Discussion 7A

The following note is useful for this discussion: Note 18.

1. Linear Approximation

A common way to approximate a nonlinear function is to perform linearization near a point. In the case of a one-dimensional function $f(x)$, the linear approximation of $f(x)$ at a point $x_\star$ is given by

$$\widehat{f}(x; x_\star) = f(x_\star) + f'(x_\star) \cdot (x - x_\star), \tag{1}$$

where $f'(x_\star) := \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x}(x_\star)$ is the derivative of $f(x)$ at $x = x_\star$.

Keep in mind that wherever we see $x_\star$, this denotes a *constant value* or operating point.

We can evaluate the accuracy of our approximation by calculating the approximation error, namely $\left| f(x) - \widehat{f}(x; x_\star) \right|$.

Suppose we have the single-variable function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$. We can plot the function $f(x)$ as follows:

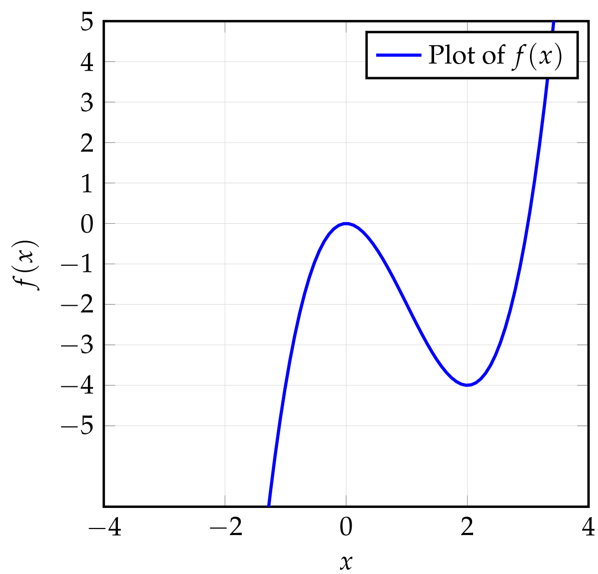

Figure 1: Plot of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$

(a) **Write the linear approximation of the function around an arbitrary point $x_\star$.**

(b) **Using the expression above, linearize the function around the point $x_\star = 1.5$. Draw the linearization into the plot in fig. 1. Then evaluate the accuracy of the linear approximation at $x = 1.7$ and $x = 2.5$.** Does the difference in accuracy make sense, based on the plot?

Now, we can extend this to higher dimensional functions. In the case of a two-dimensional function $f(x, y)$, the linear approximation of $f(x, y)$ at a point $(x_\star, y_\star)$ is given by

$$\widehat{f}(x, y; x_\star, y_\star) = f(x_\star, y_\star) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_\star, y_\star) \cdot (x - x_\star) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_\star, y_\star) \cdot (y - y_\star). \tag{2}$$

where $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_\star, y_\star)$ is the partial derivative of $f(x, y)$ with respect to x at the point $(x_\star, y_\star)$, and similarly for $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_\star, y_\star)$

(c) Now, let's see how we can find partial derivatives. When we are given a function $f(x, y)$, we calculate the partial derivative of f with respect to x by fixing y and taking the derivative with respect to x. **Given the function $f(x, y) = x^2 y$, find the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y}$.**

(d) **Write out the linear approximation of f near $(x_\star, y_\star)$.**

(e) We want to see if the approximation arising from linearization of this function is reasonable for a point close to our point of evaluation. Suppose we want to evaluate the accuracy of our approximation at some point $(x_\star + \delta, y_\star + \delta)$, where $x_\star = 2$ and $y_\star = 3$. **Find the accuracy of this approximation in terms of δ. What if $\delta = 0.01$?**

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(f) Suppose we have now a scalar-valued function $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$, which takes in vector-valued arguments $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and outputs a scalar $\in \mathbb{R}$. That is, $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$ is $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k \to \mathbb{R}$.

One way to linearize the function f is to do it for every single element in $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix}^\top$ and $\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_k \end{bmatrix}^\top$. Then, when we are looking at x_i or y_j, we fix everything else as constant. This would give us the linear approximation

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \approx f(\vec{x}_\star, \vec{y}_\star) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\partial x_i}\Big|_{(\vec{x}_\star, \vec{y}_\star)} (x_i - x_{i,\star}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\partial f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\partial y_j}\Big|_{(\vec{x}_\star, \vec{y}_\star)} (y_j - y_{j,\star}). \tag{3}$$

In order to simplify this equation, we can define the following two vector quantities:

$$J_{\vec{x}} f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$J_{\vec{y}} f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} \end{bmatrix} \tag{5}$$

First, how can we "vectorize" eq. (3) using $J_{\vec{x}} f$ and $J_{\vec{y}} f$? Next, assume that $n = k$ and we define the function $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \vec{x}^\top \vec{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i y_i$. Find $J_{\vec{x}} f$ and $J_{\vec{y}} f$ for this specific f.

(HINT: For vectorizing, think about replacing the summations as the multiplication of a row and column vector. What would these vectors be?)

(g) Following the above part, **find the linear approximation of $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$ near $\vec{x}_\star = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\vec{y}_\star = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Recall that $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \vec{x}^\top \vec{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i y_i$.**

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These linearizations are important for us because we can do many easy computations using linear functions.

Contributors:

- Neelesh Ramachandran.
- Kuan-Yun Lee.

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