

Keywords — Gaussian Processes, Statistics, Velocity Fields

I. Overview of Gaussian Processes

Gaussian processes generalize the multivariate Gaussian dist. and can describe probability distributions over functions. [1]

i. Multivariate Gaussian Distribution

$$z \in \mathbb{R}^N \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma) \quad z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \Sigma_{ii})$$

$$\mu \in \mathbb{R}^N = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_N)^\top = (\mathbb{E}(z_1), \mathbb{E}(z_2), \dots, \mathbb{E}(z_N))^\top \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} = \mathbb{E}((z - \mu)(z - \mu)^\top) = [\text{cov}(z_i, z_j)]_{i,j=1}^N$$

ii. Gaussian Processes (GPs)

- GP: an uncountably infinite collection of random variables; any finite sample is a draw from a MV Gaussian distribution.
- GPs fully specified by *mean* and *covariance (kernel)* functions.
- The covariance function k must produce a positive semi-definite matrix.
- Squared exponential kernel, $k : \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$k(x, x') = \alpha^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\rho^2} \|x - x'\|^2\right). \quad (2)$$

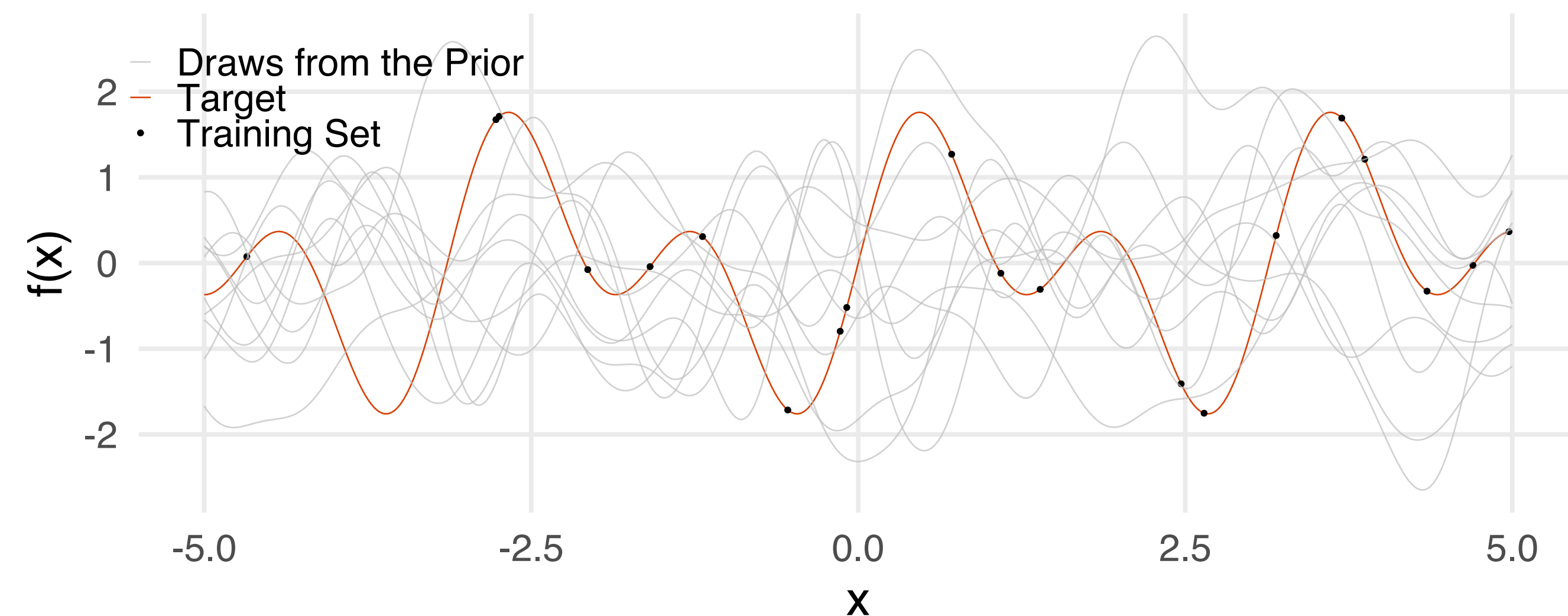
- α and ρ are *hyperparameters* (chosen, or estimated from data)

