

het GP

$$\{y_1, \dots, y_N\} \rightarrow \{\underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_1}_{a_1}, \dots, \underbrace{y_n, \dots, y_n}_{a_n}\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = N.$$

$$\mu = k_N^T(x) \cdot (K_N + \Sigma_N)^{-1} \cdot \bar{y} = k_n^T(x) \cdot (K_n + A_n^{-1} \Sigma_n)^{-1} \cdot \bar{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= k(x, x) + r(x) - k_N^T(x) \cdot (K_N + \Sigma_N)^{-1} \cdot k_N(x) \\ &= k(x, x) + r(x) - k_n^T(x) \cdot (K_n + A_n^{-1} \Sigma_n)^{-1} \cdot k_n(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IMSP}E(x_1, \dots, x_N) := \int_{x \in D} (\sigma_N^2(x) - r(x)) dx, \quad x \sim \text{unif}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &= E[\hat{\sigma}_N^2(x)] = E - E[k_n^T (K_n + A_n^{-1} \Sigma_n)^{-1} k_n] \\ &= E - \text{tr}((K_n + A_n^{-1} \Sigma_n)^{-1} \cdot W_n) = E - \text{tr}(C_n^{-1} \cdot W_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$W_n = \left(\int_{x \in D} k(x_i, x) k(x_j, x) dx \right)_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{N+1}(x) &= E - l^T [K_{N+1}^{-1} \circ W_{N+1}] \cdot l \\ &= I_N + g_n(x), \quad O(n^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_N \sim N(0, \nu K_N)$$

$$l = \log L = -\frac{N}{2} \log^2 \nu - \frac{N}{2} \log \nu - \frac{1}{2} \log |K_N| - \frac{1}{2\nu} y_N^T \cdot K_N^{-1} \cdot y_N$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \nu} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\nu} = N^{-1} \cdot y_N^T \cdot K_N^{-1} \cdot y_N$$

$$l|_{\nu=\hat{\nu}} = C_N - \frac{N}{2} \cdot \log y_N^T \cdot K_N^{-1} \cdot y_N - \frac{1}{2} \log |K_N|$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial K_N^{-1}}{\partial \cdot} = -K_N^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial K_N}{\partial \cdot} \cdot K_N^{-1} \\ \frac{\partial \log |K_N|}{\partial \cdot} = \text{tr} \left\{ K_N^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial K_N}{\partial \cdot} \right\} \end{cases}$$

$$MSE = k(x_0, x_0) - k(x_0, x_n)^T \cdot (K_n + A_n^T \Sigma_n)^{-1} \cdot k(x_0, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial x_0} = -2 \cdot \frac{\partial K_n^T}{\partial x_0} \cdot K^{-1} \cdot k_n$$

$$= -2 \cdot \sum_{i,j} (K^{-1})_{ij} \cdot \frac{\partial k(x_0, x_i)}{\partial x_0} \cdot k(x_0, x_j)$$

K^{-1} is PSD

$$k(x, y) = \nu e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}(x-y)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial k(x_0, x_i)}{\partial x_0} &= \nu e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}(x-y)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\theta}\right) \cdot (x-y) \\ &= -\frac{2}{\theta} \cdot k(x_0, x_i) \cdot (x_0 - x_i).\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \text{MSE}}{\partial x_0} &= \frac{4}{\theta} \sum_{i,j} (K^{-1})_{ij} \cdot k(x_0, x_i) \cdot k(x_0, x_j) \cdot (x_0 - x_i) \\ &= \frac{4}{\theta} \cdot G^T(x_0, X) K^{-1} \cdot k(x_0, X)\end{aligned}$$

$$G(x_0, X) = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 - x_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & x_0 - x_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot k(x_0, X).$$

$$= \underset{\text{MSE}}{\text{diag}(x_0 - X)} \cdot k(x_0, X).$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{MSE}}{\partial x_0} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow g_n = k_n^T \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n = 0.$$

$$g_{n+1} = k_{n+1}^T \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_{n+1}) \cdot K_{n+1}^{-1} \cdot k_{n+1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} k_n \\ k(x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) & \\ & x_0 - x_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} K_{n+1}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} k_n \\ k(x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} k_n \\ v \end{bmatrix}^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) & \\ & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \epsilon_n^2 & g \\ g^T & (\epsilon_n^2)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_n \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} k_n & v \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot (K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \epsilon_n^2) & \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot g \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_n \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} k_n \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) (K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \epsilon_n^2) & k_n \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot g \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_n \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= k_n \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) (K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \epsilon_n^2) \cdot k_n + v \cdot k_n \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot g$$

$$= k_n \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot g \cdot g^T \cdot \epsilon_n^2 \cdot k_n + v \cdot k_n \cdot \text{diag}(x_0 - x_n) \cdot g$$

$$g = -\epsilon_n^2(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(x)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(x) = M_n$$

$$MSE = K(\alpha, X) - K_n(\alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial X} = -2 \cdot \frac{\partial k_n^T(X)}{\partial X} \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(X) = D_n$$

$$\frac{\partial M_n}{\partial X} = D_n$$

$$M_{n+1} \text{ ? } M_n \quad D_{n+1} \text{ ? } D_n$$

$$k_n(X) = [k(X, X_1), \dots, k(X, X_n)]^T$$

$$k_n(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times (n+1)} \cdot k_{n+1}(X)$$

$$K_n = (k(X_i, X_j))_{i,j}$$

$$K_{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} K_n & k_n(X_{n+1}) \\ k_n^T(X_{n+1}) & k(X_{n+1}, X_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \rightarrow [K_n^{-1} + g g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2(X_{n+1}) \quad g \quad 1]$$

$$K_{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & g^T & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2(X_{n+1})} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_n^2(X_{n+1}) = k(X_{n+1}, X_{n+1}) - k_n^T(X_{n+1}) K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(X_{n+1})$$

