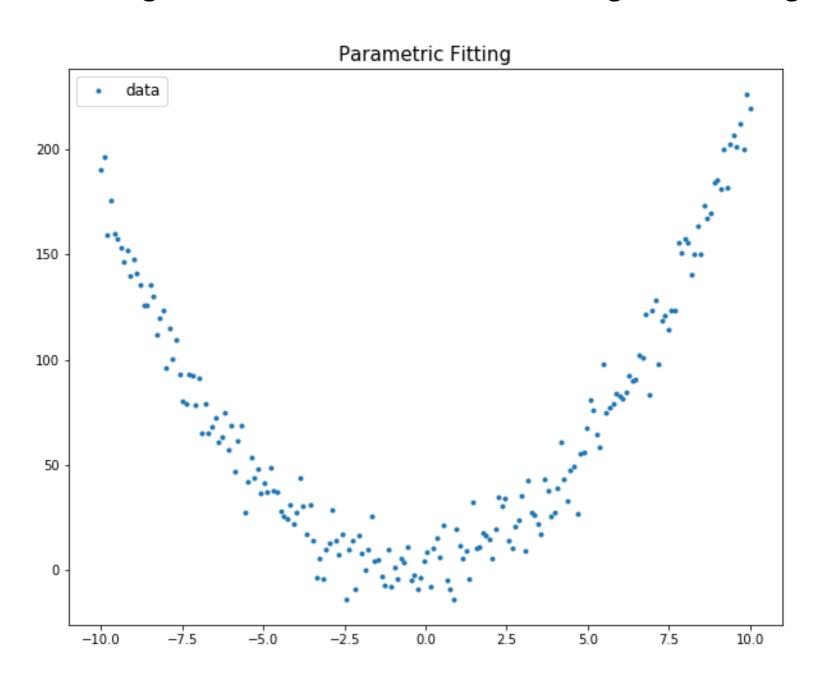
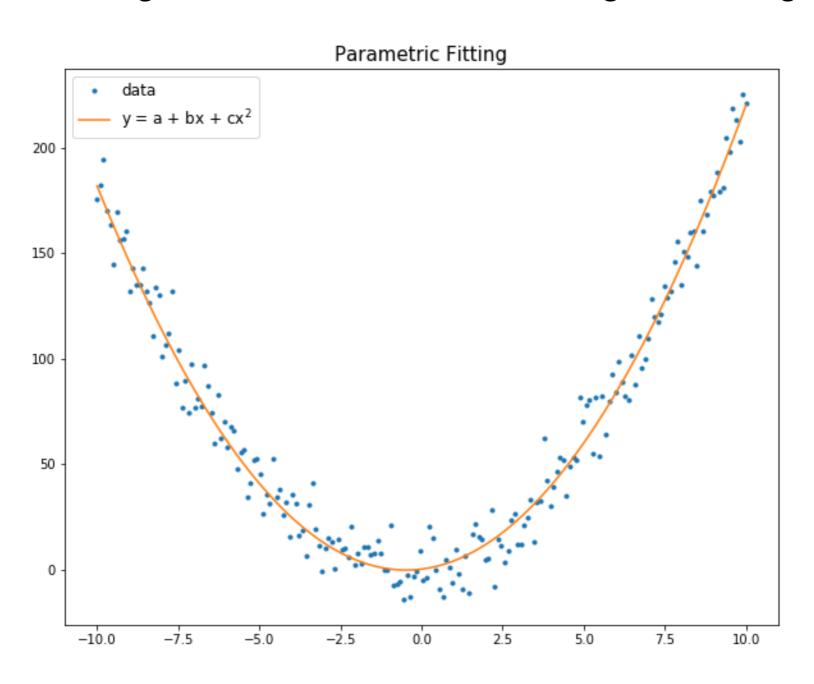
# The What, Where, Why, and How of Gaussian Processes (GPs)

By: Ari Silburt

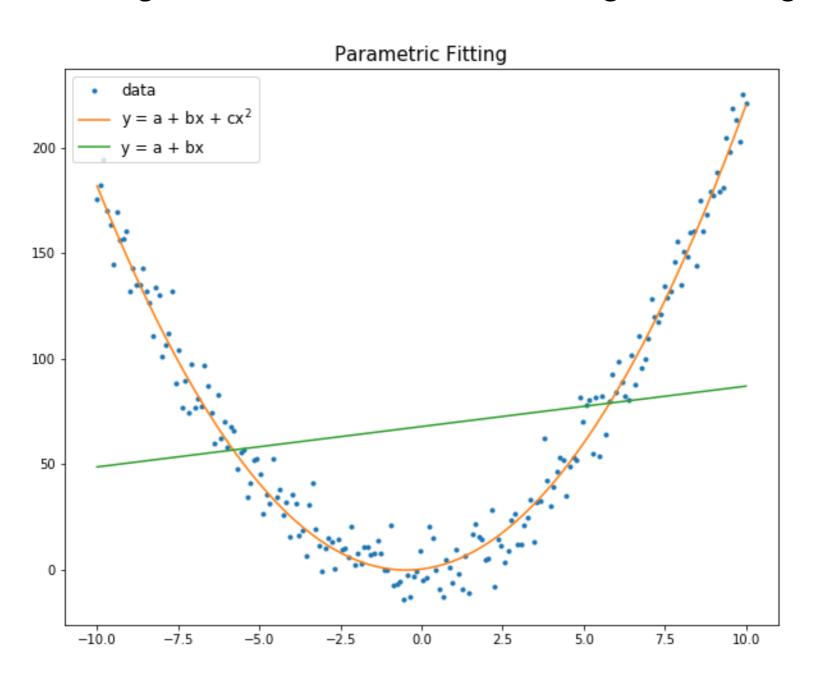
#### Standard Fitting to Data: Parametric Modelling/Linear Regression



