

# Notes: fitting met data

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## 1 Gaussian Process

### 1.1 Radial Basis Function

$$\phi(\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|) = (\sigma)^2 e^{-\frac{\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2}{2l^2}}$$

- Variance can be 1
- Create covariance matrix,  $x \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$
- Distance l2 norm
- $l$  is length scale

### 1.2 Fitting and Predicting

$$\mathbf{K} = \phi(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) + \sigma_{noise}^2 \mathbf{1}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$$

- $\mathbf{L}$  is Cholesky decomposition

$$\mathbf{L}^T \cdot \alpha = \beta$$

$$\mathbf{L} \cdot \beta = y_{train}$$

- So solve for  $\beta$  then solve for  $\alpha$
- More formally

$$\mu = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{K}^{-1} \cdot y = \mathbf{K} \cdot \alpha$$

- ... allowing for  $x$  to be taken from appropriate sets of training or test data
- Variance is

$$var = \mathbf{K} - \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{K}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{K}^T$$

- again allow dimensions of  $\mathbf{K}$  as appropriate, and code has a way around inverse

- "Learning" optimises log likelihood:

$$\log(p|l, x) = -1/2(y^T . K^{-1} . y + \log \det(K)) + C)$$

- Have 'dumb' model with  $\sigma, l = 1$  and an ML model where it is optimised (note that the optimised one is v expensive - see why NN popular)

## 2 Neural Network

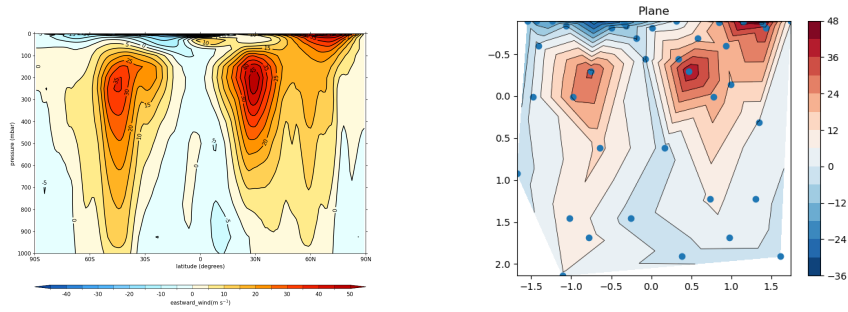
- Code generated by (presumably) a NN :)
- More standard pytorch procedure
- 3 hidden layers + 1 output - 10 nodes

## 3 Results

- NN and GP-learnt have picked up features
- Note model data in standardized space
- might need more test points and better chosen distributions to characterise low pressure regions

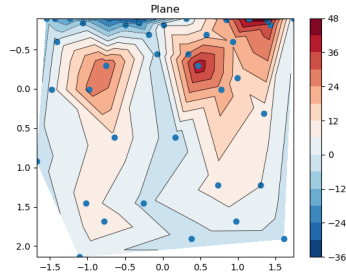
## 4 Group meeting

- Show code, gpu implementation, profiling
- Implications for CF? Example scripts? Common data transformations?
- Sets of data - set properties - standardization - projection onto PCAs - if these are common, could functionality be provided?
- Use this for general linear algebra?

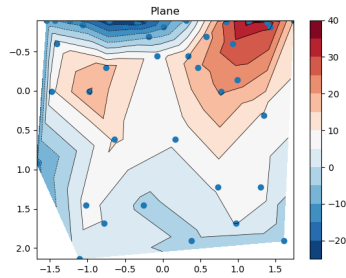


(a) Training + Test Contour plot (CF)

(b) 4 layer NN (Tanh)



(c) GP learnt 50 epochs



(d) Dumb GP

Figure 1: Total data vs Test data for different models (blue points are test posns - small number and not best distribution (bottom half) hinders plotting as well as issues with fit - for eyeball test only)