Due: 21 March, 2014

1 Code

The following code was used to generate (function) samples from Guassian processes using several covariance functions. The simulations are shown below.

Listing 1: GP code

```
# CS 590.01
# Homework 17
# 21 March, 2014
# Matt Dickenson
\# mcd31@duke.edu
# For the squared exponential and
# two other covariance functions (your choice)
# plot (function) samples from a Gaussian process.
# Several plots should be included for each covariance function,
# varying the number of draws, and the hyperparameters
\# associated with each.
# set up workspace
\mathbf{rm}(\mathbf{list} = \mathbf{ls}())
library (MASS)
set . seed (8675309)
# covariance_functions
# squared exponential covariance function
# try l = 1, 2, ...
squared_expo = function(x1, x2, l=1)
  sigma = matrix(0, nrow=length(x1), ncol=length(x1))
  for (i in 1:nrow(sigma)) {
     for (j in 1:ncol(sigma)) {
       \mathrm{sigma}\,[\,i\;,j\,]\;=\;\boldsymbol{\exp}(\;\;-(\ \ (\ \ x1\,[\,i\,]-x2\,[\,j\,]\ \ )\,\hat{}\;2\ \ )/\ \ (2\;\;*1\,\hat{}\;2)\ \ )\;\;)
  return (sigma)
# rational quadratic covariance function
rational_quad = function(x1, x2, l=1, alpha=0.5) {
  sigma = matrix(0, nrow=length(x1), ncol=length(x1))
  for (i in 1:nrow(sigma)) {
     for (j in 1:ncol(sigma)) {
```

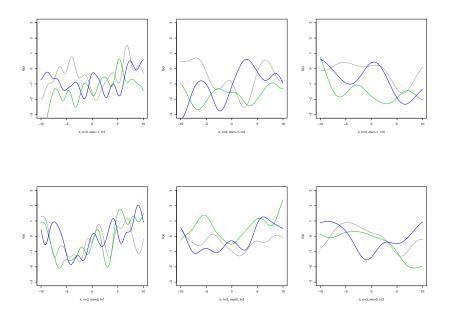
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```
r = abs(x1[i]-x2[j])
      sigma[i,j] = (1 + (r^2)/(2 * alpha * l^2))^(-alpha)
  return (sigma)
\# gamma exponential covariance function
\mathbf{gamma}_{-} \exp o = \mathbf{function}(x1, x2, 1, \mathbf{gamma}=1)
  sigma = matrix(0, nrow=length(x1), ncol=length(x1))
  for (i in 1:nrow(sigma)) {
    for (j \text{ in } 1: \mathbf{ncol}(sigma)) {
      r = abs(x1[i]-x2[j])
      sigma[i,j] = exp(-(r/l)^gamma)
  return (sigma)
plot_gp = function(nsamps=3, mu=0, l=1, alpha=0.5, gamma=1, cvfun="squared_
  xs = seq(-10,10,length.out=200)
  xlab = paste("x, _n=", nsamps, ", _mu=", mu, ", _l=", l, sep="")
  if (cvfun=="squared_exponential"){
    sigma = squared_expo(xs, xs, l)
  } else if(cvfun="rational_quadratic"){
    sigma = rational_quad(xs, xs, l, alpha)
    xlab = paste(xlab, ", alpha=", alpha, sep="")
  } else if(cvfun="gamma_exponential"){
    sigma = gamma_expo(xs, xs, l, gamma)
    xlab = paste(xlab, ", _gamma=", gamma, sep="")
  }
  # draw samples
  samps = matrix(rep(0, length(xs)*nsamps), ncol=nsamps)
  for (i in 1:nsamps) {
    samps[,i] \leftarrow mvrnorm(1, rep(mu, length(xs)), sigma)
  samps <- cbind(x=xs, as.data.frame(samps))
  # plot function draws
  plot(samps$x, samps$V1,
```

