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% Cross Entropy Gaussian Process Model Double Well
% 1. Sampling of biased trajectories and evaluation of path functional
% 2. Build Matrix for solving regularized linear equation

% Sampling
% a bias can be included here
V=@(x) 1/2.*x.^4-x.^2 - 0.2*x+0.3;
gradV = @(x) 2*x.*(x.^2-1)-0.2;
dt = 0.01;
sdt = sqrt(dt);
beta = 3;
sigma = sqrt(2/beta);

nvs = 1;
ntrjs = 100; %number of trajectories
opt_steps=5;
nsteps = 150;
n_pred=100;
sk=1;
l=1;
pathfunc = ones(ntrjs,1);
c_old = zeros(opt_steps,n_pred);
c_pred=0;

% the considers path functional is the moment generating function of
the
% stopping time

bias=0;

for opt = 1:opt_steps

    %Eta= randn(ntrjs,nsteps-1);
    time=zeros(1,ntrjs);
    X = zeros(ntrjs,nsteps);
    X(:,1)=1;
    X_nonbias = zeros(ntrjs,nsteps);
    X_nonbias(:,1) = 1;
    for i = 1:ntrjs

        Is=0;
        Id=0;

        x = 1;

        for j = 2:nsteps
            eta=randn(1);
            bias=0;

            if opt==1

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        x = x + (bias - gradV(x)) * dt + eta * sigma*sdt;
    else
        for t=1:ntrjs
            K_pred = sk/sqrt(2*pi)*1.^2.*exp(-0.5*(x-
X(t,:)).^2/1.^2);
            bias = bias - pathfunc(t)/
(2*beta*ntrjs)*( K_pred*c*dt + K_pred*(X_nonbias(t,:)'));
        end

        x = x + (bias-gradV(x) ) * dt + eta * sigma*sdt;
    end
    X(i,j) = x;
    X_nonbias(i,j) = x-bias*dt;
    %Eta(i,j)= eta;

    Is = Is - bias * eta/ sigma * sdt;
    Id = Id - bias.^2 / sigma^2 *dt;

    if x < -0.9 && x > -1.1
        time(i) = j;
        pathfunc(i) = exp(-beta*j*dt)*exp(Is
+0.5*Id); %weighted path functional
        X(i,j:end)=x;
        X_nonbias(i,j:end) = x-bias*dt;
        break;
    else
        pathfunc(i) = exp(0.1)*exp(Is+0.5*Id);
    end
end

end

K=zeros(nsteps,nsteps);
A=zeros(nsteps,nsteps);
b=zeros(nsteps,1);

for t=1:ntrjs
    for i=1:length(X(t,:))
        for j=1:length(X(t,:))
            K(i,j) = sk/sqrt(2*pi)*1.^2.*exp(-0.5*(X(t,i)-
X(t,j)).^2/1.^2);
        end
    end
    A = A + pathfunc(t)*K*dt + 2*beta*eye(nsteps,nsteps);
    b = b + pathfunc(t)*(K*(X_nonbias(t,:)'));
end
c = A\b;

c_old(opt,:) = c_pred;
% plot zur Kontrolle
x_pred = linspace(-2,2,n_pred);
K_pred = zeros(length(x_pred),nsteps);
c_pred=0;

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        for t=1:ntrjs
            for i=1:length(x_pred)
                for j=1:length(X(t,:))
                    K_pred(i,j) = sk/sqrt(2*pi)*1.^2.*exp(-0.5*(x_pred(i)-
X(t,j)).^2/1.^2);
                end
            end
            c_pred = c_pred - pathfunc(t)/(2*beta*ntrjs)*( K_pred*c*dt +
K_pred*(X_nonbias(t,:))');
        end

        figure(opt)
        plot(x_pred, c_pred)

        fprintf('Trajectories in T %d \n', sum(time>0) )
        fprintf('||c_new-c_old||_2 = %f \n', norm(c_pred'-c_old(opt,:)))

    end

    figure(6)
    plot(x_pred, -gradV(x_pred)); hold on
    plot(x_pred, c_pred -gradV(x_pred)' )
    legend('-gradV', '-gradV+cPred')
    title('Gradients')
    hold off

    dx=x_pred(2)-x_pred(1);
    per_pot = zeros(1,n_pred+1);
    control= zeros(1,n_pred+1);

    for i=2:n_pred+1
        per_pot(i) = per_pot(i-1) + (-c_pred(i-1) +
gradV(x_pred(i-1))) *dx;
        control (i)= control(i-1)-sqrt(2)* c_pred(i-1)*dx;
    end