II. Gaussian Process Regression – Univariate y

$$S = (x, y) = \{(x_i, y_i) : x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}, i \in 1, 2, \dots, N\}$$

$$f \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mathbf{0}, k) \quad y_* \sim \mathcal{N}_M(\mathbf{0}, k(x_*, x_*)) \quad (3)$$

$$k(x_*, x_*) \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M} = [k(x_{*i}, x_{*j})]_{i,j=1}^M.$$



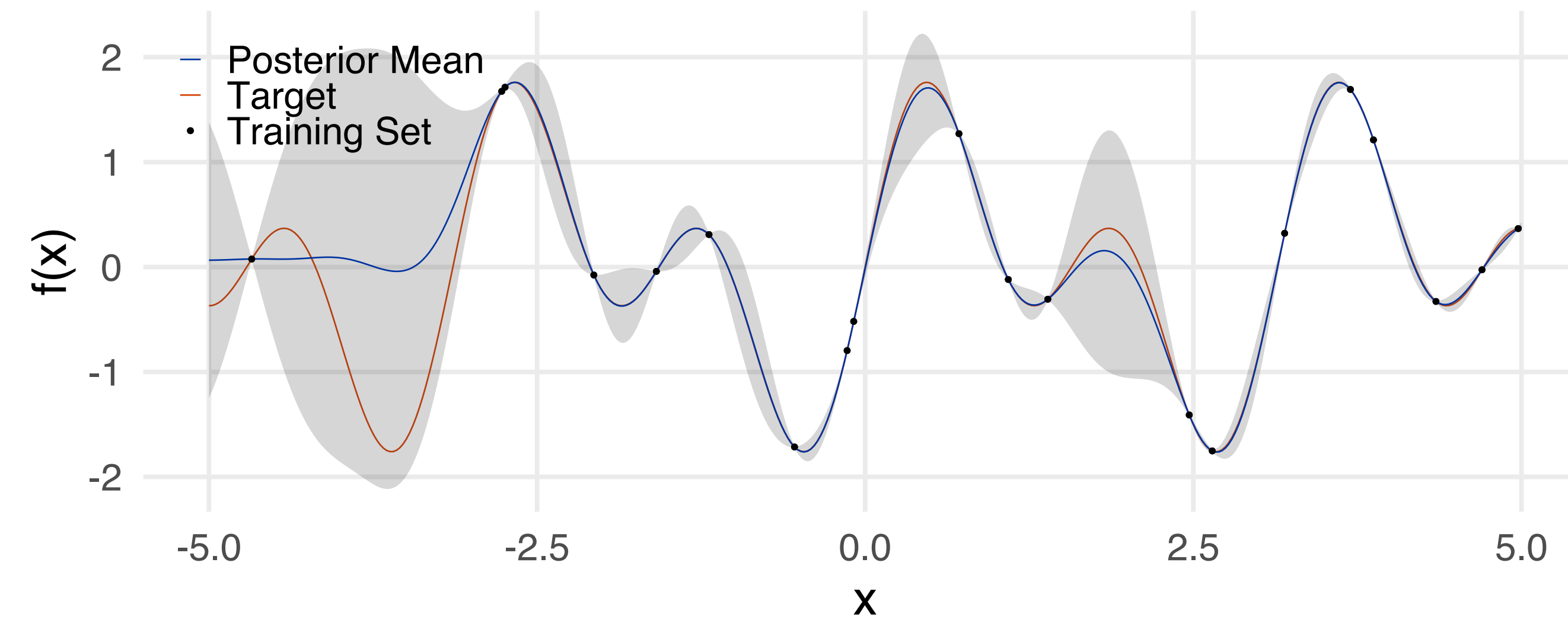
$$y_* | x, y, x_* \sim \mathcal{N}_M(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$$

$$\hat{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^M = k(x_*, x)k(x, x)^{-1}y \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M} = k(x_*, x_*) - k(x_*, x)k(x, x)^{-1}k(x, x_*)^\top$$

$$k(x, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} = [k(x_i, x_j)]_{i,j=1}^N$$

$$k(x_*, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N} = [k(x_{*i}, x_j)]_{i,j=1}^{M,N}. \quad (5)$$



III. Multioutput GPR – Vector-valued y

- Velocity fields: $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 2}$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^{2N} = \text{vec}(Y)$, $X_* \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 2}$
- Intrinsic Coregionalization Model (ICM) [2], [3]

$$y_* | X, y, X_* \sim \mathcal{N}_{2M}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$$

$$\hat{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^{2M} = K_{X_*X}K_{XX}^{-1}y$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{2M \times 2M} = K_{X_*X_*} - K_{X_*X}K_{XX}^{-1}K_{XX}^\top K_{X_*X}$$

