ADDING A THIRD GAUSSIAN TO CLUBB

by

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ABSTRACT

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The Cloud Layers Unified By Binormals (CLUBB) model uses the sum of two normal probability density functions (pdfs) to describe a grid layer of the atmosphere. To do that, CLUBB uses a large set of partial differential equations (pdes). For advancing in time, there are some values for higher order moments needed, e.g. for the upward wind, and the liquid water potential temperature, which are being described by backing out the pdf parameters from some equations for lower order moments and then compute the higher order moments in terms of the lower order ones. Going through this process, CLUBB can then close the equations. Since CLUBB is only using two added up normal pdfs, it cannot really model every possible shape of the grid layers. Therefore the idea came in mind to add a third normal pdfs right in the middle of the already existing normal pdfs without making the equations too complicated and also numerically still realizable. This document then describes all formulas, inputs and outputs and also tries to take a closer look at some asymptotic behaviors.

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List of Acronyms

cas computer algebra system. 13, 43

CLUBB Cloud Layers Unified By Binormals. ii, 1, 6, 9, 14, 27, 43, 44

lhs left hand side. 11

pde partial differential equation. ii, 9

pdf probability density function. ii, 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13–15, 17, 19, 20, 23–26, 28, 29, 41, 43

rhs right hand side. 9, 11

List of Symbols

θ_l' Standardized liquid water potential temperature ($\theta_l' = \theta_l - \overline{\theta_l}$). 5

r_t' Standardized total water mixing ratio ($r_t' = r_t - \overline{r_t}$). 5

w' Standardized upward wind ($w' = w - \overline{w}$). 5, 19

Acknowledgments

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1 Introduction

The CLUBB model is a powerful tool used to simulate atmospheric behavior within climate models. This document explores an extension to the current CLUBB framework.

Currently, CLUBB utilizes the sum of two normal pdfs to represent a single atmospheric grid layer. While effective, this approach limits the model's ability to capture the full spectrum of potential cloud layer shapes.

This work proposes an innovative solution: incorporating a third normal pdf into the CLUBB framework. This addition aims to enhance the model's representational capabilities while maintaining computational efficiency and numerical stability.

To achieve this, the document delves into the details of the proposed method. We begin by establishing a foundation with clear definitions of the relevant concepts, including normal distributions and the thermodynamic scalars crucial for atmospheric modeling (chapter 2).

Following this foundation, chapter 3 outlines the core problem we aim to address. Details regarding the model's inputs, outputs, and a step-by-step approach for verifying the formulas are provided.

chapter 4 forms the heart of this work, presenting the actual formulas associated with the extended CLUBB model. This section details the introduction of the third normal pdf (section 2.1), the transformation of existing equations (section 4.3), and the derivation of key moments within the model (section 4.4 - section 4.5). Additionally, section 4.7 proposes a diagnostic approach to account for the skewness of heat and moisture, while section 4.8 introduces closure relations for higher-order moments based on the newly formed mixture of

three normal distributions.

To handle the mathematical integrations required by the model, chapter 5 explores both analytic and numerical integration techniques, potentially utilizing the SymPy library (section 5.1 & section 5.2).

Finally, chapter 6 investigates the asymptotic behavior of the extended model, providing valuable insights into its performance under various conditions.

The document concludes with an outlook in chapter 7, outlining potential future directions for research and exploration based on the findings presented here.

2 Definitions

For better understanding of the topics covered in this thesis, it follows a brief introduction of all formulas and terms used.

2.1 Normal distribution

We say that a random variable X is distributed according to a normal distribution ($X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$) when it has the following pdf:

Definition 1 (pdf of a normal distribution)

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right).$$

2.2 Multivariate Normal distribution

We say that a random vector $\boldsymbol{X}$ (r $\times$ r) is distributed according to a multivariate normal when it has the following joint density function[Ize08, p. 59]:

Definition 2 (pdf of a multivariate normal distribution)

