

# Lecture 21: Gaussian process regression

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## The effect of the covariance function function

# The effect of the covariance function - The Squared exponential (SE)

$d=1$  :  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$c(x, x') = s^2 \exp \left\{ - \frac{(x - x')^2}{2l^2} \right\}$$

signal  
variance

length scale

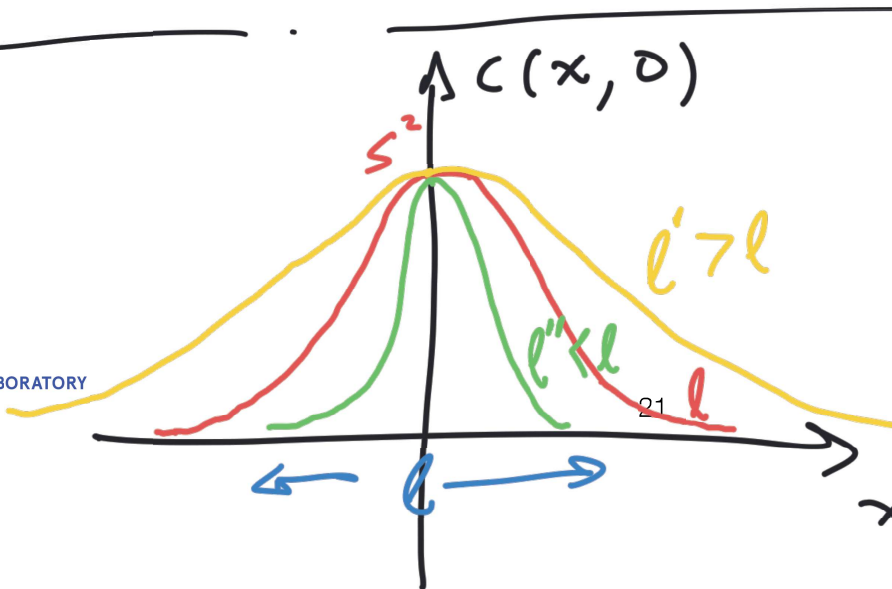
this is not the traditional equation for covariance; it cannot be negative

$d > 1$  :

$$c(x, x') = s^2 \exp \left\{ - \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{(x_i - x'_i)^2}{2l_i^2} \right\}$$

with component of input

the rate of which depends on the lengthscale  $l$



$$c(0, 0) = s^2$$

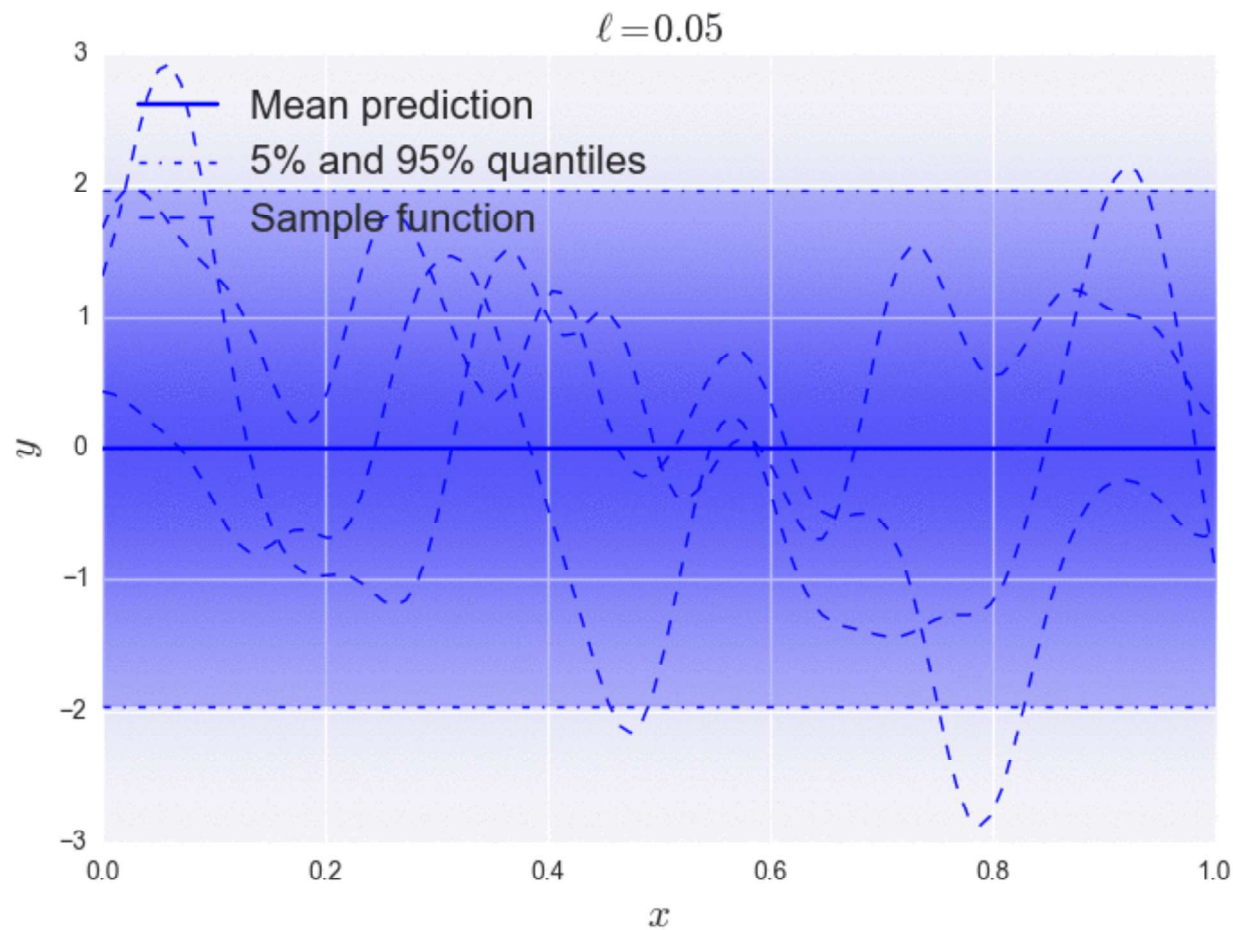
$$c(x, 0) \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

