

2.4 Ensemble aggregation with no hypothesis

We give ourselves a time series

$$u : (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times D \mapsto u(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \quad (11)$$

and models M_1, \dots, M_n of u . We can aggregate them using

$$\alpha(t, x) = \mathbb{E}_{(\tau, \chi)} [M_i(\tau, \chi) M_j(\tau, \chi)]^{-1} \mathbb{E}_{(\tau, \chi)} [M_i(\tau, \chi) u(\tau, \chi)] \quad (12)$$

Suppose we have access to a validation set $V = \{(t_i, U(t_i)) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_i} | U(t_i) = (u(t_i, x_i^1), \dots, u(t_i, x_i^{N_i}))\}$, and let $T = (t_1, \dots, t_{|V|})$

2.4.1 Time and space independant

If the data is relatively sparse (or we wish to spend little on this method), we compute

$$\alpha = \left[\frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{(\tau, \chi) \in V} M_i(\tau, \chi) M_j(\tau, \chi) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{(\tau, \chi) \in V} M_i(\tau, \chi) u(\tau, \chi) \right] \quad (13)$$

2.4.2 Time dependant

Since covariances should be stable in time, we can expect fitting with a simple GP in time to be possible. We define

$$\alpha_i = \left[\frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{\chi \in (x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{N_i})} M_i(t_i, \chi) M_j(t_i, \chi) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{\chi \in (x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{N_i})} M_i(t_i, \chi) u(t_i, \chi) \right] \quad (14)$$

We then define $\xi \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K)$ for $K : (t, t) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$\alpha(t) = \mathbb{E}[\xi | \alpha_i] = \mu + K(t, T) K(T, T)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 - \mu)^T \\ \dots \\ (\alpha_{|V|} - \mu)^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

We can choose $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{1}$ or $\mu = \alpha$ defined in (13)

2.4.3 Space dependant

If there are enough points in the validation set, one can average space points locally, ie defining for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $B_i(x, k) = \{k \text{ nearest neighbors of } x \text{ in } (x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{N_i})\}$,

$$\alpha(x) = \left[\frac{1}{k|V|} \sum_i \sum_{\chi \in B_i(x, k)} M_i(t_i, \chi) M_j(t_i, \chi) \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{k|V|} \sum_i \sum_{\chi \in B_i(x, k)} M_i(t_i, \chi) u(t_i, \chi) \right] \quad (16)$$

2.4.4 Time and space dependent

We can thus define, without averaging in time in (16)

$$\alpha(t, x) = \mathbb{E}[\xi | \alpha_i] = \mu + K(t, T) K(T, T)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1(x) - \mu)^T \\ \dots \\ (\alpha_{|V|}(x) - \mu)^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

References