Mathematics for Machine Learning

— Vector Calculus: Linearization & Multivariate Taylor Series

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Credits for the resource

- The slides are based on the textbooks:
  - *Marc Peter Deisenroth, A. Aldo Faisal, and Cheng Soon Ong: Mathematics for Machine Learning. Cambridge University Press. 2020.*
  - *Howard Anton, Chris Rorres, Anton Kaul: Elementary Linear Algebra. Wiley. 2019.*
- We could partially refer to the monograph:
  Francesco Orabona: A Modern Introduction to Online Learning.
  https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.13213

Linear Approximation of a Function

The gradient ∇f of a function f can be used for locally linear approximation of f around $\mathbf{x}_0$:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \approx f(\mathbf{x_0}) + (\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f)(\mathbf{x}_0)(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)$$

- $(\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f)(\mathbf{x}_0)$: the gradient of f w.r.t. $\mathbf{x}$ evaluated at $\mathbf{x}_0$.

Multivariate Taylor Series

Multivariate Taylor Series

Consider a function $f : \mathbb{R}^D \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ which is smooth (i.e., infinitely differentiable) at $\mathbf{x}_0$.

Define the difference vector $\boldsymbol{\delta} := \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0$.

The multivariate Taylor series of f at $\mathbf{x_0}$ is

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_{\mathbf{x}}^k f(\mathbf{x}_0)}{k!} \boldsymbol{\delta}^k,$$

where $D_{\mathbf{x}}^k f(\mathbf{x}_0)$ is the kth derivative of f w.r.t. $\mathbf{x}$ evaluated at $\mathbf{x}_0$.

Multivariate Taylor Polynomial

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The Taylor polynomial of degree n of f at $\mathbf{x_0}$ is

$$T_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{D_{\mathbf{x}}^k f(\mathbf{x}_0)}{k!} \boldsymbol{\delta}^k,$$

where $D_{\mathbf{x}}^k f(\mathbf{x}_0)$ is the kth derivative of f w.r.t. $\mathbf{x}$ evaluated at $\mathbf{x}_0$.

- It contains the first $n+1$ components of the Taylor series.

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- $\boldsymbol{\delta}^k \in \mathbb{R}^{\overbrace{D \times D \times \cdots \times D}^{k \text{ times}}}$.
  - $\boldsymbol{\delta}^2 := \boldsymbol{\delta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\delta} = \boldsymbol{\delta}\boldsymbol{\delta}^\top$.
    - $\boldsymbol{\delta}^2[i,j] = \delta[i]\delta[j]$.
  - $\boldsymbol{\delta}^3 := \boldsymbol{\delta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\delta} \otimes \boldsymbol{\delta}$.
    - $\boldsymbol{\delta}^3[i,j,k] = \delta[i]\delta[j]\delta[k]$.

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    - $\boldsymbol{\delta}^3[i,j,k] = \delta[i]\delta[j]\delta[k]$.
- Hence,

$$D_{\mathbf{x}}^k f(\mathbf{x}_0)\boldsymbol{\delta}^k = \sum_{i_1=1}^{D} \cdots \sum_{i_k=1}^{D} D_{\mathbf{x}}^k f(\mathbf{x}_0)[i_1, \ldots, i_k]\delta[i_1] \cdots \delta[i_k].$$

Note & Exercise

Exercise

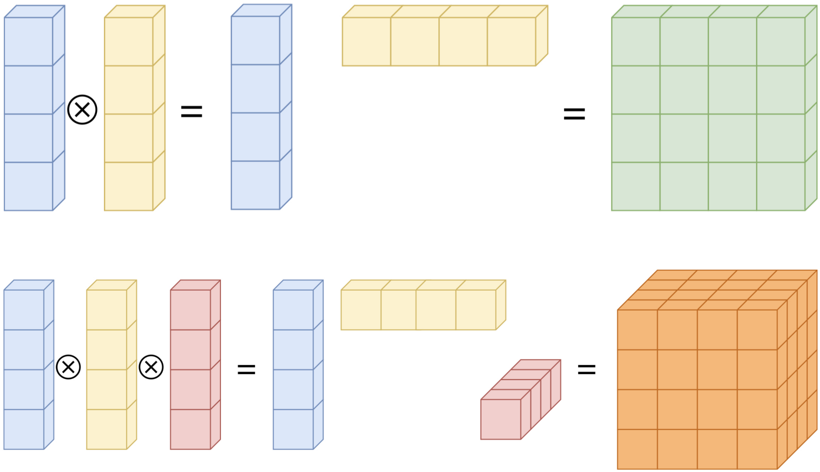
Show that

$$D_{\mathbf{x}}^2 f(\mathbf{x}_0)\boldsymbol{\delta}^2 = \boldsymbol{\delta}^\top \boldsymbol{H}(\mathbf{x}_0)\boldsymbol{\delta},$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \, \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \, \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

δ^2 & δ^3



Example (1/3)

Example

Consider the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + y^3$ and $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 2)$.

- Note: f is a polynomial of degree 3.

$$f(1,2) = 13, \quad \boldsymbol{\delta} = [x-1, y-2]^\top.$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 2y \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2) = 6.$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x + 3y^2 \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2) = 14.$$

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$$\implies \frac{D^1_{x,y} f(1,2)}{1!}\boldsymbol{\delta} = [6 \quad 14]\begin{bmatrix} x-1 \\ y-2 \end{bmatrix} = 6(x-1) + 14(y-2).$$

Example (2/3)

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$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2 \implies \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1,2) = 2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D^2_{x,y} f(1,2)}{2!}\boldsymbol{\delta}^2 &= \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\delta}^\top \boldsymbol{H}(1,2)\boldsymbol{\delta} \\ &= \cdots = (x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)(y-2) + 6(y-2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

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Check if $f(x) = f(1,2) + D^1_{x,y}f(1,2)\boldsymbol{\delta} + \frac{D^2_{x,y}f(1,2)}{2!}\boldsymbol{\delta}^2 + \frac{D^3_{x,y}f(1,2)}{3!}\boldsymbol{\delta}^3$.

Discussions