$$s^2: V[f(x)] \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} c(x, x) \stackrel{\text{SE}}{=} s^2$$

$$x \quad l: \quad l \uparrow \quad c(x, x') \uparrow$$



# Changing the length scale



# function - Regularity

$$f(\cdot) \sim GP(0, c(\cdot, \cdot))$$

Thm:

Regularity of samples from the GP w/ cov. fun.  $c$  is the same as the regularity

of  $g(x) = c(x, x)$ .

- $f$  is continuous at  $x$  if  $g(x) = c(x, x)$  is cont. at  $x$ .
- $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}$  is continuous at  $x$  if  $\frac{\partial^2 c(x, x)}{\partial x_j \partial x_j'}$  is cont. at  $x$ .
- $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}$  is continuous at  $x$  if  $\frac{\partial^4 c(x, x)}{\partial x_j \partial x_k \partial x_j' \partial x_k'}$  is cont. at  $x$ .

corresponding mixed derivative of the covariance function

SE cov. fun. <sup>23</sup>

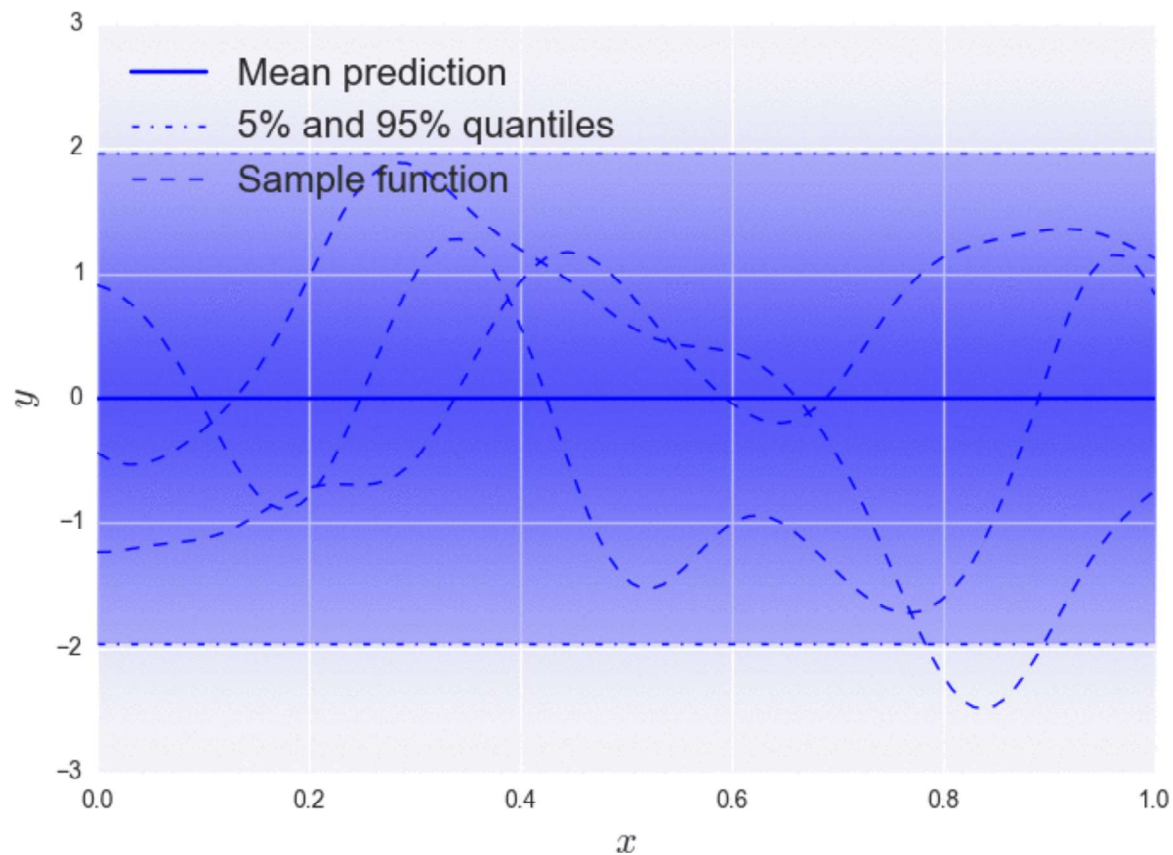
defined above

infinitely diff.  $\Rightarrow$   $f$  int. diff.

$\rightarrow$  which  $c(\cdot, \cdot)$  to use depends on underlying knowns

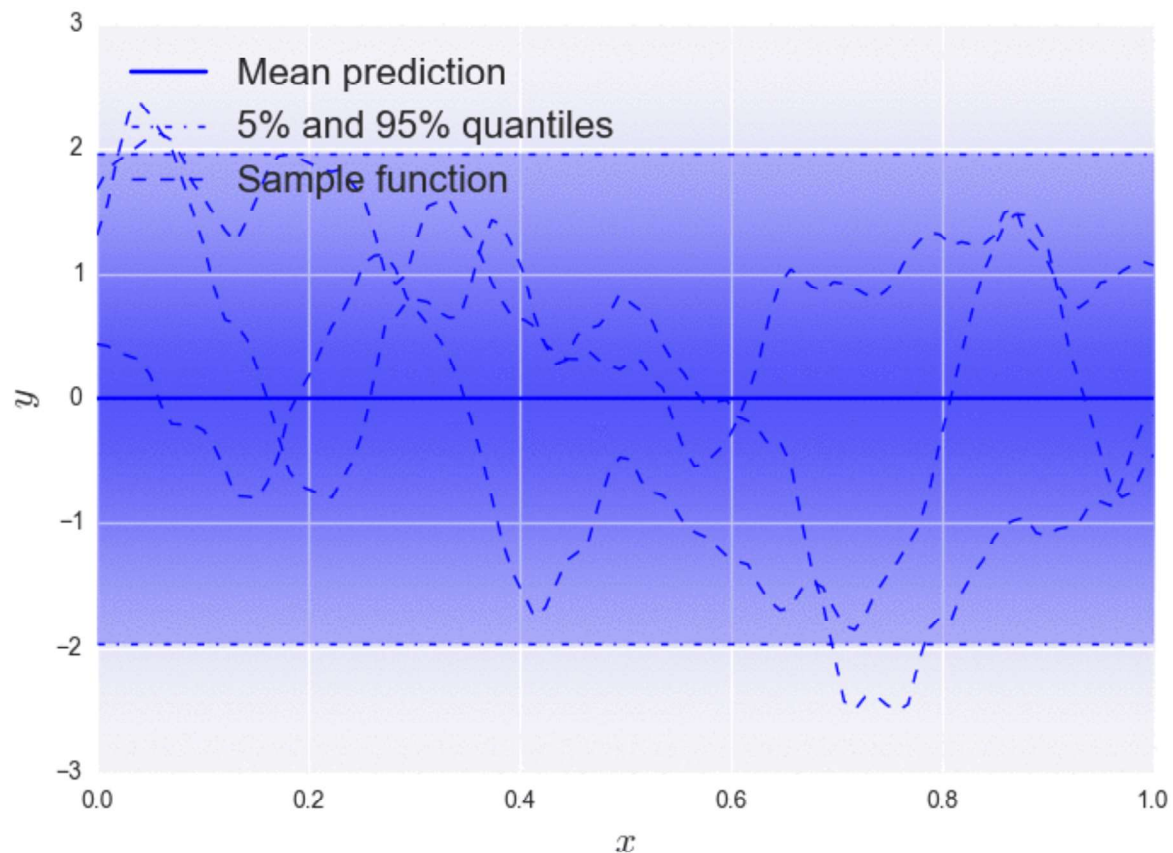
# The samples are as smooth as the covariance