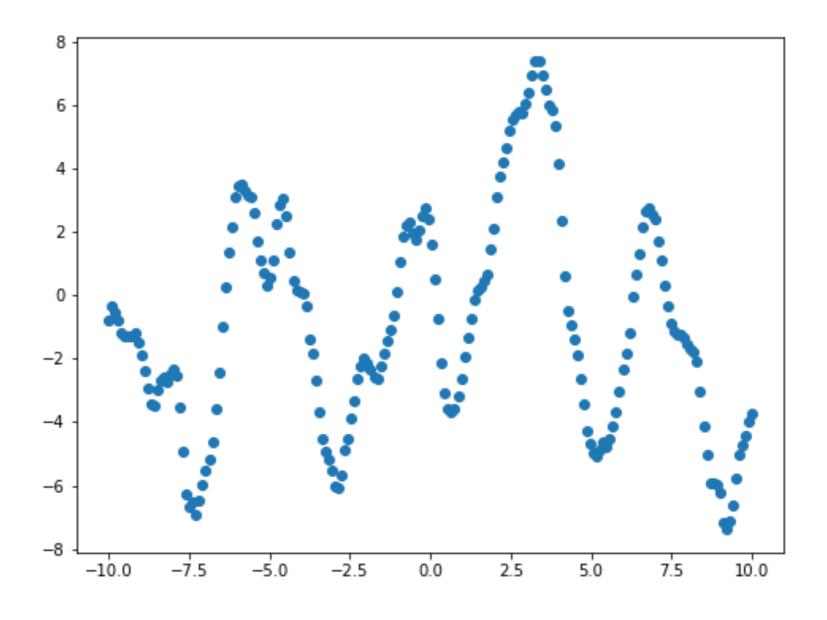
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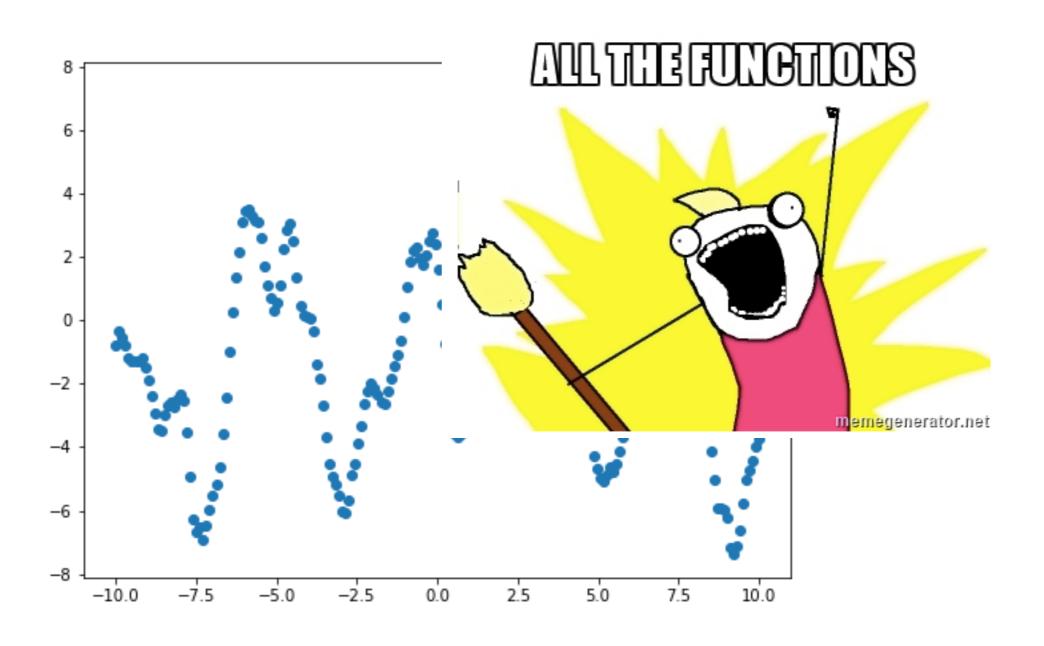
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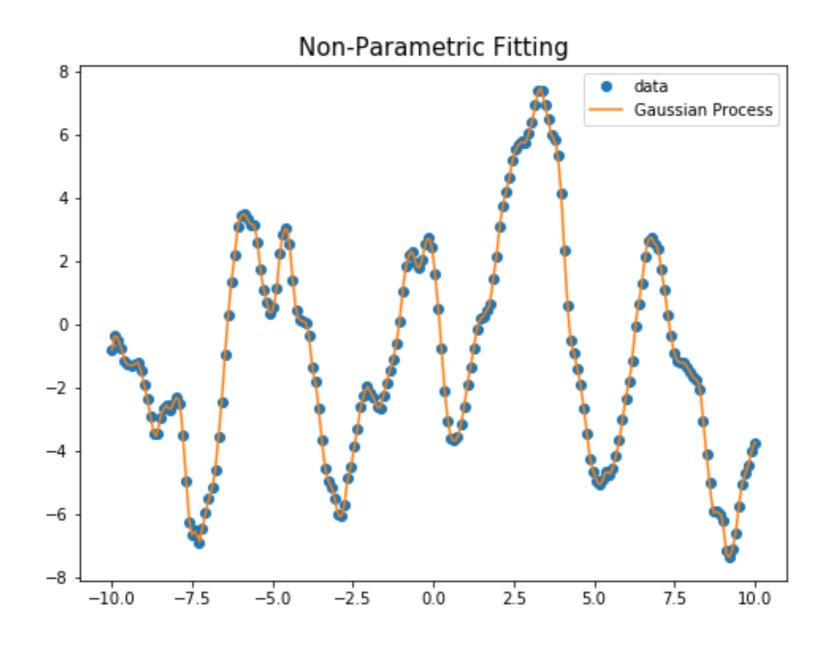
So... what function do we want to fit this?