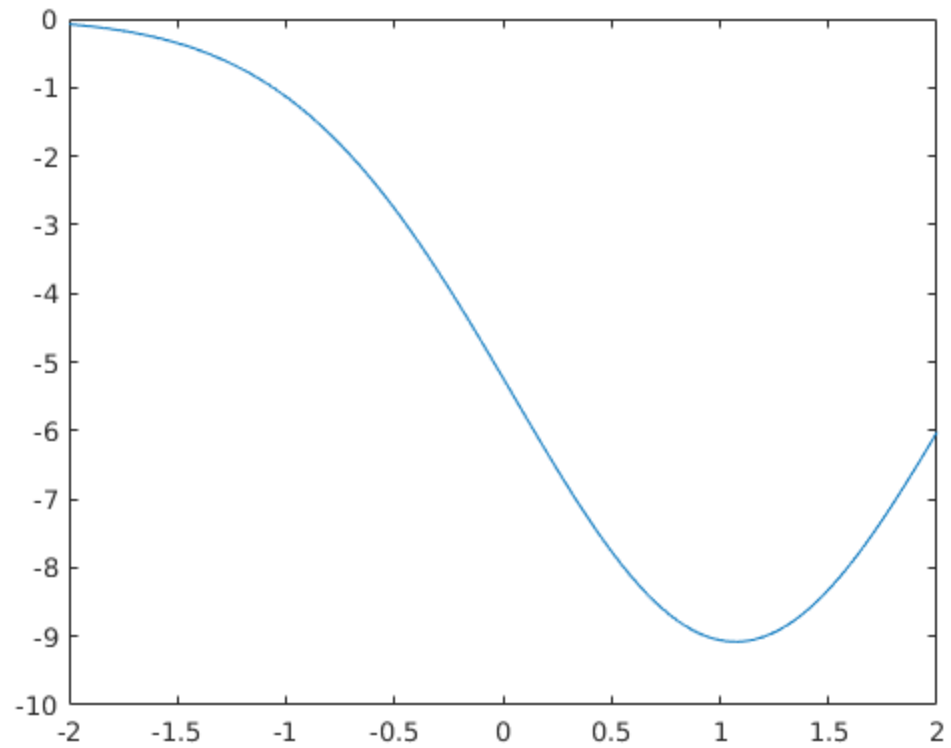
    figure(7)
    plot(x_pred,V(x_pred)); hold on
    plot(x_pred,per_pot(2:end)+5); hold off
    title('Perturbed Potential')