Proof: $g = -\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n$

$$K_{n+1} \cdot K_{n+1}^{-1} = I_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_n + K_n \cdot g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 + k_n \cdot g^T = I_n \\ K_n \cdot g + \frac{k_n}{\sigma_n^2} = 0 \\ k_n^T (K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2) + k(X_{n+1}, X_{n+1}) \cdot g^T = 0 \\ k_n^T \cdot g + \frac{k(X_{n+1}, X_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

if Sequence is $S_n = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$.

$$M_n(x) = V - k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(x)$$

then add x_{n+1} to $S_n \rightarrow S_{n+1} = \{S_n, x_{n+1}\}$

$$M_{n+1}(x) = V - k_{n+1}^T(x) \cdot K_{n+1}^{-1} \cdot k_{n+1}(x).$$

$$k_{n+1}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} k(x, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ k(x, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_n(x) \\ k(x, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \dots 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(n+1) \times n} \cdot k_n(x) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ k(x, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= U_n \cdot k_n(x) + b_n(x)$$

$$(k_n^T(x) U_n^T + b_n^T(x)) \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 & g \\ g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot (U_n \cdot k_n(x) + b_n(x))$$

$$= k_n^T(x) \cdot U_n^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 & g \\ g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot U_n \cdot k_n(x)$$

$$+ 2 \cdot b_n^T(x) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 & g \\ g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot U_n \cdot k_n(x)$$

$$+ b_n^T(x) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 & g \\ g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot b_n(x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_n^T \cdot K_{n+1}^{-1} U_n$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times (n+1)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 & g \\ g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \dots 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 & g \\ g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} b_n^T(x) \cdot K_{n+1}^{-1} \cdot U_n$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \dots 0 & k(x, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times (n+1)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \cdot \sigma_n^2 \\ g^T \end{bmatrix}_{(n+1) \times n}$$

$$= k(x, x_{n+1}) \cdot g^T$$

$$\textcircled{B} 1 \cdot T_{n+1} \cdot L^T \cdot L(x)$$

$$V - b_n(x) \cdot K_{n+1}^{-1} b_n(x)$$

$$= k(x, x_{n+1}) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} g^T & \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ k(x, x_{n+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{k^2(x, x_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2}$$

$$M_{n+1}(x) = V - \left(k_n^T(x) (K_n^{-1} + g \cdot g^T \sigma_n^2) k_n(x) \right. \\ \left. + 2 \cdot k(x, x_{n+1}) \cdot g^T \cdot k_n(x) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{k^2(x, x_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2} \right)$$

$$= M_n(x) - k_n^T(x) \cdot g \cdot g^T \sigma_n^2 k_n(x) \\ - 2 \cdot k(x, x_{n+1}) \cdot g^T \cdot k_n(x) \\ - \frac{k^2(x, x_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2}$$

$$= M_n(x) - k_n^T(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} K_n^{-1} k_n \cdot k_n^T K_n^{-1} \cdot \sigma_n^2 \cdot k_n(x) \\ + 2 \cdot k(x, x_{n+1}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} k_n^T K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{k(x, x_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2} \\
& = M_n(x) - \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left(k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n \right)^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{2 k(x, x_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2} \cdot (k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n) \\
& \quad - \frac{k^2(x, x_{n+1})}{\sigma_n^2} \\
& = M_n(x) - \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left(k(x, x_{n+1}) - k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

IMSE

$\max M_{n+1}(x)$ is to

$$\begin{cases} \max M_n(x) \\ \min |k(x, x_{n+1}) - k_n^T(x) K_n^{-1} k_n| \end{cases}$$

if $x = x_{n+1}$

$$\begin{cases} M_n(x_{n+1}) = \max M_n(x). \\ |k(x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) - k_n^T K_n^{-1} k_n| = \sigma_n^2 \end{cases}$$

$$M_{n+1}(X_{n+1}) = M_n(X_{n+1}) - \sigma_n^2 = 0.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } k(x, X_{n+1}) - k_n^T K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n(x) = 0 \\ \text{then find } \arg \max_x M_n(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left(k(x, X_{n+1}) - k_n^T(x) K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n \right)^2$$

$$I(X_{n+1}) = \int_D \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \left(k(x, X_{n+1}) - k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n \right)^2 dP(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \cdot E \left(k(x, X_{n+1}) - k_n^T(x) \cdot K_n^{-1} k_n \right)^2$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \cdot \left(k(Ex, X_{n+1}) - k_n^T(Ex) \cdot K_n^{-1} \cdot k_n \right)^2$$