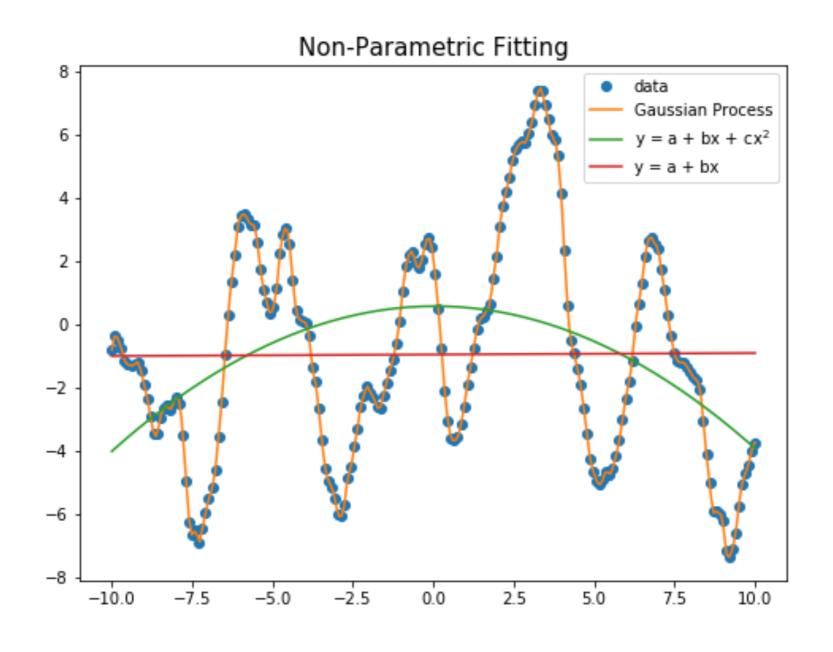
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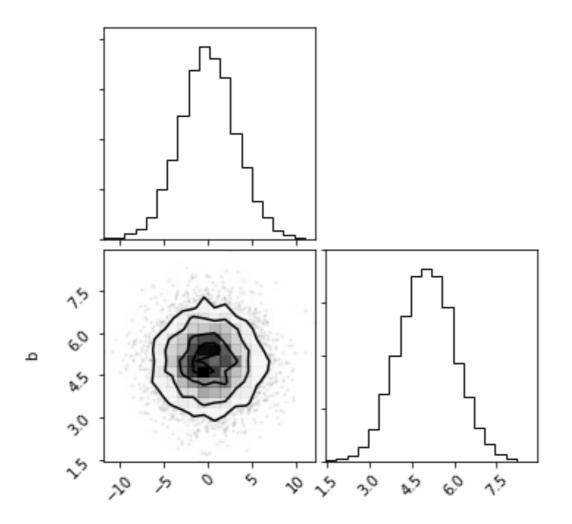


#### Carl Rasmussen (i.e. GP God):

A Gaussian process is fully specified by its mean function m(x) and covariance function k(x, x'). This is a natural generalization of the Gaussian distribution whose mean and covariance is a vector and matrix, respectively. The Gaussian distribution is over vectors, whereas the Gaussian process is over functions.

