

Adding support for differentiating with respect to multi-dimensional arrays(or pointers) in reverse mode.

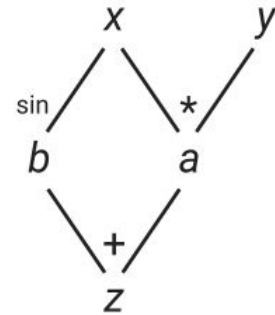
By - Rishabh Bali

Basics of Automatic Differentiation

- Aims to produce a procedure that calculates the derivative of a given mathematical function w.r.t to one or many input variables
- It does so by breaking down the mathematical function into a computation graph divided into some primitive operations.

Eg : Consider the function

$$Z = xy + \sin(x)$$



Graph of the expression

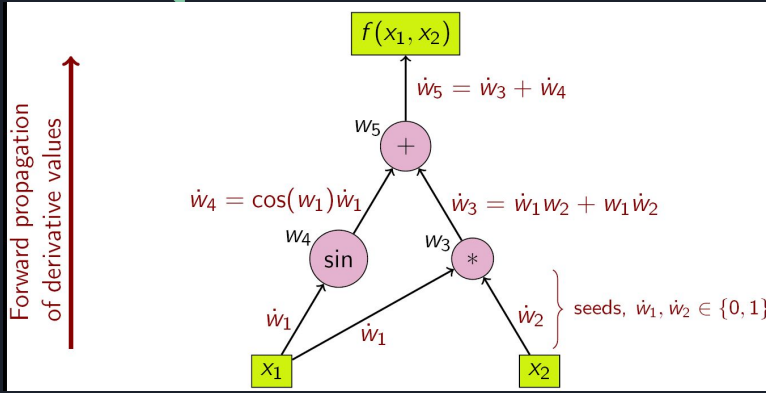


The Chain Rule

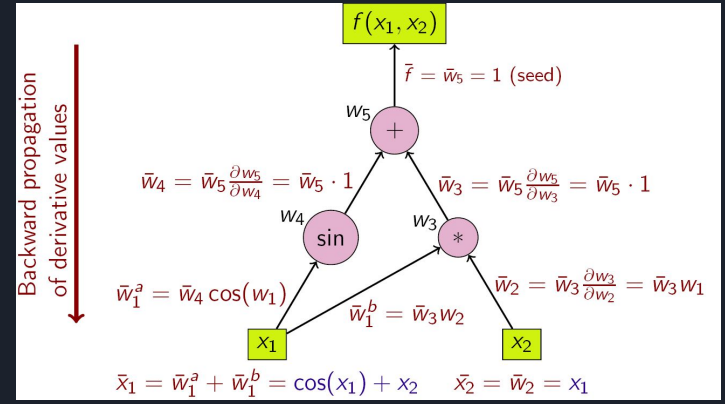
- Fundamental to Automatic Differentiation is the chain rule which helps us calculate the derivative of the dependent variable by calculating the partial derivative of the decomposed functions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} &= \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u_i} \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u_1} \cdot \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u_2} \cdot \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

Forward Vs Reverse Mode AutoDiff



- Flow of derivatives is in the direction of the computation.
- Need to calculate derivative w.r.t each independent variable.



- Flow of derivatives is in the direction opposite to the normal flow of computation.
- Even though we can calculate derivative in one shot we need more memory to store intermediate variables




What is clad and how does it work ?

- Clad enables automatic differentiation of mathematical functions in C++
- It is an open source Clang plugin based on LLVM.
- Clad does this by parsing and transforming the abstract syntax tree (AST).
- Clad support both forward and reverse mode automatic differentiation currently along with computation of hessian and jacobian matrices.



Clad's API for Reverse Mode AD



A simple example to show differentiation w.r.t all input variables in reverse mode.

```

#include <iostream>
#include "clad/Differentiator/Differentiator.h"

double func(double a, double b) {
    return a*b;
}

int main() {
    // Use clad::gradient to get the differentiated function;
    //here we are differentiating w.r.t to all variables.
    auto d_fn = clad::gradient(func);
    // Variables to store the derivatives
    double d_a = 0;
    double d_b = 0;
    // Executing the differentiated function
    d_fn.execute(/*Value of a*/2, /*Value of b*/3, &d_a, &d_b);
}

```



Or we can chose the independent variables for differentiation

```
● ● ●  
  
#include <iostream>  
#include "clad/Differentiator/Differentiator.h"  
  
double func(double a, double b) {  
    return a*b;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    // Use clad::gradient to get the differentiated function;  
    //here we differentiate w.r.t to a  
    auto d_fn = clad::gradient(func, "a");  
    // Variable to store derivative w.r.t a  
    double d_a = 0;  
    // Executing the differentiated function  
    d_fn.execute(/*Value of a*/2, /*Value of b*/3, &d_a);  
}
```




Reverse Mode and differentiating w.r.t arrays

Differentiating w.r.t single dimensional arrays

```

#include <iostream>
#include "clad/Differentiator/Differentiator.h"

double fn(double arr[2]) {
    return 2* arr[0] * arr[1];
}

int main() {
    // Use clad::gradient to get the differentiated function;
    //here we are differentiating w.r.t to all variables.
    auto d_fn = clad::gradient(fn);
    double arr[2] = {1, 2};
    // Empty array to store the derivatives
    double d_arr[2] = {0};
    // Executing the differentiated function
    d_fn.execute(arr, d_arr);
}

```



Task 1 : Enable support for differentiation w.r.t to multi-dimensional arrays in reverse mode.

Example for differentiation w.r.t multi-dimensional arrays

```
#include <iostream>
#include "clad/Differentiator/Differentiator.h"

double fn(double arr[5][5]) {
    double res = 1 * arr[0][0] + 2 * arr[1][1] + 4 * arr[2][2];
    return res * 2;
}

int main() {
    auto d_fn = clad::gradient(fn);

    double arr[5][5] = {{1, 2, 3, 4, 5},
                        {6, 7, 8, 9, 10},
                        {11, 12, 13, 14, 15},
                        {16, 17, 18, 19, 20},
                        {21, 22, 23, 24, 25}};

    double d_arr[5][5] = {};
    d_fn.execute(arr, d_arr);
    std::cout << "Derivative of d_fn wrt arr[0][0]: " << d_arr[0][0] << "\n"; // 2
    std::cout << "Derivative of d_fn wrt arr[1][1]: " << d_arr[1][1] << "\n"; // 4
    return 0;
}
```



Task 2 : Add support for differentiating w.r.t pointers in reverse mode

- Reverse Mode in clad doesn't support differentiation w.r.t pointers.
- The only way around this is to convert pointers to references and then differentiate using clad.



Differentiating w.r.t pointers in reverse mode

```
● ● ●  
  
#include <iostream>  
#include "clad/Differentiator/Differentiator.h"  
  
double fn(double *a, double *b) {  
    return 2*(*a+*b);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    auto d_fn = clad::gradient(fn);  
}
```



Alternative Way : Pass variables by Reference

```
● ● ●  
  
#include <iostream>  
#include "clad/Differentiator/Differentiator.h"  
  
double fn(double &a, double &b) {  
    return 2*(a+b);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    auto d_fn = clad::gradient(fn);  
}
```



Main Goals of this project :

- Add support for differentiating w.r.t to multidimensional arrays in reverse mode.
- Add support for differentiating w.r.t pointers in reverse mode.
- Support the implementation with tests and documentation.



Thank You