**Tutorial on Bayesian optimization**

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**Abstract**

**1. Introduction**

As a convention, lowercase and un-bold letters like *a*, *b*, *c*, *x*, *y*, and *z* denote scalar whereas lowercase and bold letters like ***a***, ***b***, ***c***, ***x***, ***y***, and ***z*** denote vector. In some cases, uppercase and un-bold letters like *A*, *B*, *C*, *X*, *Y*, and *Z* can denote vector. Uppercase and bold / un-bold letters like *A*, *B*, *C*,***A***,***B***,***C***, *X*, *Y*, *Z*,***X***,***Y***, and ***Z*** denote matrix. Variables can be denoted as *x*, *y*, *z*, ***x***, ***y***, ***z***, *X*, *Y*, *Z*, ***X***, ***Y***, and ***Z*** whereas constants can be denoted as *a*, *b*, *c*, ***a***, ***b***, ***c***, *A*, *B*, *C*, ***A***, ***B***, and ***C***. Uppercase and bold / un-bold letters like *X*, *Y*, *Z*,***X***, ***Y***, and ***Z*** can denote random variables. However, in concrete cases, scalar, vector, matrix, variables, and random variables are stated explicitly.

**2. Bayesian optimization**

**3. Gaussian process regression**

BO is based on Gaussian process regression which, in turn, is based on Gaussian process and regression model. Therefore, we start the description of Gaussian process regression with a concept of Gaussian process. Given a random process ***X*** = (*X*1, *X*2,…, *Xn*) over *n* timepoints in which each *Xt* where *t* belongs to {1, 2,…, *n*} is random variable, if and only if for any finite index set {*t*1, *t*2,…, *tk*} of {1, 2,…, *n*} where *tj* belongs to {1, 2,…, *n*} the subset considered as *tk*-dimension random vector follows multinormal distribution known as multivariate Gaussian distribution then ***X*** is called *Gaussian random process* or Gaussian process in brief. Moreover, please pay attention that any combination of follows normal distribution too. Without loss of generality, we denote the random process as random variable ***X*** = (*X*1, *X*2,…, *Xn*)*T* where {*t*1, *t*2,…, *tk*} = {1, 2,…, *n*} obeying multinormal distribution as follows:

Where *μ*(***X***) and Σ(***X***) are mean vector and covariance matrix of ***X***, respectively. Note, the superscript “*T*” denotes transposition operator of vector and matrix. Gaussian process is known as infinite normal distribution which is the generalized form of multinormal distribution because *n* can approach positive infinity *n* = +∞. Let *f*(***X*** | *μ*(***X***), Σ(***X***) be probability density function (PDF) of ***X*** when ***X*** is continuous, we have:

Indeed, mean *μ*(***X***) and covariance Σ(***X***) are functions of ***X***, respectively. In theoretical literature, *μ*(***X***) is assumed to be zero for convenience. Covariance function Σ(***X***) measures the correlation between random variables when the random process “moves” them, in which the closer the given two random variables are, the larger their covariance. The two most important properties based on covariance function Σ(***X***) of random process are stationarity and isotropy among four basic properties: stationarity, isotropy, smoothness, and periodicity. Stationarity implies that the PDF *f*(***X*** | *μ*(***X***) of random process ***X*** will not be changed when the process is shifted in time, for example, if new random variable *Xn*+1 raises to be added then means and covariances of old (previous) random variables *Xn* in ***X*** will not be changed. It is proved that if Gaussian process ***X*** satisfies stationarity, Σ(***X***) will depend only on the deviation *Xi*–*Xj* but the inversed statement is not asserted. However, if Σ(***X***) depends only on the Euclidean distance |*Xi*–*Xj*| then, Gaussian process ***X*** will satisfy isotropy. If ***X*** satisfies both stationarity and isotropy, ***X*** is called homogeneous process. In cases where each element of matrix function Σ(***X***) depends only on *Xi* and *Xj* like stationarity case and isotropy, it will be denoted as Σ(*Xi*, *Xj*). Covariance function Σ(*Xi*, *Xj*) is also called kernel function.

Recall that Gaussian process regression is based on Gaussian process and regression model. Therefore, we now skim regression model in brief. Given independent vector variable ***x***, the linear regression model of dependent scalar variable *y* on ***x*** is determined as follows:

Where ***α*** = (*α*1, *α*2,…, *αn*)*T* is regressive coefficient vector and note that ***x*** = (*x*1=1, *x*2, *x*3,…, *xn*)*T*. Indeed, *y* is equal to the sum of ***α****T****x*** and random error *σε*2 as follows:

Suppose *ε* distributes normally with mean 0 and variance *σε*2 and *y* is considered as random variable then *y* distributes normally with mean ***α****T****x*** and variance *σε*2 due to:

This implies that the PDF of random variable *y* is:

Because the mean parameter of the PDF *f*(*y* | ***x***, ***α***, *σ*2) which is ***α****T****x*** depends on ***x***, dependent variable y is conditional random variable indeed. In Bayesian statistics, the parameter ***α***, which is regressive coefficient vector, is considered as random variable. Suppose it follows multinormal distribution with mean vector *μ****α*** and covariance matrix Σ***α***, its PDF is:

According to total probability rule, the PDF of *y* without ***α*** is defined as follows:

Obviously, the PDF *f*(*y* | ***x***, *σε*2) of *y* which removes ***α*** is multinormal distribution with mean *μ****α****T****x*** and variance ***x****T*Σ***αx*** + *σε*2 as follows:

It is easy to assert its mean and covariance as follows:

And

Suppose there is a Gaussian process {*y*1, *y*2,…, *yn*}, of course the vector ***y*** = (*y*1, *y*2,…, *yn*)*T* is random variable obeying multinormal distribution with mean function *μ*(***y***) and covariance function Σ(***y***). It is necessary to determine the kernel function (covariance function) Σ(***y***). In cases where each element of matrix function Σ(***y***) depends only on *yi* and *yj*, given two variable *yi* and *yj*, their kernel function Σ(*yi*, *yj*) is determined from the PDF *f*(*y* | *X*, *σε*2) as follows:

Note,

Because the kernel function Σ(*yi*, *yj*) depends only on ***x****i* and ***x****j* if *σε*2, *μ****α***, and Σ***α*** are considered as constants with regard to ***y***, we can use notation *k*(***x****i*, ***x****j*) to denote the kernel function Σ(*yi*, *yj*). This notation *k*(***x****i*, ***x****j*) is common in literature. Therefore, notation *k*(***X***) denotes kernel matrix composed from *k*(***x****i*, ***x****j*) over all (***x***1, ***x***2,…, ***x****n*)*T* = ***X*** with note that ***X*** is not Gaussian process whereas only ***y*** = (*y*1, *y*2,…, *yn*)*T* is Gaussian process. Indeed, *y* is conditional Gaussian process because each *yi* = ***α****T****x****i* is a regression function. We have:

**4. Acquisition functions**

**5. Numerical simulation**

**6. Conclusions**

**References**