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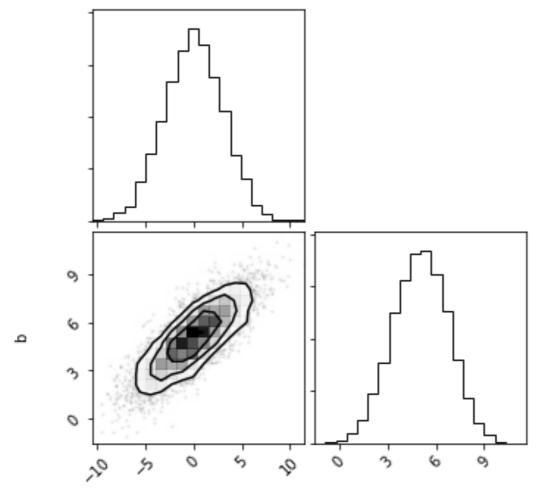
$$cov = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = N(\text{mean}, \text{cov})$$

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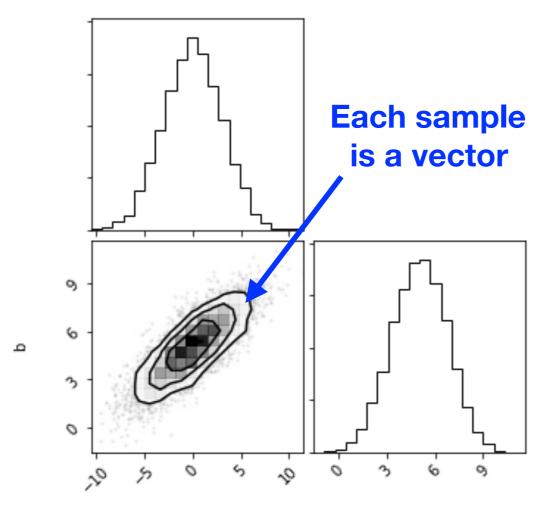
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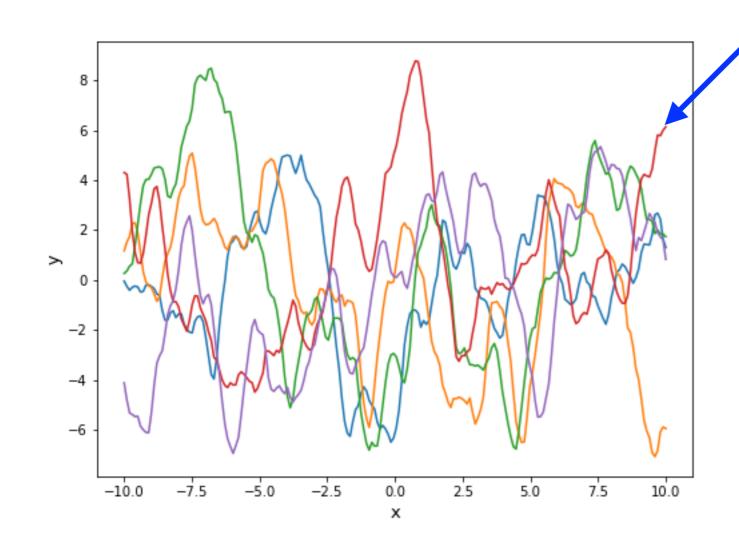
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Each sample is a function

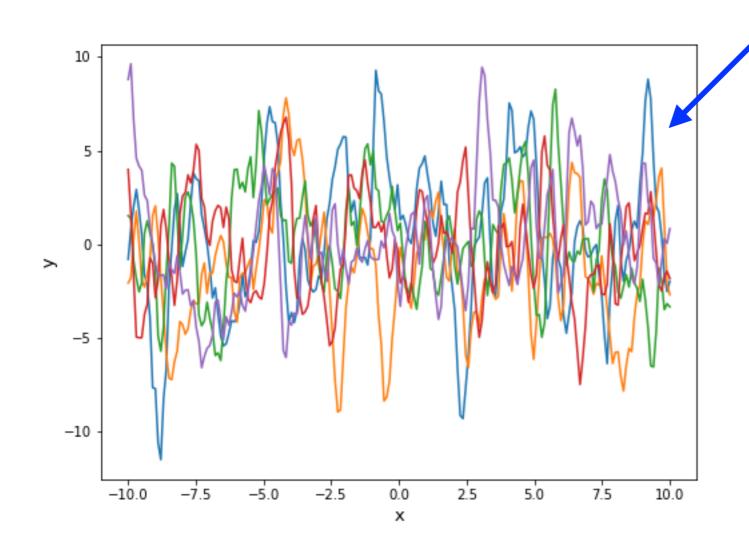
$$mean = 0$$

$$cov = \exp(-(x - x')^2)$$

$$f = GP(\text{mean}, \text{cov})$$

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Each sample is a function

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#### GPs in a Bayesian Framework:

• Prior information about model.