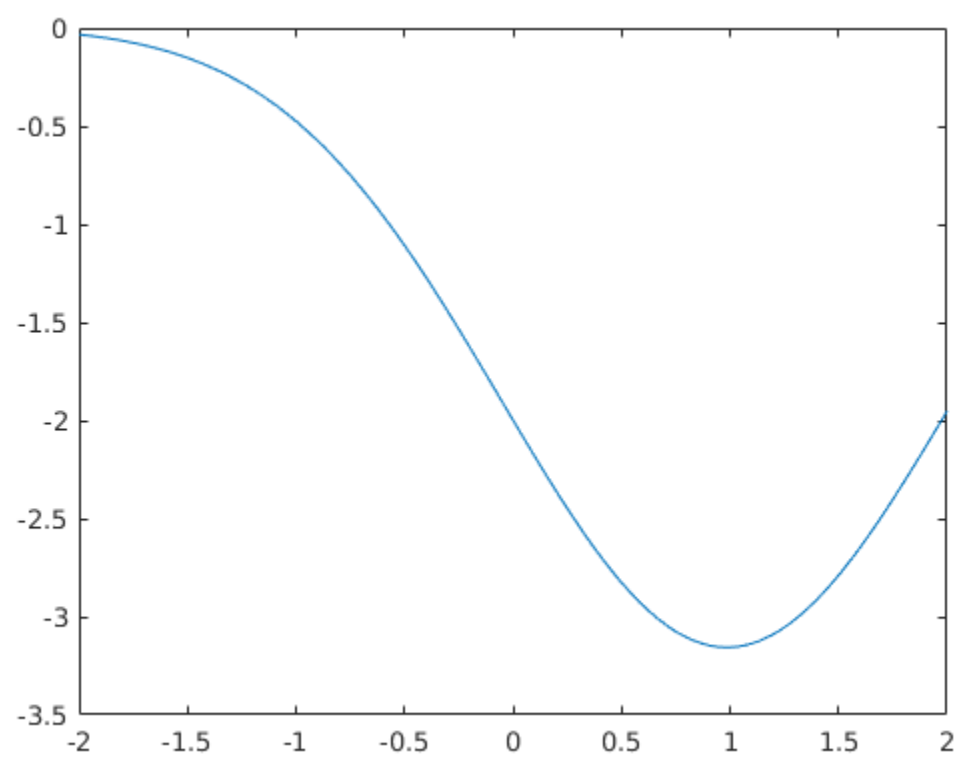
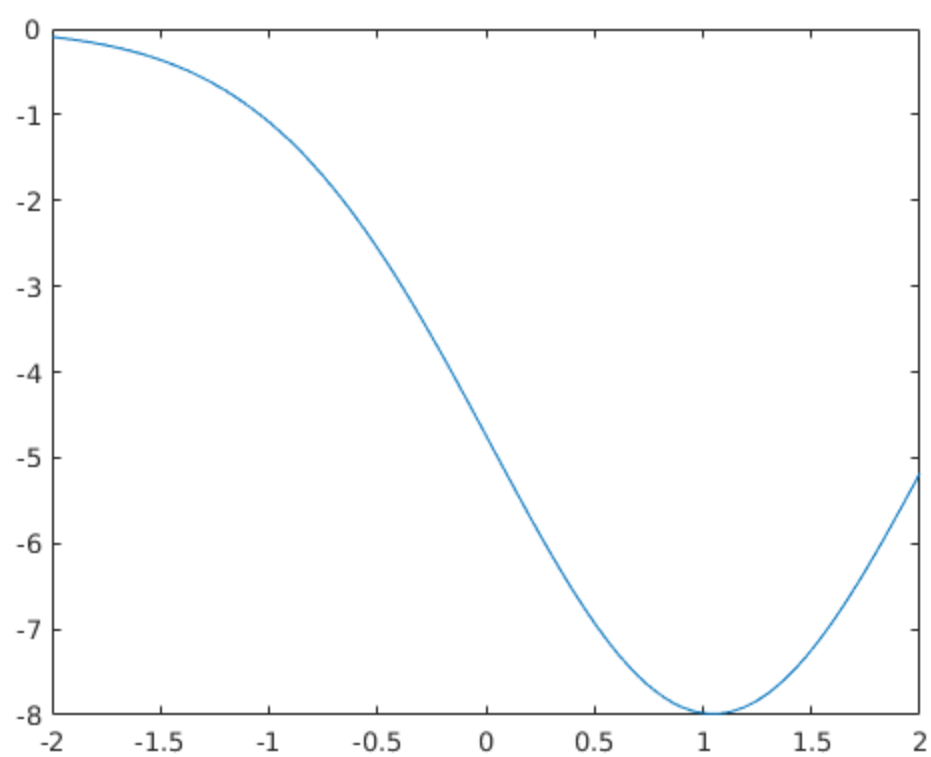
    % figure(8)
    % plot(x_pred,control(2:end))
    % title('Control')