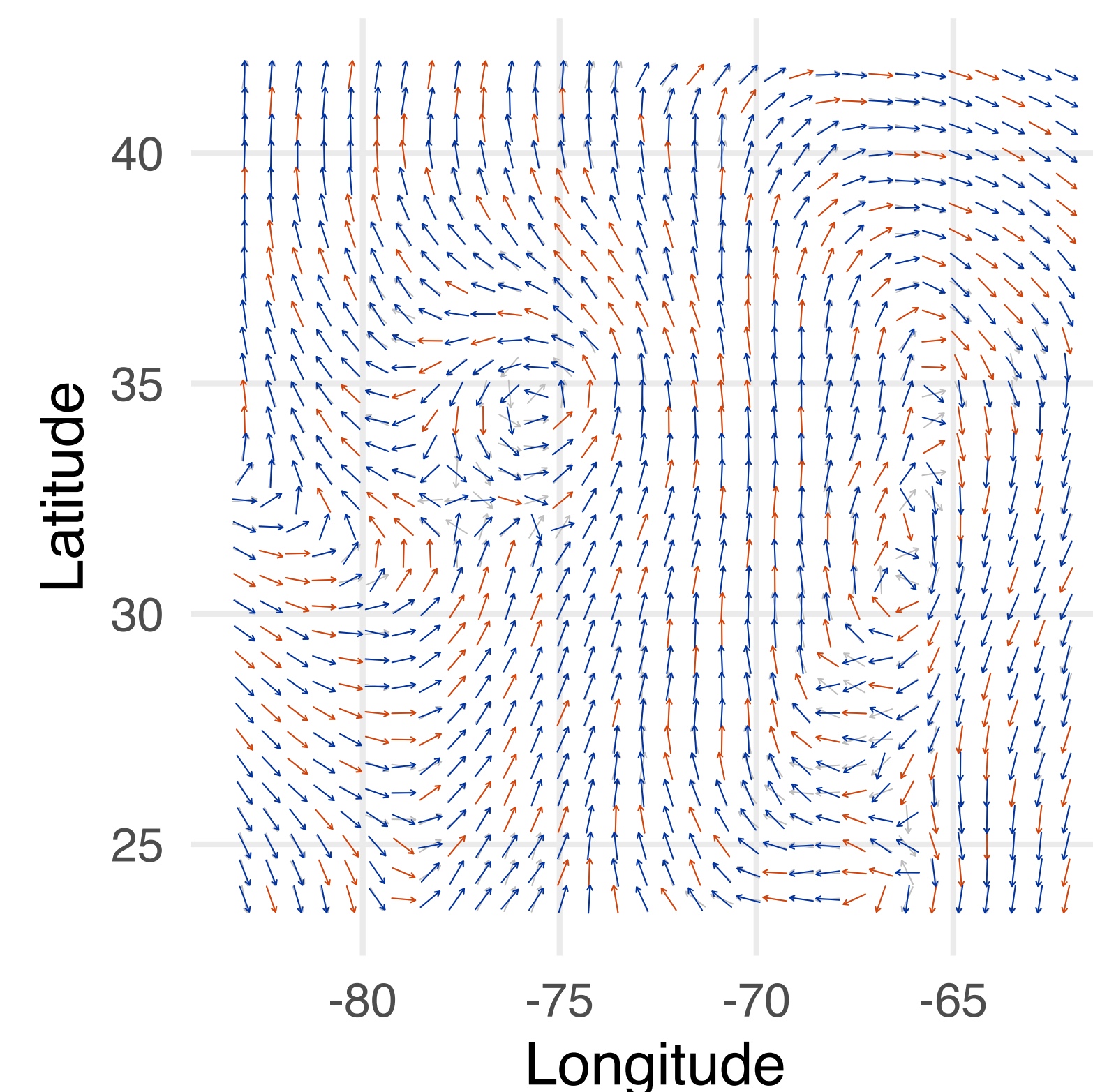
$$K_{XX} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N \times 2N} = B \otimes k(X, X)$$

