Automatic Differentiation Using Complex and Hypercomplex Variables

Using CTSE with special functions

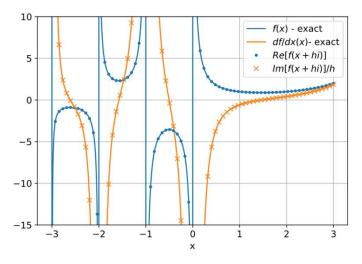
University of Texas at San Antonio July, 2023



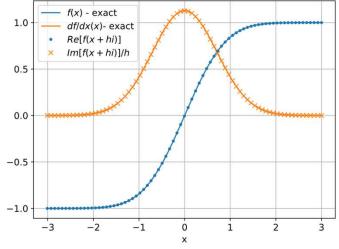
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1

 CTSE can be easily used to numerically compute the derivative of special functions such as the Error and complementary Error functions (Erf, Erfc), Gamma function, Beta function, inverse trigonometric functions, elliptic integrals, and many others as long as they have complex variable versions.



Re and Im plots of $\Gamma(x + ih)$ with $h = 10^{-10}$



Re and Im plots of Erf(x + ih) with $h = 10^{-10}$

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 For functions that do not have a complex-variable version operator overloading can be used to enable a complex version such that CTSE can be used. Note, the complex version would only be useful for CTSE, not complex analysis in general. The only requirement is to locate the derivative as the imaginary function,

$$f(x_0 + ih) = f(x_0) + \frac{df(x_0)}{dx}ih$$

• Example, consider the simple case of the cosine function. If the complex variable version did not exist, then a complex variable could be defined as $\cos(x_0 + ih) = \cos(x_0) - \sin(x_0) hi$

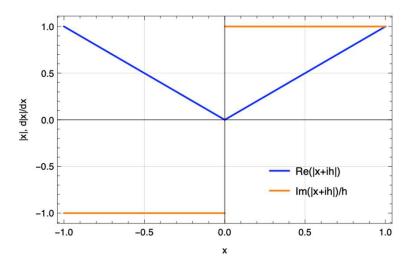
Then

$$\frac{1}{h}Im(\cos(x^*)) = -\sin(x_0)$$

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• Example, consider the complex operator Abs(x). CTSE does not work on this operator since the *Abs* operator applied to a complex number yields a real result, $Abs(a + bi) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Therefore, we can define the overloaded *Abs* for a complex argument of $x^* = x_0 + ih$ as

$$Abs(x_0 + ih) = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2}}}hi$$

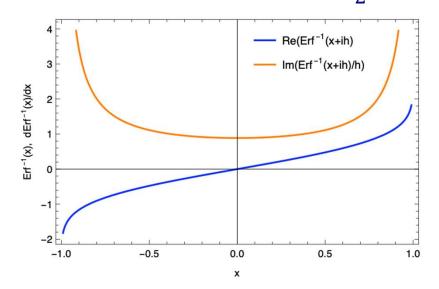


Re and Im plots of Abs(x + ih) with $h = 10^{-10}$



As a second example, consider the inverse error function, *InverseErf(x)*. CTSE does not work on this operator since there isn't a complex variable version of this function.

 $InverseErf(x_0 + ih) = InverseErf(x_0) + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}e^{InverseErf(x_0)^2}hi$



Re and Im plots of InverseErf($x_0 + ih$) with $h = 10^{-10}$

