

Optimizing automatic differentiation using activity analysis

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So what is activity analysis(AA)?

First a bit of motivation...

Sometimes Clad produces adjoints that are useless for the desired final derivative. Let's call those variables *passive*. Otherwise, the variable is called *active*. Now Clad assumes all variables are active, but we can do much better using AA.

Lets see the example:

code	forward mode	fm+aa
<pre>f(a, b, c): x = a*b d = a*c return x</pre>	<pre>f_darg0(a, b, c): d_a=1 d_b=0 d_c=0 d_x = d_a * b + a * d_b x = a*b d_d = d_a * c + a * d_c d = a*c return d_x</pre>	<pre>f_darg0(a, b, c): d_a=1 d_b=0 d_x = d_a * b + a * d_b x = a*b d = a*c return d_x</pre>

AA is the combination of a forward and a backward analysis.

It propagates forward the **Varied** set of the variables that depend in a differentiable way on some independent input. Similarly, it propagates backwards the **Useful** set of the variables that influence some dependent output in a differentiable way.

Since the relation “depends in a differentiable way of” is transitive on code sequences, the essential equations of the propagation are:

$$\textit{Varied}^+(I) = \textit{Varied}^-(I) \times \textit{Diff-depp}(I)$$

$$\textit{Useful}^-(I) = \textit{Diff-dep}(I) \times \textit{Useful}^+(I)$$

Where $\textit{Varied}^-(I)$, $\textit{Varied}^+(I)$ are sets of **Varied** variables before and after $I - th$ instruction,

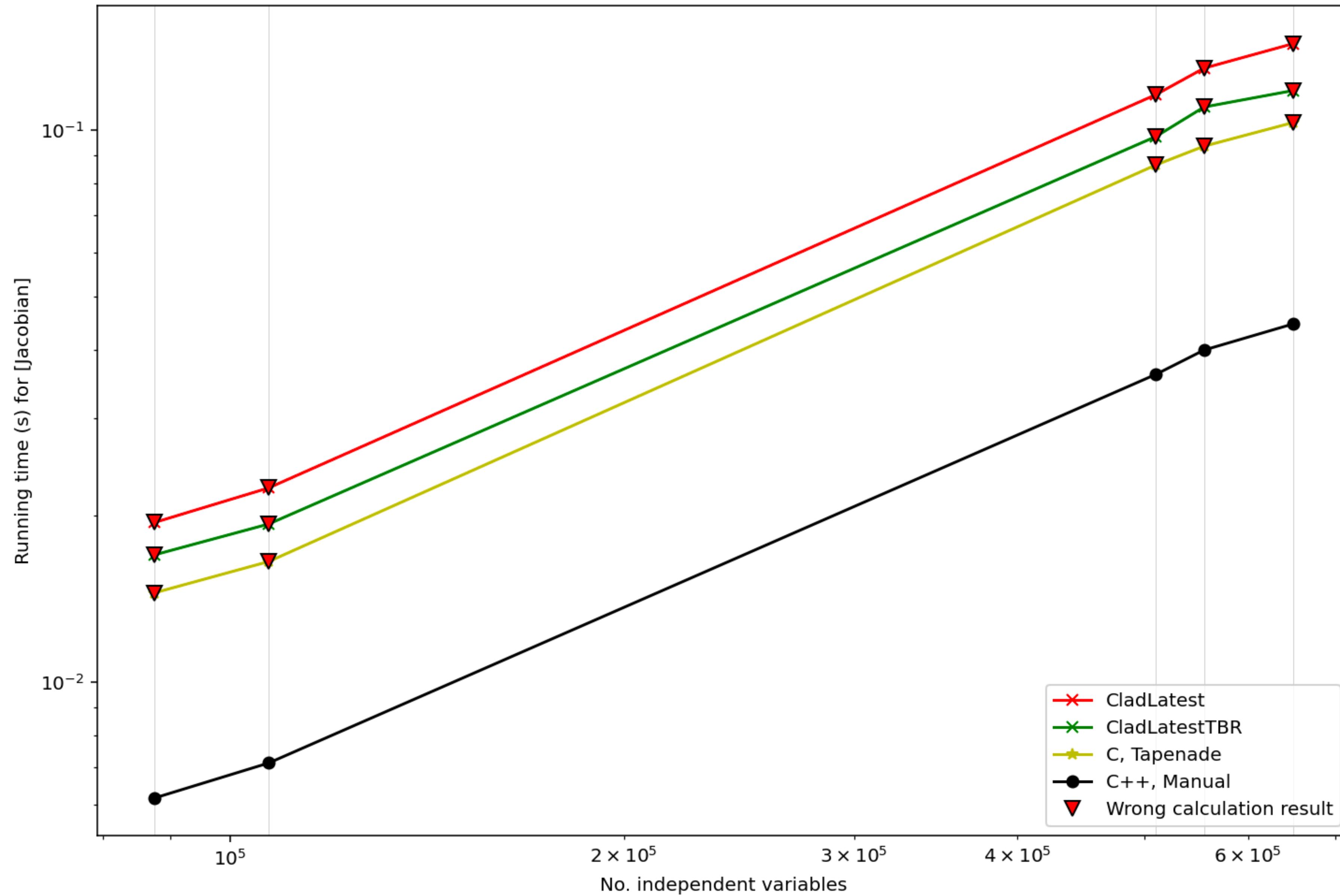
$(v_1, v_2) \in \textit{Diff-dep}(I)$ iff v_2 depends on v_1 after $I - th$ instruction,

$$v_2 \in S \times \textit{Diff-dep}(I) \iff \exists v_1 \in S, (v_1, v_2) \in \textit{Diff-dep}(I)$$

And finally we define the set of all *active* variables as follows:

$$Active^+(I) = Varied^+(I) \cap Useful^+(I)$$

BA [Jacobian] - Release



Note:

After AA is implemented and both AA and TBR analysis are default, there is a potential in modifying TBR using AA.

References

[1] L.Hascoët, V.Pascual. The Tapenade Automatic Differentiation Tool: Principles, Model, and Specification. *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software* 39(3):20:1-20:43.