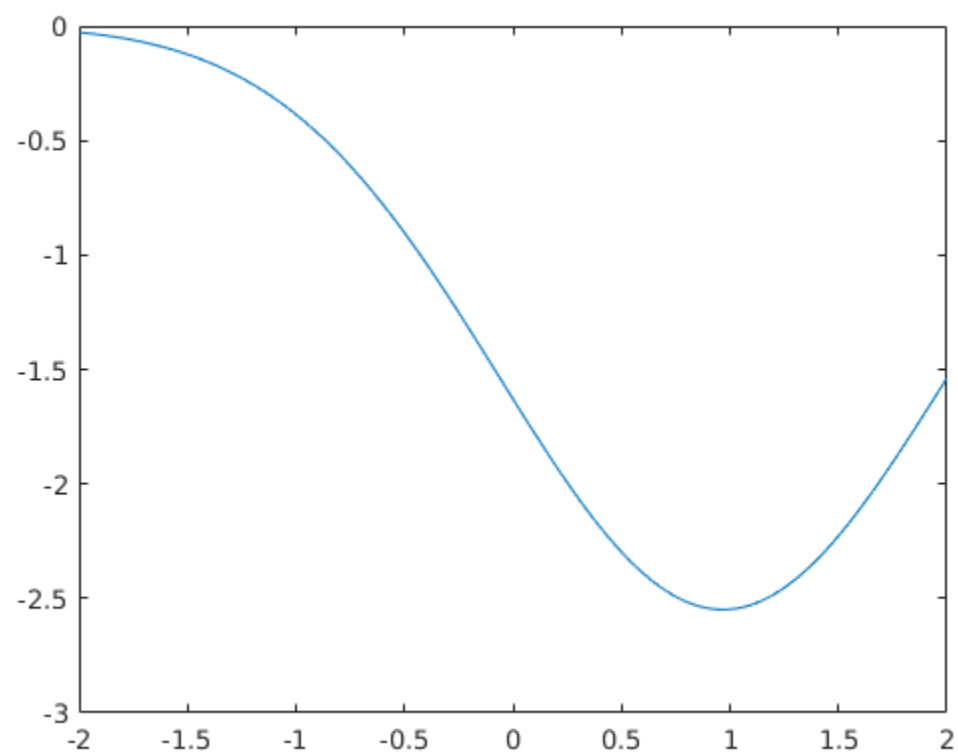
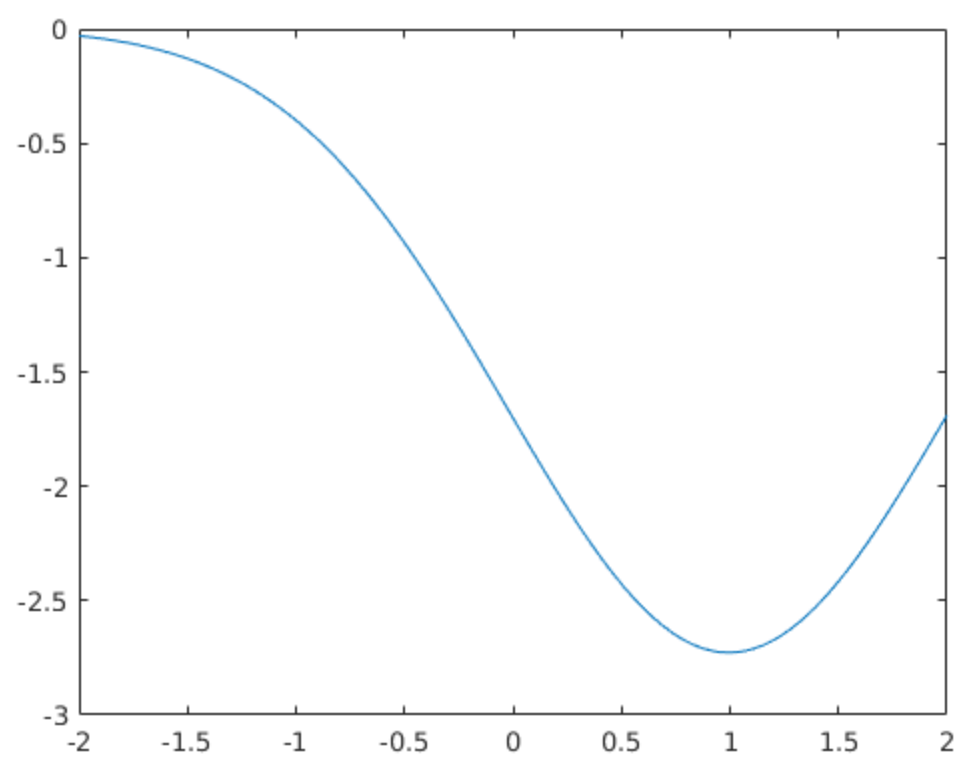
    Trajectories in T 3
    ||c_new-c_old||_2 = 57.822805
    Trajectories in T 78
    ||c_new-c_old||_2 = 6.795369
    Trajectories in T 64
    ||c_new-c_old||_2 = 30.738330
    Trajectories in T 62