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{r}{2}} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(x-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right), \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^r, \tag{2.2.1}$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_r \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^r \tag{2.2.2}$$

is the mean vector, and

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \rho_{13}\sigma_1\sigma_3 & \dots & \rho_{1r}\sigma_1\sigma_r \\ \rho_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 & \rho_{23}\sigma_2\sigma_3 & \dots & \vdots \\ \rho_{13}\sigma_1\sigma_3 & \rho_{23}\sigma_2\sigma_3 & \sigma_3^2 & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho_{1r}\sigma_1\sigma_r & \dots & \dots & \dots & \sigma_r^2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r\times r}$$

is the (symmetric, positive definite) covariance matrix. This is also often expressed as $\boldsymbol{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, meaning that $\boldsymbol{X}$ (r × r random vector) is distributed according to a multivariate normal with the given parameters.

2.2.1 Moments

Especially for this thesis, we are interested in the moments of the given multivariate normal distribution. We can express the first order moment as the mean, denoted as $\overline{X} = \mathbb{E}[X]$, where X is a random variable. The second order moment is $\mathbb{E}[X^2]$, also denoted as the variance if it is a central moment. The standardized third and fourth order moments have special names, so called skewness and kurtosis respectively. We denote this by the following:

$$\mathbb{E}[X^3] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^3\right] = \frac{\mu_3}{\sigma^3} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)^3]}{(\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)^2])^{3/2}} = \frac{\kappa_3}{\kappa_2^{3/2}}, \tag{2.2.3}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X^4] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^4\right] = \frac{\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)^4]}{(\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)^2])^2} = \frac{\mu_4}{\sigma^4}. \tag{2.2.4}$$

2.3 Thermodynamic Scalars

We denote the thermodynamic scalars by w, r_t, and θ_l, where w is the upward wind, r_t is the liquid water potential temperature and θ_l is the liquid water potential temperature[Lar22,

p. 10]. Variables denoted by w' are defined by $w - \overline{w}$ where $\overline{w}$ is the mean of w over the whole pdf. We define r'_t and θ'_l in the same way.

3 Problem

3.1 Motivation

As being said in the chapter 1, we try to describe more possible shapes with adding a third pdf. To illustrate that, we plotted some of the shapes which are now possible but were not possible before. To be able to draw those plots, we are just using two variables, w, the upward wind, and θ_l, the liquid water potential temperature. First, we fix the following variables: $w_1 = 5$, $w_2 = -5$, $\theta_{l1} = 5$, $\theta_{l2} = -5$, $\alpha = 0.5$. To illustrate how the binormal model handles strong winds, let us consider a scenario with strong upward winds at two locations w_1, as well as at w_2. The way the current binormal model would model this could look like Figure 3.1, where $\sigma_w = 2$, $\sigma_{\theta_l 1} = 2$, $\sigma_{\theta_l 1} = 2$.

However, this bimodal distribution (Figure 3.1) doesn't accurately reflect reality. In nature, we would not expect such a sharp jump between the strong upward winds at w_1 and w_2. There would likely be some weaker upward winds present in between. The current binormal model can attempt to capture this smoother transition by simply increasing the standard deviations of both wind and liquid water potential temperature distributions. This results in a broader distribution with a connection between the two peaks, as shown in Figure 3.2, where $\sigma_w = 5$, $\sigma_{\theta_l 1} = 5$, $\sigma_{\theta_l 1} = 5$.

Seeing this plot, the issue with having some values in the middle is slightly fixed but the general width of the Normals was increased, too. Since CLUBB also has the simplification that there is no correlation between w and θ_l, and w and r_t, obviously one cannot just increase this. Therefore, the idea is to add this third Normal, which actually has correlation