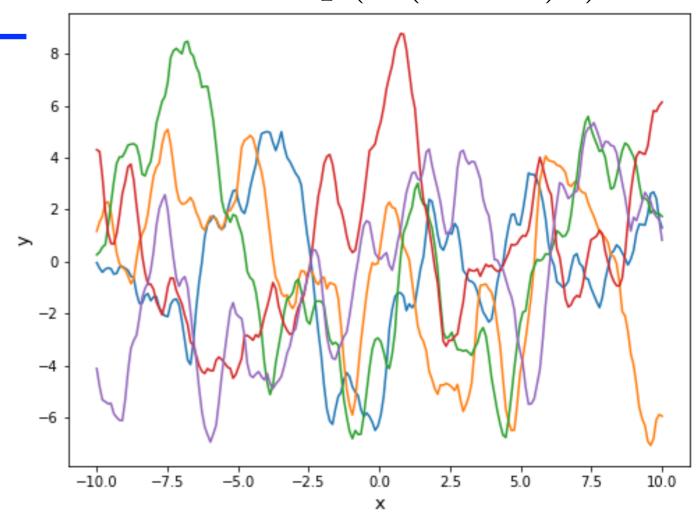
See some data.

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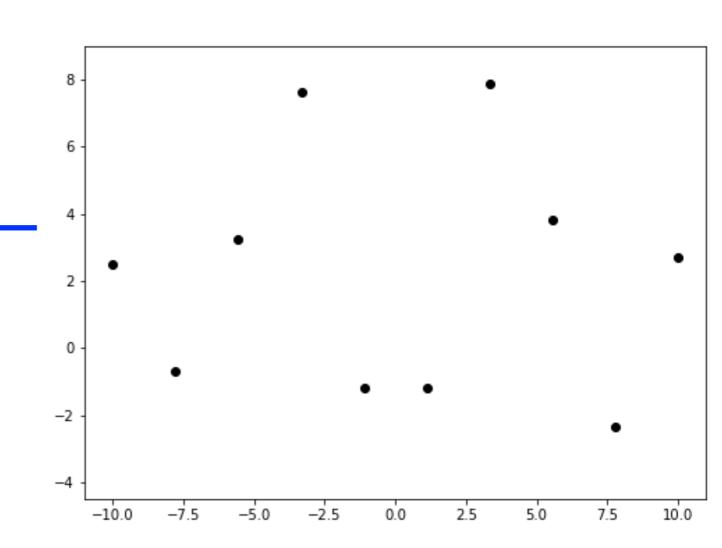
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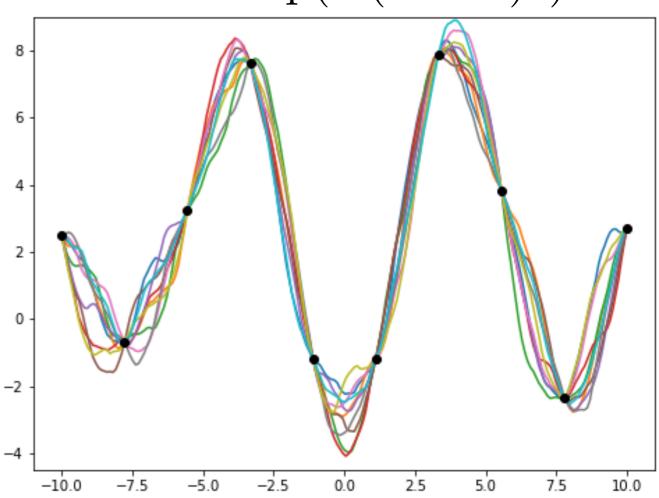


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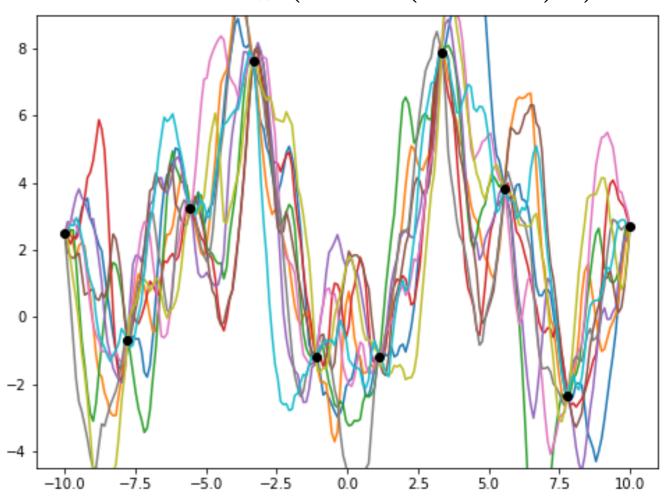
#### GPs in a Bayesian Framework:

Prior information about model.

See some data.

