Notes - A GP model for shear fields

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Our Gaussian process "model" for the projected lensing potential

$$\psi(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \sim N(0, \Sigma(\vec{x}, \vec{y})) \tag{1}$$

which is a scalar field evaluated at the positions (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) where we have data points

For inferring the convergence and shear, we need the 2nd spatial derivatives. The subscripts in these WL equations correspond to the spatial coordinates x, y instead of the observation numbers i.e. i, j = 1, 2, ..., n observations

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2}tr(\psi_{,ij})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,11} + \psi_{,22})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,11} - \psi_{,22})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,12} + \psi_{,21})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y \partial x}\right)$$

Covariances of the required functions

Note that ψ , κ and γ are scalar fields. However, we are evaluating them at the locations of the data points (x_i, y_i) , therefore, when we are writing down the shorthand for the i, j subscripts below, we mean, we first take the spatial derivatives of those scalar field(s) with respect to x or y, then evaluate them at (x_i, y_i) . The spatial derivatives are represented as follows:

$$\psi_{,1} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

etc. with a comma in the subscript.

Also note expectation and derivative are both linear operators, so we can exchange their positions (and try not to let mathematicians read this and shoot us)

$$\begin{split} Cov_{ij}(\kappa) &= \mathbb{E}\left[(\kappa - \mathbb{E}[\kappa])|_i(\kappa - \mathbb{E}[\kappa])|_j\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi\right]\right]\Big|_i\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi\right]\right]\Big|_j\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)[\psi - \mathbb{E}[\psi]]|_i\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)[\psi - \mathbb{E}[\psi]]|_j\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)\Sigma_{ij} \end{split}$$

$$Cov(\kappa) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\Sigma_{,1111} + \Sigma_{,1122} + \Sigma_{,2211} + \Sigma_{,2222} \right)$$
 (2)

Similarly,

$$\begin{split} Cov_{ij}(\gamma_1) &= \mathbb{E}\left[(\gamma_1 - \mathbb{E}[\gamma_1])|_i(\gamma_1 - \mathbb{E}[\gamma_1])|_j\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi\right]\right]\Big|_i\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi\right]\right]\Big|_j\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)[\psi - \mathbb{E}[\psi]]|_i\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)[\psi - \mathbb{E}[\psi]]|_j\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)\Sigma_{ij} \end{split}$$

$$Cov(\gamma_1) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\Sigma_{,1111} - \Sigma_{,1122} - \Sigma_{,2211} + \Sigma_{,2222} \right)$$
 (3)

And,

$$Cov_{ij}(\gamma_{2})$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[(\gamma_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\gamma_{2}])|_{i}(\gamma_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\gamma_{2}])|_{j}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}\right)\psi - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}\right)\psi\right]\right]\Big|_{i}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}\right)\psi - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}\right)\psi\right]\right]\Big|_{j}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}\right)[\psi - \mathbb{E}[\psi]]|_{i}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial x}\right)[\psi - \mathbb{E}[\psi]]|_{j}\right]$$

$$Cov(\gamma_2) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\Sigma_{,1212} + \Sigma_{,1221} + \Sigma_{,2112} + \Sigma_{,2121} \right) \tag{4}$$

The squared exponential covariance function

$$\Sigma(r^2; \lambda, \rho) = \lambda^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta}{2}r^2\right)$$
 (5)

where $\beta = -1/4 \ln \rho$, and $0 < \rho < 1$, note Σ is an N × N matrix and the covariance functions of the derivatives should have the same dimension.

Summary: basic derivatives with the preceeding coefficients

$$\frac{\partial r^2}{\partial x_i} = [(D + D^T)(\vec{x} - \vec{y})]_i \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial r^2}{\partial y_i} = -[(D + D^T)(\vec{x} - \vec{y})]_i \tag{7}$$

$$\operatorname{Hess}(r^{2}(\vec{x}, \vec{y})) = (D + D^{T}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(8)

Comparison between parametrization of George and our parametrization