```
1 %%This class is a collection of different Kernels and integration ✓
methods%%
  2 %%to solve the Fredholm integral equation. It also provides a%%
  3 %%Merverapproximation for the kernels. %%
  4 %%written by Tim Jaschek as a part of his bachelor thesis%%
  5
  7 classdef Kernels
      properties (Constant)
      end
  9
      methods (Static)
 10
 11
           function K st = Kernel(i,s,t)
              %this is a collection of covariance functions%
 12
 13
             if i == 1
 14
                 %Brownian Motion%
 15
                 K st = min(s,t);
             elseif i==2
 16
 17
                 %Brownian Bridge%
                 K st = min(s,t) - s*t;
 18
 19
             elseif i==3
                  %exponential kernel%
 2.0
 21
                 K st = exp(-abs(t-s));
 22
             else
 23
                 K st = 0;
 24
             end
 25
          end
           function Mat = KMat(i,N)
 26
 2.7
               %for given N and i, this function will generate an NxN✓
matrix
 28
               %for the i-th kernel.
 29
              Mat = zeros(N+2,N+2);
 30
               for j = 1:N+2
 31
                   for k = 1:N+2
                        %use symmetry to save operations
 32
 33
                        if k<j
 34
                           Mat(j,k) = Mat(k,j);
 35
                       else
 36
                           Mat(j,k) = Kernels.Kernel(i,(j-1)/(N+1), \checkmark
(k-1)/(N+1);
 37
                       end
 38
                   end
 39
               end
 40
          end
           function [lambda, Phi] = uniform Sceme(K)
 41
```

```
%UNIFORM SCEME
42
43
               N = length(K) - 2;
               sqW = sqrt(1/(N+2)) * eye(N+2);
44
               Mat = sqW*K*sqW;
45
               [V,D] = eig(Mat);
46
47
               [lambda,ind] = sort(diag(D), 'descend');
               E \text{ vectors} = V(:, ind);
48
               Phi = sqrt(N+2) *E vectors;
49
               %%bring the EV in the right direction%%
50
               for i = 1:N+2
51
52
                    if Phi(2,i) < 0
53
                         Phi(:,i) = - Phi(:,i);
54
                    end
55
               end
56
          end
57
           function [lambda, Phi] = trapez Sceme(K)
               %TRAPEZ SCEME
58
59
               N = length(K) - 2;
               sqW = sqrt(1/(N+1))* eye(N+2);
60
               sqW(1,1) = sqrt(1/(2*(N+1)));
61
               sqW(N+2,N+2) = sqW(1,1);
62
               qW = sqrt(N+2) * eye(N+2);
63
64
               qW(1,1) = sqrt(2*(N+1));
65
               qW(N+2,N+2) = qW(1,1);
               Mat = sqW*K*sqW;
66
67
               [V, D] = eig(Mat);
               [lambda,ind] = sort(diag(D), 'descend');
68
               E vectors = V(:,ind);
69
               Phi = qW*E vectors;
70
               %%bring the EV in the right direction%%
71
72
               for i = 1:N+2
73
                    if Phi(2,i)<0
74
                         Phi(:,i) = -Phi(:,i);
75
                    end
76
               end
77
           end
78
           function [lambda, Phi] = simpson Sceme(K)
79
               %SIMPSON SCEME
               N = length(K) - 2;
80
               sqW = sqrt(1/(3*(N+1)))* eye(N+2);
81
               qW = sqrt(3*(N+1))*eye(N+2);
82
83
               for i = 2:N+1
                    sqW(i,i) = sqW(i,i) * sqrt(2);
84
85
                   qW(i,i) = qW(i,i) / sqrt(2);
```

```
86
                 end
 87
                 for i = 2: (N+1)/2+1
 88
                     j=2*(i-1);
                     sqW(j,j) = sqW(j,j) * sqrt(2);
 89
 90
                     qW(j,j) = qW(j,j) / sqrt(2);
 91
                end
 92
                Mat = sqW*K*sqW;
 93
                 [V,D] = eig(Mat);
 94
                 [lambda,ind] = sort(diag(D), 'descend');
                E vectors = V(:,ind);
 95
 96
                 Phi = qW*E vectors;
                 %%bring the EV in the right direction%%
 97
                 for i = 1:N+2
 98
                      if Phi(2,i)<0
 99
                           Phi(:,i) = - Phi(:,i);
100
101
                      end
102
                 end
103
            end
104
            function K = MercerApprox(lambda, Phi, n)
                %INPUT: lambda - Eigenvalues,
105
                         Phi - Eigenfunctions,
106
                 응
                         n - summations
107
108
                %OUTPUT: K as approximation of covariance matrix
109
                N = length(lambda) - 2;
110
                K=zeros(N+2,N+2);
111
                 for s=1:N+2
112
113
                     for t=1:N+2
                           if t<s</pre>
114
115
                               K(s,t) = K(t,s);
116
                          else
117
                              for i=1:n
118
                                  K(s,t) = K(s,t) + lambda(i)*Phi(s,i) \checkmark
*Phi(t,i);
119
                              end
120
                          end
121
                     end
122
                end
123
            end
124
125
       end
126 end
127
```