

Stochastic Reduce Order Model (SROM) focus on minimizing the error in distribution, moments and correlation of random variables for the given samples. This class focus on solving an optimization problem to estimate the probability law (p) associated with samples. The objective function is:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \sum_{u=1}^3 \alpha_u e_u(p) \\ \sum_{k=1}^m p_k = 1 \quad \& \quad 0 \leq p_k \leq 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, m. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  are the weights corresponding to error in distribution ( $e_1(p)$ ), error in moments ( $e_2(p)$ ) and error in correlation ( $e_3(p)$ ), which can be defined as per [Grigoriu \(2009\)](#):

$$\begin{aligned} e_1(p) &= \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{k=1}^m w_F(x_{k,i}; i) (\hat{F}_i(x_{k,i}) - F_i(x_{k,i}))^2 \\ e_2(p) &= \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{r=1}^q w_\mu(r; i) (\hat{\mu}(r; i) - \mu(r; i))^2 \\ e_3(p) &= \sum_{i,j=1, \dots, d; j>i} w_r(i, j) (\hat{r}(i, j) - r(i, j))^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Here,  $F$  and  $\hat{F}$  denote the marginal distribution of  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$  (reduced order model). Similarly,  $\mu$  and  $\hat{\mu}$  are marginal moments and  $r$  and  $\hat{r}$  are correlation matrix of  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ . This class only consider first and second order moment about origin, i.e.  $q=2$ . And, 'm' is number of samples and 'd' is number of random variables.

Table 1: Variables defined for SROM class in UQpy

	Symbols	Variables	Required	Optional
samples	$x_k$	Input	*	
pdf_type		Input	*	
moments	$\mu(r)$	Input	*	
weights_error	$\alpha_u$	Input		*
weights_distribution	$w_F$	Input		*
default_weights_distribution		Input		*
weights_moments	$w_\mu$	Input		*
default_weights_moments		Input		*
weights_correlation	$w_r$	Input		*
default_weights_correlation		Input		*
properties		Input		*
pdf_params		Input	*	
correlation	r	Input		*
p_x	p	Output		

## Input file and Variables

- SROM  
Option: 'Yes' or 'No'  
'Yes' as input will apply the SROM on the generated samples.
- Moments ( $\mu(r)$ )  
Two rows containing the first and second order about origin of all random variables.
- Correlation ( $r$ )  
Correlation matrix of random variables.
- Weights\_error ( $\alpha_u$ )  
Weights associated with error in distribution, moments and correlation. Size of array is fixed for this variable.  
Default: weights\_errors = [1, 0.2, 0]
- Weights\_distribution ( $w_F$ )  
An array of dimension  $N \times d$ , where 'N' is number of samples and 'd' is number of random variables. It contain weights associated with different samples.  
Default: weights\_distribution =  $N \times d$  dimensional array with all elements equal to 1.
- Default\_weights\_distribution  
Default weights associated with samples for every random variable is 1. This list modify the weights associated with all samples of each random variable.  
Example: default\_weights\_distribution = [2, 1, 3] will modify  $w_F = \begin{bmatrix} 2w_F(:,1) & w_F(:,2) & 3w_F(:,3) \end{bmatrix}$
- Weights\_moments ( $w_\mu$ )  
An array of dimension  $2 \times d$ , where 'd' is number of random variables. It contain weights associated with moments.  
Default: weights\_moments = Square of reciprocal of elements of moments.
- Default\_weights\_moments  
This list modify the weights associated with moments of each random variable.  
Example: default\_weights\_moments = [2, 1, 3] will modify  $w_\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 2w_\mu(1) & w_\mu(2) & 3w_\mu(3) \end{bmatrix}$
- Weights\_correlation ( $w_r$ )  
An array of dimension  $d \times d$ , where 'd' is number of random variables. It contain weights associated with correlation of random variables.  
Default: weights\_correlation =  $d \times d$  dimensional array with all elements equal to 1.
- Default\_weights\_correlation  
This list modify the weights associated with each element of correlation matrix.
- Correlation ( $r$ )  
Correlation matrix between random variables.

## **Bibliography**

Grigoriu, M. (2009). Reduced order models for random functions. application to stochastic problems. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 33(1):161 – 175.