = (\theta_n, \theta_{n-1}, \dots, \theta_1)$$

$$f_i = \sigma(A^i x_{i-1} + b^i)$$