 Update model by conditioning on data, arriving at a posterior distribution.

$$cov = exp(-0.1(x - x')^2)$$



What are the optimal parameters?

#### **Maximize the Marginal Likelihood:**

$$L = \log p(y|x, \theta) = -\frac{1}{2}\log|\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}(y - \mu) - \frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi)$$

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 Complexity Goodness of fit term. Normalization

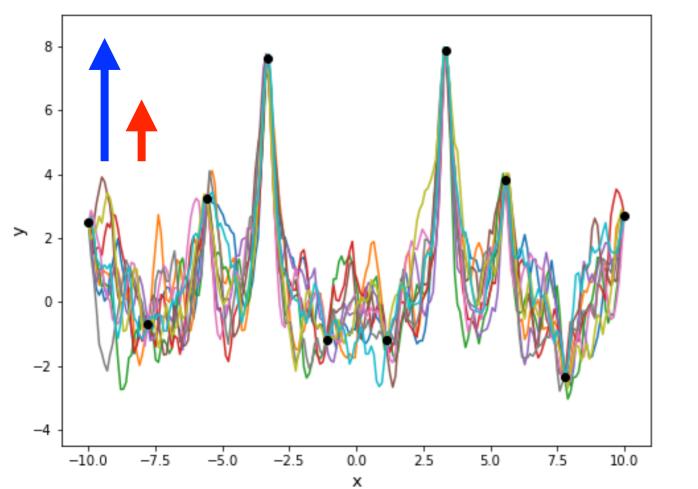
penalty term

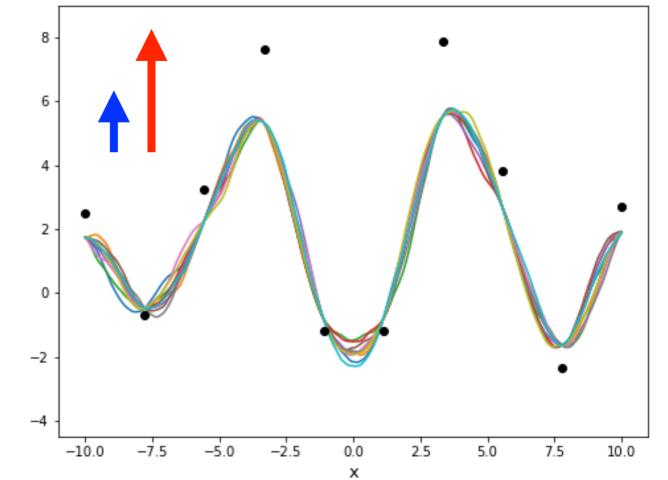
Goodness of fit term

term (useless)

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 Complexity penalty term Goodness of fit term for (useless)