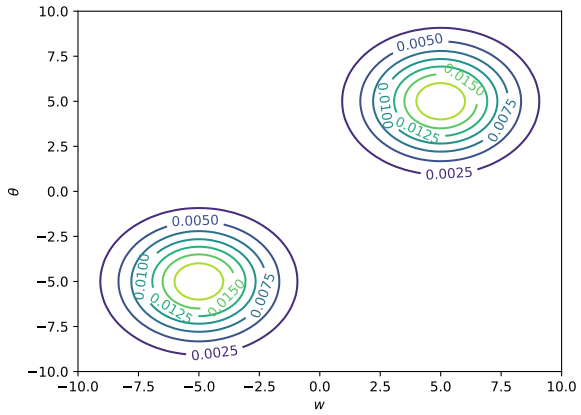

Figure 3.1: Binormal plot for two strong upward winds

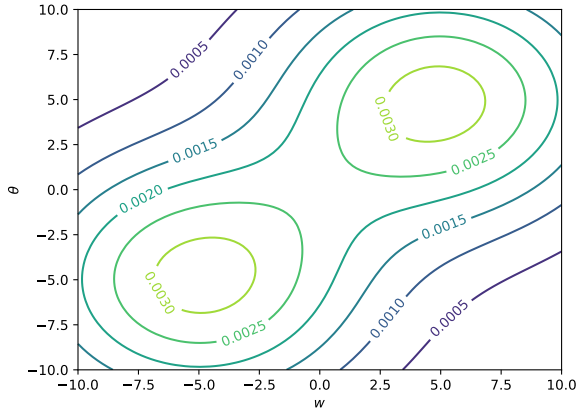

Figure 3.2: Binormal plot for two strong upward winds with increased standard deviations

