

Proposal on machine learning via DS

What and why?

✶ ML is ‘fancy’ model fitting

✶ ODE solutions could be a rich source of models to fit

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✿ $\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{a}, b, A} \sum (y_i - u(x_i))^2$

Finding a controller

$$\star \text{ performance} = \int \text{error}^2 d\mu(x)$$

$$\star \frac{d \text{ performance}}{dA} = \int \frac{d \text{ error}^2}{dA} d\mu(x)$$

$$\star \frac{d \text{ perturbation}}{d\tau} = J_z \text{ perturbation}$$

$$\star \frac{d \text{ output}}{dA} = \text{perturbation}(T)$$

Connection to deep NNs

- ✿ Deep NNs are a dynamical system that can change dimension
- ✿ Continuous NNs cannot change dimensions
- ✿ Continuous NNs can overcome issues with training deep NNs

Connection to deep resnets

- ✿ Residual neural networks overcome vanishing gradients by selectively omitting layers
- ✿ The dynamical systems viewpoint explains why this should help training
- ✿ Resnets learn an Euler-discretisation of an ODE

Representability and controllability

- ✿ We need to be sure that the flow map can process data as desired
- ✿ This is a problem of controllability
- ✿ Idealised problem: can the flow-map model arbitrary mappings on the data?

Continuum in space

✶ PDE models are useful when we have spatially structured data

✶ Using a convolutional kernel gives CNN-like behaviours

Constraints, structure, and regularisation

✿ We could add constraints to the system

✿ We could add structure to the ODEs

✿ We could add regularisation terms

Clustering and density estimation

✿ A clustering model is presented

- ▶ Not quite sure how it relates to the rest of the paper?

✿ Density estimation can also be performed with the flow-map framework

Paper suggestion

Raissi, Maziar, Paris Perdikaris, and George E. Karniadakis. "Physics-informed neural networks: A deep learning framework for solving forward and inverse problems involving nonlinear partial differential equations." *Journal of Computational Physics* 378 (2019): 686-707.

Any volunteers?