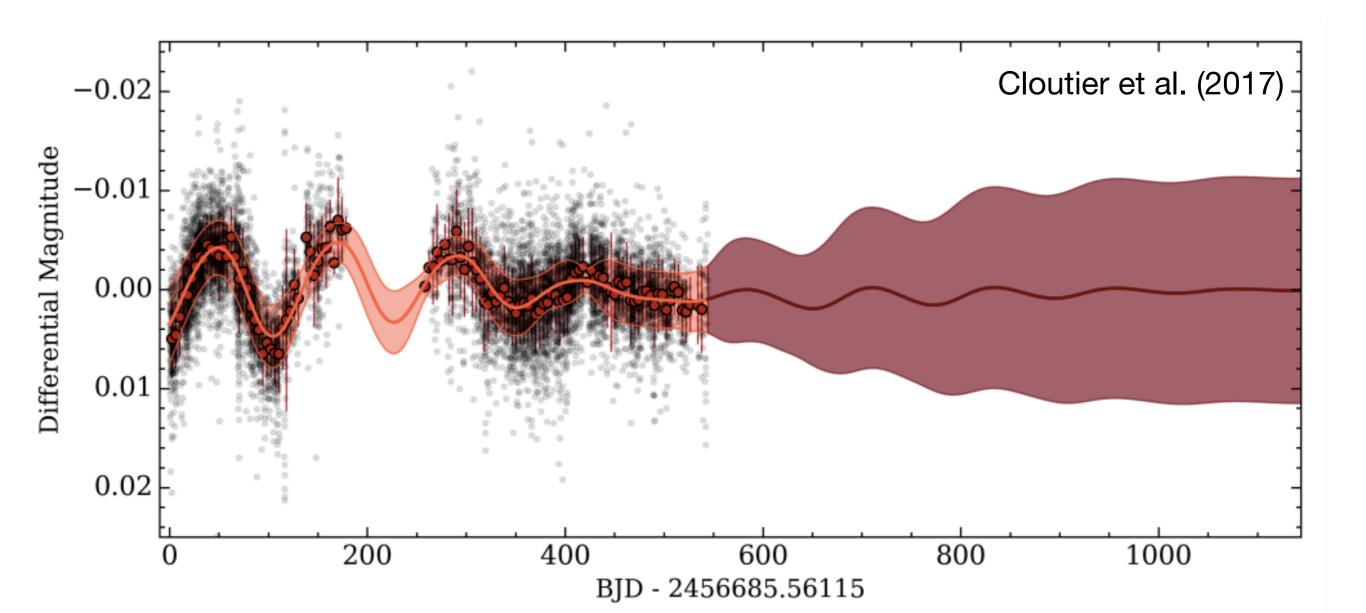




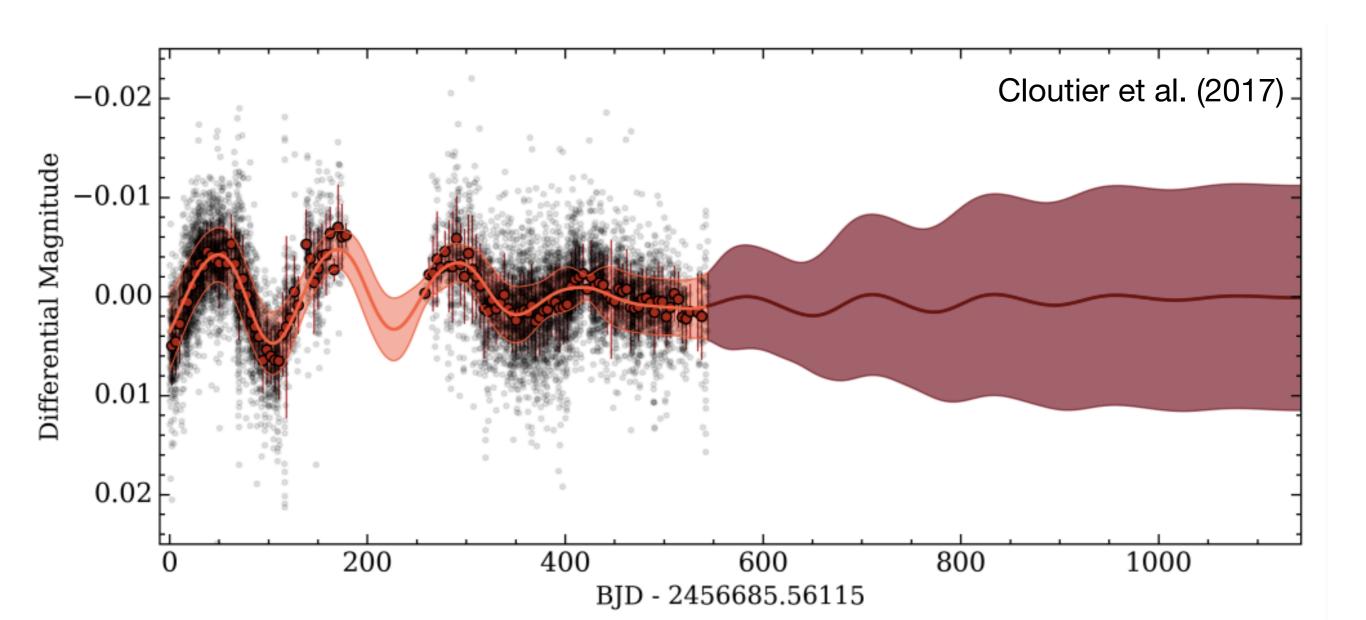
Daniel Foreman-Mackey's live demo

http://dfm.io/gp.js/

"Parametric models of stellar variability due to active regions feature degenerate model parameters including the sizes and spatial distribution of active regions thus making it difficult to accurately constrain model parameters of active regions."