```
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```

```
lwd=2,
     ylim=c(-3, 3),
     type="l",
     col="grey60",
     xlab=xlab,
     ylab="f(x)")
  for(i in 3:(nsamps+1)) {
     lines(samps[,1], samps[,i], col=i, lwd=2)
}
for (n \text{ in } \mathbf{c}(3, 5, 10))
  for (m \text{ in } \mathbf{c}(-1, 0, 1))
     for (1 \text{ in } \mathbf{c}(1, 2, 3))
       \mathbf{for}(\mathbf{cv} \text{ in } \mathbf{c}("\mathbf{squared}\_\mathbf{exponential}", "\mathbf{rational}\_\mathbf{quadratic}", "\mathbf{gamma}\_\mathbf{expor}
          if (cv=="squared_exponential"){
            filename = paste("n", n, "-m", m, "-l", l, sep="")
            filename = paste(filename, ".pdf", sep="")
            pdf (filename)
               plot_gp(nsamps=n, mu=m, l=l, cvfun=cv)
            dev. off()
          } else if (cv=="rational_quadratic"){
            for (a in c(0.5, 2, 3))
               filename = paste("n", n, "-m", m, "-l", l, sep="")
               filename = paste(filename, "-a", a*2, ".pdf", sep="")
               pdf (filename)
                 plot_gp(nsamps=n, mu=m, l=l, alpha=a, cvfun=cv)
               \mathbf{dev} \cdot \mathbf{off}()
          } else if (cv=="gamma_exponential"){
            for (g \text{ in } c(0.5, 1, 2))
               filename = paste("n", n, "-m", m, "-l", l, sep="")
               filename = paste(filename, "-g", g*2, ".pdf", sep="")
               pdf (filename)
                 plot_gp(nsamps=n, mu=m, l=l, gamma=g, cvfun=cv)
               \mathbf{dev} \cdot \mathbf{off} ()
           }
  }
}
}
```



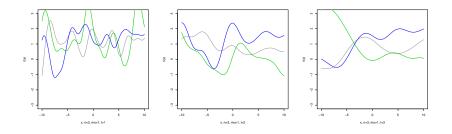


2 Squared Exponential Covariance

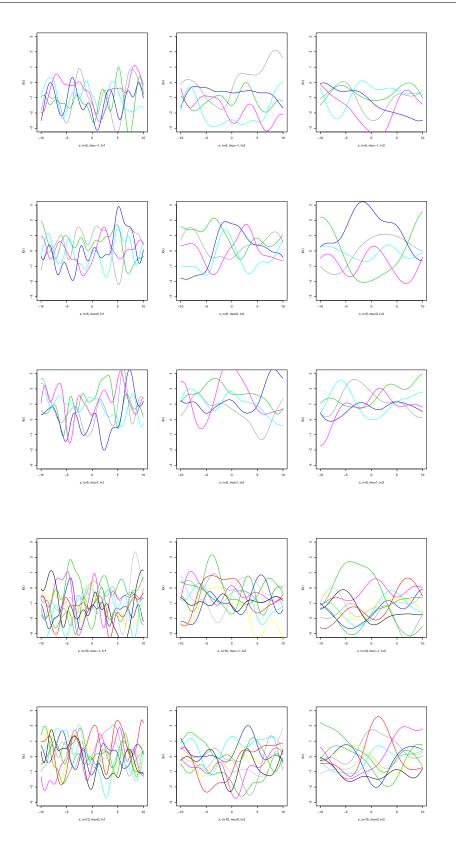
The simulations in this section use the squared exponential covariance function:

$$k(x, x') = \exp\{-\frac{(x - x')^2}{2\ell^2}\}$$

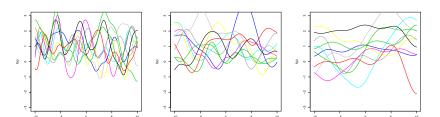
The parameters of interest here are the number of functions generated, n, the mean of the multivariate normal used for the simulations, μ , and the length scale ℓ . Each simulation plot shows the parameters used.







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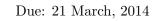


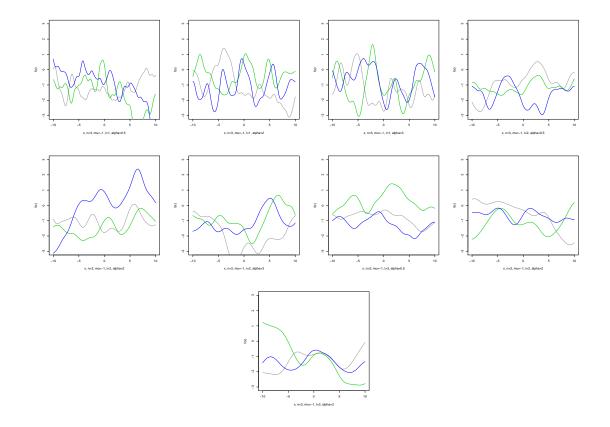
3 Rational Quadratic Covariance

The simulations in this section use the rational quadratic covariance function:

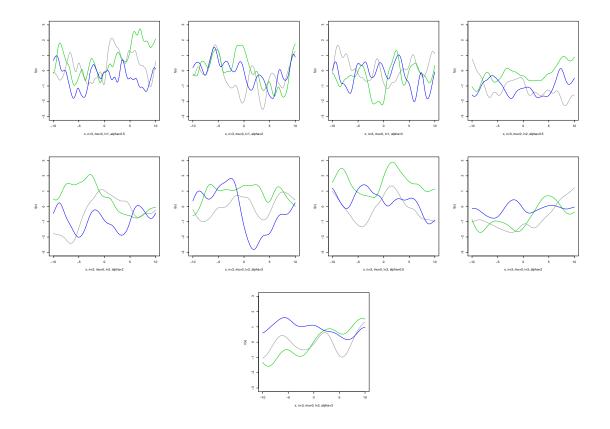
$$k(x, x') = (1 + \frac{(x - x')^2}{2\alpha\ell^2})^{-\alpha}$$

The parameters of interest here are the same as above with the addition of α . The tuple (α, ℓ) can be seen as a scale mixture.

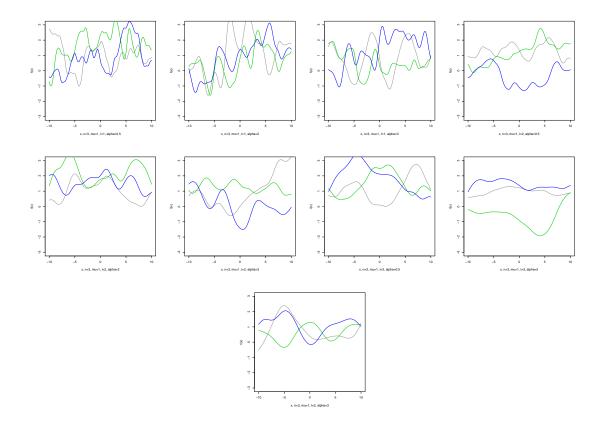




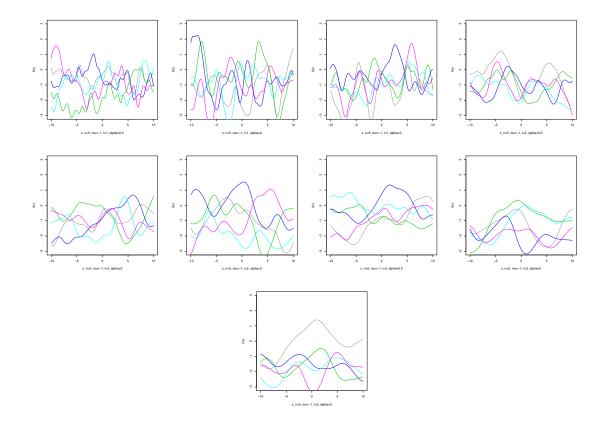




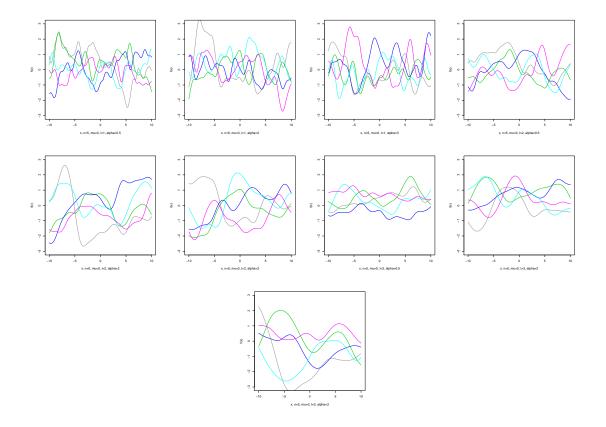




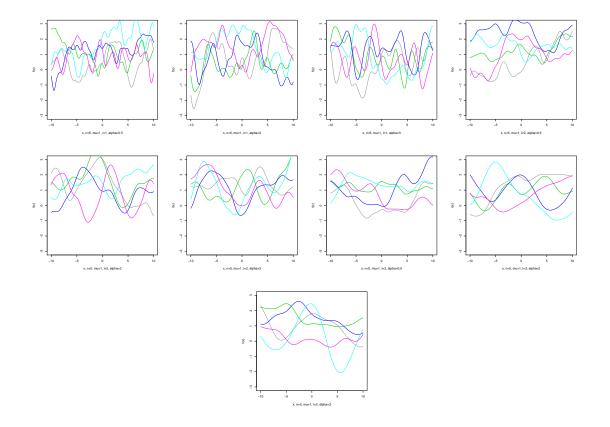




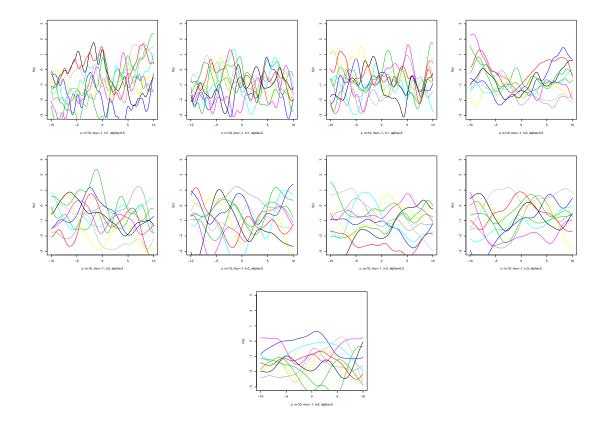




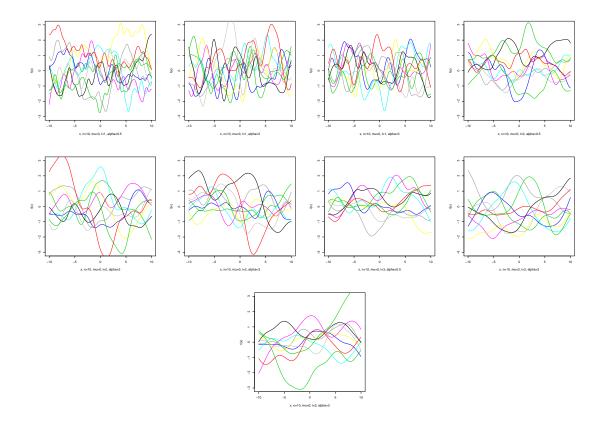