Infinitely smooth SE covariance



# The samples are as smooth as the covariance

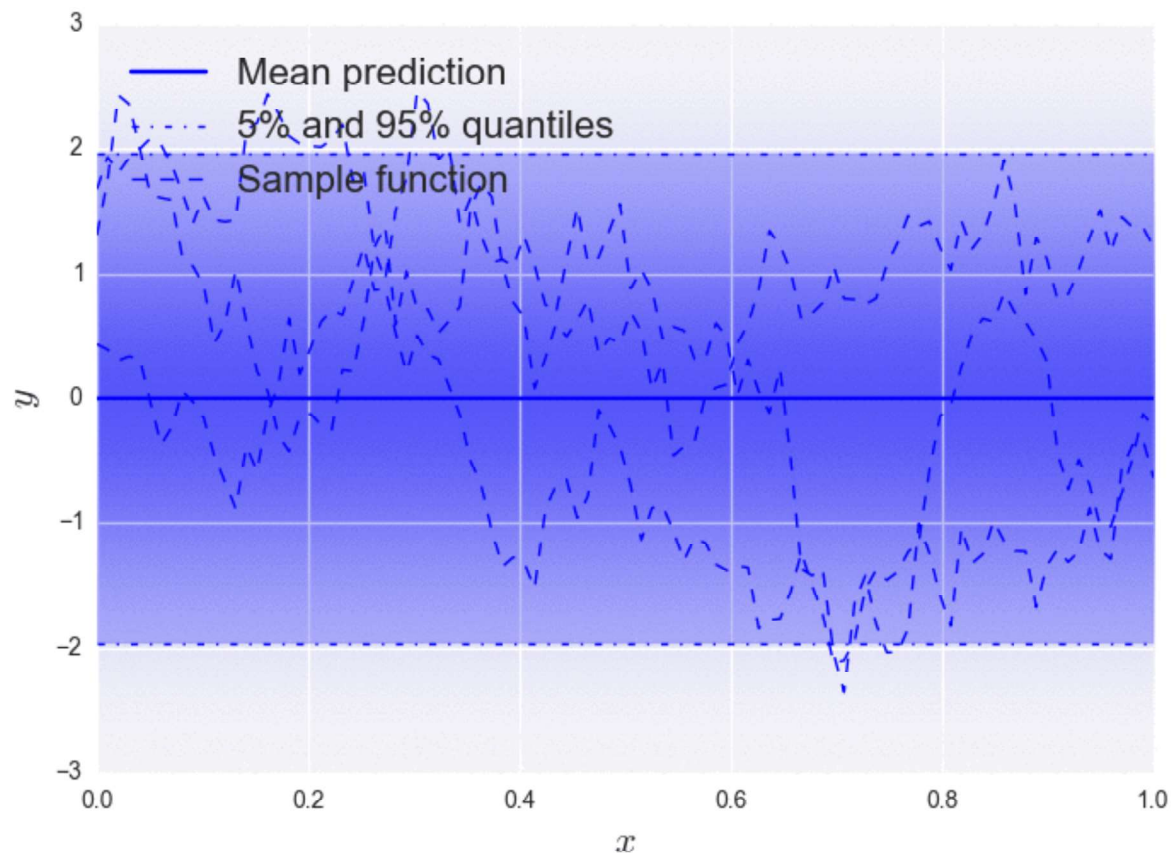
Matern 2-3, 2 times differentiable





# The samples are as smooth as the covariance

Exponential, continuous, nowhere differentiable



Fractals