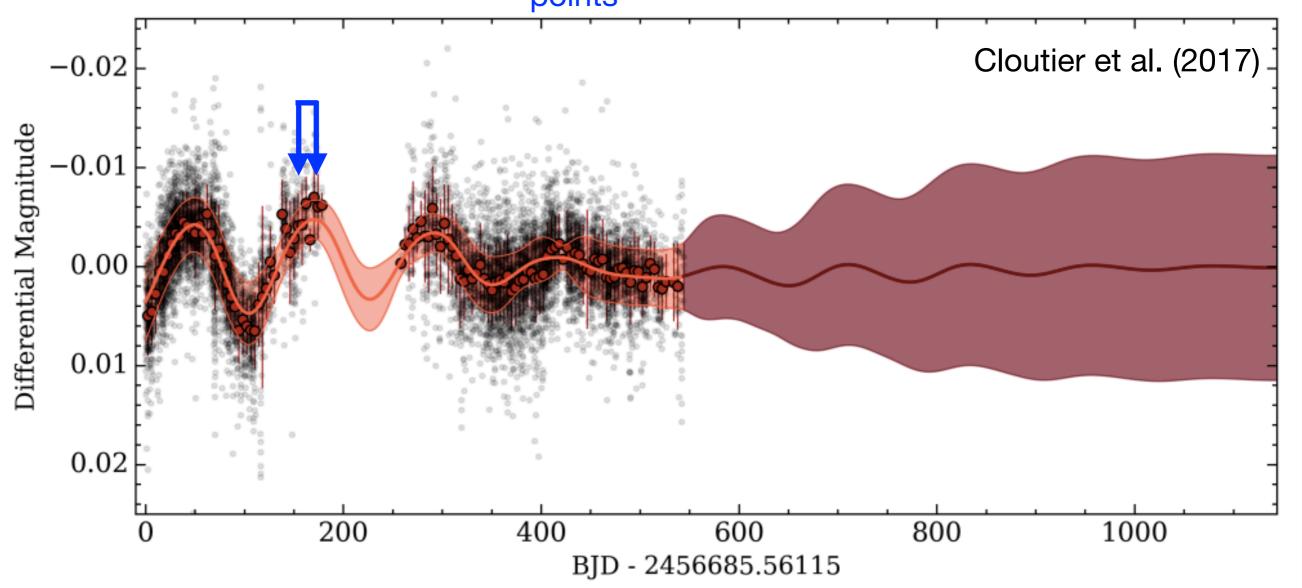


$$cov = a^{2} exp \left[ -\frac{(x - x')^{2}}{2\lambda^{2}} - \Gamma^{2} sin^{2} \left( \frac{\pi |x - x'|}{P_{rot}} \right) \right]$$



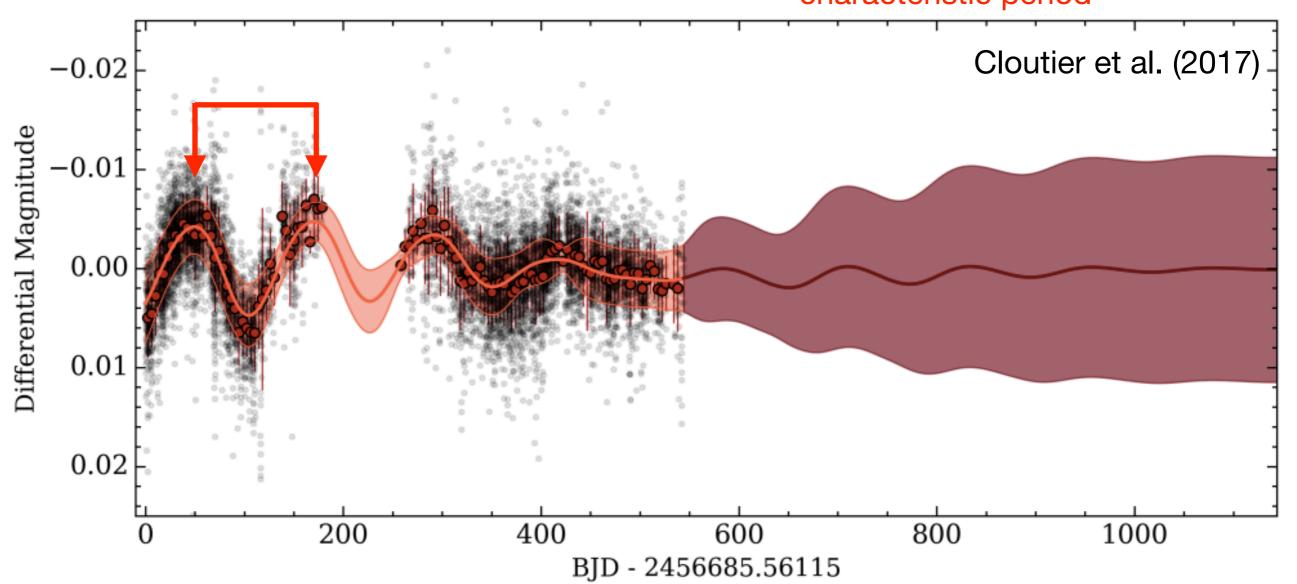
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Nearby points more correlated than far points



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Far terms correlated according to some characteristic period



#### Where (can I learn more about) GPs

#### **Learning about GPs:**

- Rasmussen & Williams <a href="http://www.gaussianprocess.org/gpml/chapters/">http://www.gaussianprocess.org/gpml/chapters/</a>
- Gaussian Processes for Timeseries Modelling <a href="http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/">http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/</a> ~sjrob/Pubs/philTransA 2012.pdf
- Daniel Foreman-Mackey's Python code George <a href="http://dfm.io/george/current/">http://dfm.io/george/current/</a>
- Daniel Foreman-Mackey's live demo <a href="http://dfm.io/gp.js/">http://dfm.io/gp.js/</a>
- Blog post <a href="http://katbailey.github.io/post/gaussian-processes-for-dummies/">http://katbailey.github.io/post/gaussian-processes-for-dummies/</a>

#### **GPs in Astro:**

- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1610.09667.pdf
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1501.00369.pdf
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1609.07617.pdf
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1506.07304.pdf