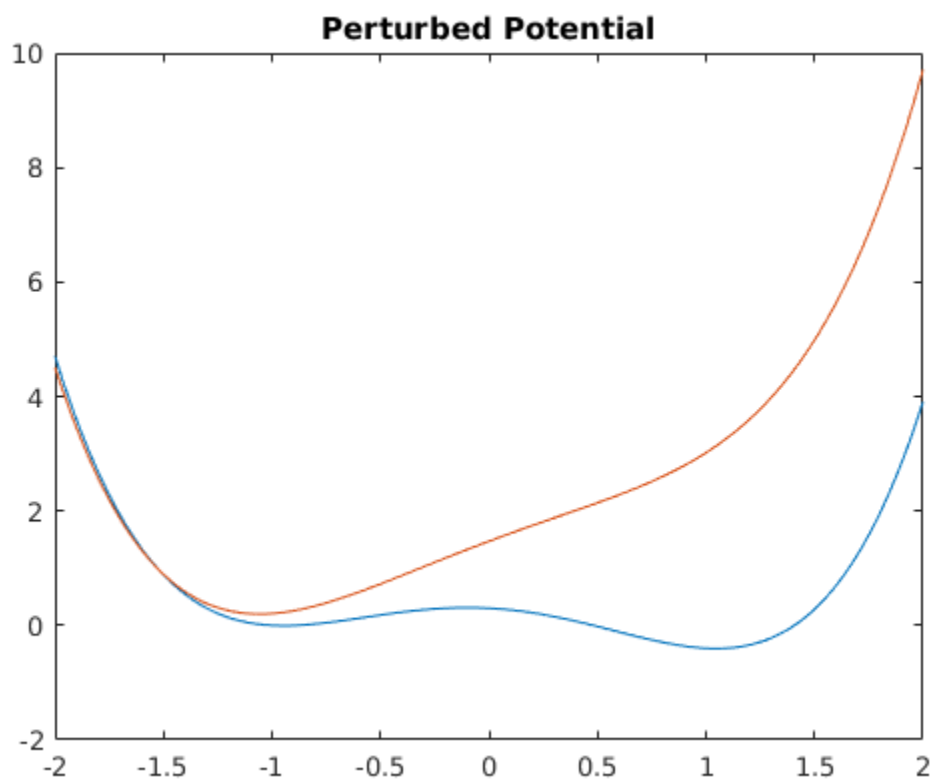
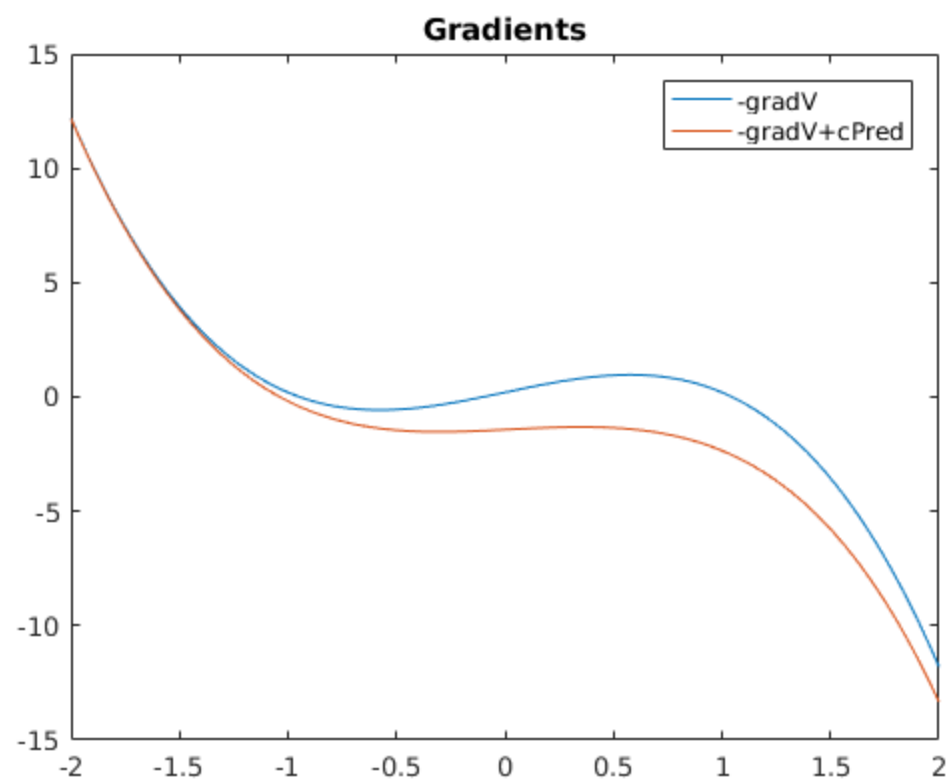
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$|c_{\text{new}} - c_{\text{old}}|_2 = 2.833048$
Trajectories in T 46
 $|c_{\text{new}} - c_{\text{old}}|_2 = 1.140106$









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