

# Student-T Process Instead of Gaussian Process for Empirical Kernel

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# Empirical Kernel

# Normal-Wishart Distribution

Consider the randomness of the kernel matrix, with Bayesian rule, we can model the kernel matrix with **Inverse Wishart distribution**.

$$p(y|\phi, \nu, K) = \int p(y|\phi, \Sigma)p(\Sigma|\nu, K)d\Sigma = \mathcal{TP}(\phi, K, \nu)$$

Denote Inverse Wishart distribution as  $\Sigma \sim \mathcal{IW}(\nu, K) = p(\Sigma|\nu, K)$  and the Gaussian process as  $y|\phi, \Sigma \sim \mathcal{GP}(\phi, \Sigma) = p(y|\phi, \Sigma)$ . Note that the random matrix  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$  is generated by Inverse Wishart. The hyperparameters are  $K \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ ,  $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\phi \in \mathbb{R}^N$ .

Finally,  $\mathcal{TP}(\phi, K, \nu)$  is the **Student-T process**.

## Student-T Process

The Student-T process can be written as

$$y \sim \mathcal{TP}(\phi, K, \nu)$$

The hyperparameter  $\nu$  is called **degrees of freedom**, it can control the covariance of the output  $\text{cov}(y) = \frac{\nu}{\nu-2} K$ . Thus, the relation between  $\mathcal{TP}$  and  $\mathcal{GP}$  is

$$\mathcal{GP}(\phi, K) = \lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{TP}(\phi, K, \nu)$$

## Student-T Process

Given a training dataset  $\{X_1, Y_1\}$  with  $n_1$  samples and a testing dataset  $\{X_2, Y_2\}$  with  $n_2$  samples where  $X_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times d}$ ,  $Y_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$ , and  $X_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2 \times d}$ ,  $Y_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$ .

Denote the mean function as  $z$  and the kernel function as  $k$ . Thus,  $\phi_i = z(X_i)$  and  $K_{ij} = k(X_i, X_j)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{TP}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

## Student-T Process

The posterior is

$$y_2|y_1 \sim \mathcal{TP}(\hat{\phi}, \frac{\nu + \beta + -2}{\nu + n_1 - 2} \hat{K}_{22}, \nu + n_1)$$

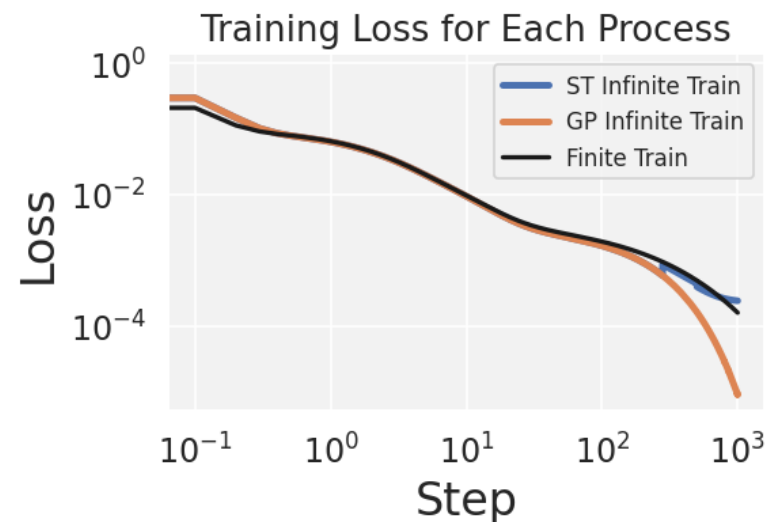
Where

$$\hat{\phi} = K_{21}K_{11}^{-1}(Y_1 - \phi_1) + \phi_2$$

$$\beta = (Y_1 - \phi_1)^\top K_{11}^{-1}(Y_1 - \phi_1)$$

$$\hat{K}_{22} = K_{22} - K_{21}K_{11}^{-1}K_{12}$$

# Experiment



We've already known, if  $\nu = \infty$ , the student-T process will converge to Gaussian process. In the above figure, we compare the result of fitting a  $\sin()$  function with  $\mathcal{TP}$  and  $\mathcal{GP}$  respectively. The **left** part of above figure shows the **training/testing progress of fitting**. The right part shows the fitting result of NTK.

As the **blue line** shows above, as the **training process goes**, the  $\nu$  gets lower. It shows that we can **control  $\nu$  of  $\mathcal{TP}$  to achieve a better fitting**.