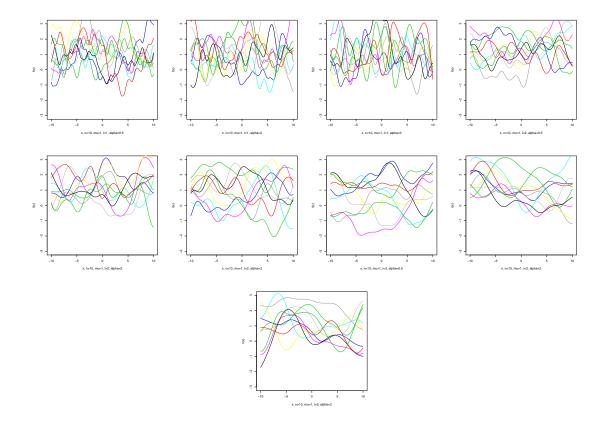


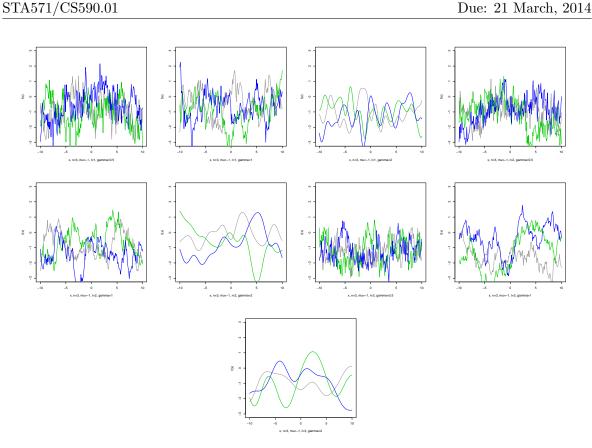












4 γ -Exponential Covariance

The simulations in this section use the γ -exponential covariance function:

$$k(x,x') = \exp\{-(\frac{x-x'}{\ell})^{\gamma}\}$$

The parameters of interest here are the same as the squared exponential, with the addition of γ . This is a more general class of covariance function, of which the exponential and squared exponential are special cases.



