Directional Derivatives and First Order Approximations

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1 Directional Derivative and First Order Approximations

- Let f be a differentiable function $f : \mathbf{R}^d \to \mathbf{R}$. We define the directional derivative of f at the point $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$ in the direction $v \in \mathbf{R}^d$ as

  $$\nabla_v f(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f(x + \varepsilon v) - f(x)}{\varepsilon}.$$

  Note that $\nabla_v f(x)$ is a scalar (i.e. an element of $\mathbf{R}$). [Sometimes people require that v be a unit vector, but that is not necessary for what we do below. But if you prefer, you can always replace v by $v/\|v\|$.]

- This expression is easy to interpret if we drop the limit and replace equality with approximate equality. So, let's suppose that ε is very small. Then we can write

  $$\frac{f(x + \varepsilon v) - f(x)}{\varepsilon} \quad \approx \quad \nabla_v f(x).$$

  Rearranging, this implies that

  $$f(x + \varepsilon v) - f(x) \approx \varepsilon \nabla_v f(x).$$

  In words, we can interpret this as follows: If we start at x and move to $x + \varepsilon v$, then the value of f increases by approximately $\varepsilon \nabla_v f(x)$. This is called a **first order** approximation, because we used the first derivative information at x.

- Rearranging again, we can write

$$f(x + \varepsilon v) \approx f(x) + \varepsilon \nabla_v f(x).$$

The expression $f(x) + \varepsilon \nabla_v f(x)$ is a **first order approximation** to $f(x + \varepsilon v)$. Note that we are approximating the value of f at the location $x + \varepsilon v$ using only information about f at the location x. This approximation becomes exact as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

2 Gradients

- The gradient of f at x can be written as column vector $\nabla f(x) \in \mathbf{R}^d$, where

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla_{e_1} f(x) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla_{e_d} f(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

and where $e_1, \ldots, e_d \in \mathbf{R}^d$ are the unit coordinate vectors. That is, $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \ldots, 0) \in \mathbf{R}^d$, and in general $e_i = (0, \ldots, 0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0)$, where the 1 is in the ith coordinate.

- One fact you should recall from calculus is that we can get any directional derivative from the gradient, simply by taking the inner product between the gradient and the direction vector:

$$\nabla_v f(x) = \nabla f(x)^T v$$

- Thus we can also write

$$f(x + \varepsilon v) \approx f(x) + \varepsilon \nabla f(x)^T v$$