

How to compute partial derivative

```

public double partialDerv ( double [] tilde x, int i, double h)

double tilde y = f(tilde x)
int n = tilde x.length;
double [] x_mod = new double[n];
for (j=0; j < n; j++) {
    x_mod[j] = tilde x[j];
}
x_mod[i] += h;
double y_mod = f(x_mod)
return ( y_mod - y_tilde ) / h.
}

```

AGENDA

$$f(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{i-1}, \tilde{x}_{i+1}, \tilde{x}_{i+n})$$

Next Week

Test on Tuesday

Thur. Sep 25th : — preview of test.
 Tues Sep 30th : — TEST
 Thur Oct 2nd : — Work-on-your-project-day.
 Tuesd Oct 6th : — Report
 Monday. Sept 29th : — 10³⁰ — 11³⁰ AM R. Baker Kear Fott

SCANN08

Problem:

we have $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

- $\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n$

- $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$

We want: $\tilde{y}, \sigma$ We want

Numerical differentiation

Algorithm

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (f(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{i-1}, \tilde{x}_i + \sigma_i, \tilde{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \tilde{x}_n) - \tilde{y})^2}$$

From computation
point of view

We did: small n

- We used numerical diff the main tool.
- We used simulators (which run much longer) to check on results.

Monte Carlo Simulations

← other way around
First compute $\tilde{y}, (\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)$

Fix number of Iterations N

For each iteration $k=1, \dots, N$

* Sim. meas errors $\Delta x_i^{(k)} := \sigma_i \cdot \text{gauss}()$

* Sim actual values: $x_i^{(k)} := \tilde{x}_i - \Delta x_i^{(k)}$

* Sim $y, y^{(k)} = f(x_1^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})$

* Sim $\Delta y^{(k)} = \tilde{y} - y^{(k)}$

$$\text{accuracy} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\Delta y^{(k)})^2}$$

3% $\rightarrow N=1000$

10% $\rightarrow N=100$

Small HW for testing

Write

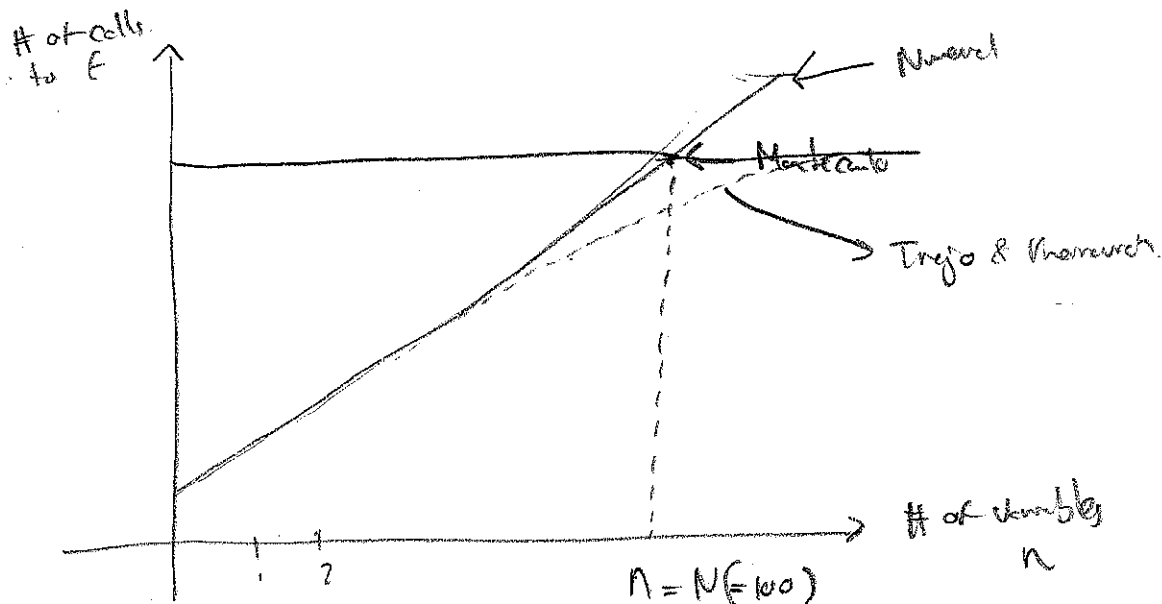
take - array $\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n$
- $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$

Compute σ

⚠ Main time is in computing f .

Numerical Differentiation method $n+1$ calls to f

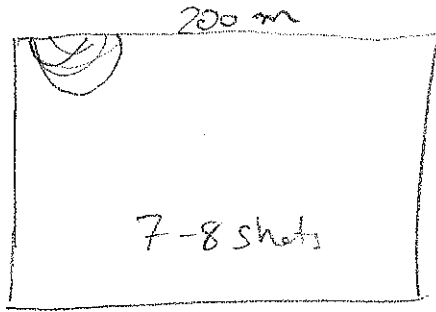
Monte Carlo method $N+1$ calls to f



$n > 100$ use Monte Carlo.
else Numerical.

9/28/8

e.g.) Geosciences



$$300 \cdot 7 \approx 2000$$



Can we do better?