$$K_{X_*X} \in \mathbb{R}^{2M \times 2N} = B \otimes k(X_*, X) \quad (6)$$

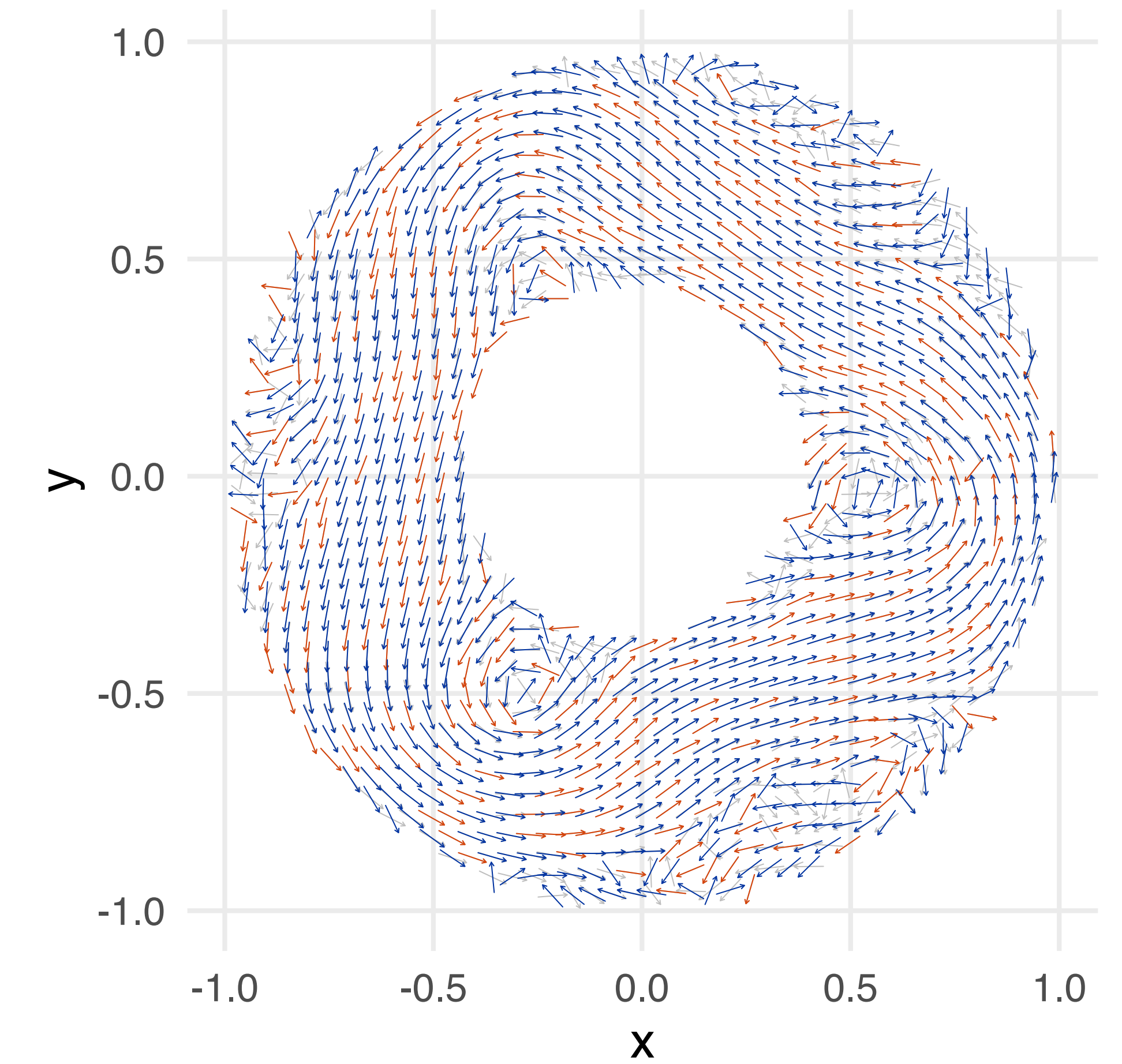
$$K_{X_*X_*} \in \mathbb{R}^{2M \times 2M} = B \otimes k(X_*, X_*)$$

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} = \text{corr}(Y) = \left(\frac{\langle y_i - \bar{y}_i, y_j - \bar{y}_j \rangle}{\|y_i - \bar{y}_i\| \|y_j - \bar{y}_j\|} \right)_{i,j=1}^2$$

Case study: Hurricane Isabel Simulation [4]



Case study: Particle Image Velocimetry [5]



Note: colors reflect **sample data**, **posterior mean**, and **test points**.

Bibliography

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