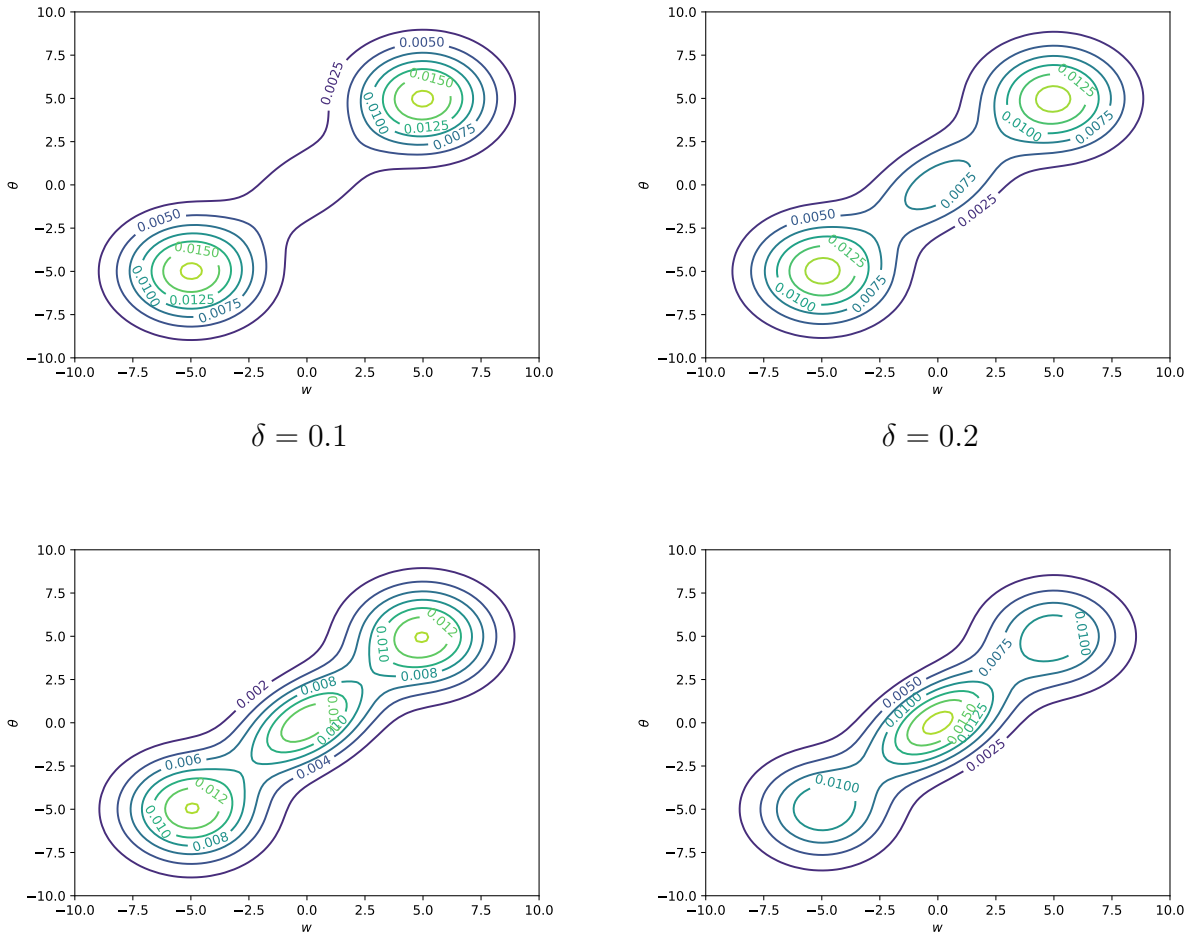

Figure 3.3: Trinormal plot for two strong upward winds with varying δ

between all three variables and especially in the bivariate case, between w and θ_l. The previous plot would then change to Figure 3.3, where $\sigma_w = 2$, $\sigma_{\theta_l 1} = 2$, $\sigma_{\theta_l 1} = 2$, $\sigma_{\lambda_w} = 2$, $\sigma_{\lambda\theta_l} = 2$.

Now, one can easily model something like the described shape. Also, some other (maybe weird) shapes are now possible, just like the following in Figure 3.4.

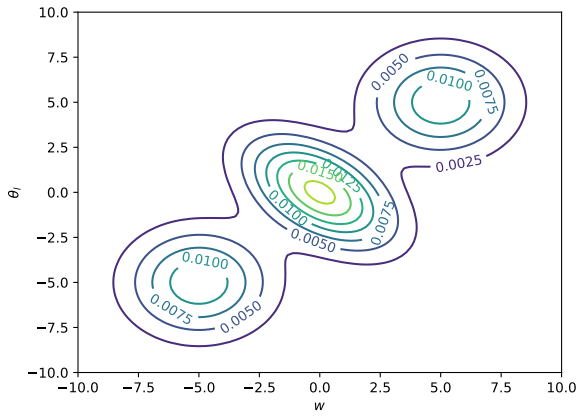

Figure 3.4: Trinormal plot for two strong upward winds with a third peak in the middle

3.2 Closing PDEs

To get a better sense of why these integral checks are important for the model, it follows a brief description about what the code is actually doing in comparison to what we are trying to prove. Firstly, we are dealing with a set of pdes predicted by the CLUBB model. These equations require closure, which essentially means finding a way to express them solely in terms of known quantities. For an example of such a pde, you can refer to the following[Lar22, p. 21]:

$$\frac{\partial \overline{w'r_t'}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \overline{w'r_t'}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{\rho_s}\frac{\partial \rho_s \overline{w'^2 r_t'}}{\partial z} - \overline{w'^2}\frac{\partial \overline{r_t'}}{\partial z} - \overline{w'r_t'}\frac{\partial \overline{w}}{\partial z} + \dots$$

To close equations like this, CLUBB needs some initial conditions, as well as boundary conditions. This is supposed to be just a site note because it is not important for the purpose of this thesis. Once we have those conditions, the moments on the right hand side (rhs) need to be calculated as fast and efficient as possible. That is because the model steps forward in time and needs to calculate those moments for each unclosed, prognosed equation. Therefore, CLUBB prefers mathematically simpler models over greater variability to achieve exactly this.

3.3 Inputs and Outputs

While defining inputs and outputs can seem challenging at first glance, it's a crucial step towards understanding a system. In this context, the code provides us with a set of moment terms: $\overline{w}$, $\overline{w'^2}$, $\overline{w'^3}$, $\overline{\theta_l}$, $\overline{w'\theta_l'}$, $\overline{r_t}$, $\overline{w'r_t'}$, $\overline{\theta_l'^2}$, $\overline{r_t'^2}$, $\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}$. From these, we want to determine certain parameters which are describing the shape of the underlying pdf. Those parameters are standardized and some also normalized. So we try to solve for 13 unknowns, namely α, $\widehat{w}_1$, $\widehat{w}_2$, $\tilde{\theta}_{l1}$, $\tilde{\theta}_{l2}$, $\tilde{r}_{t1}$, $\tilde{r}_{t2}$, $\tilde{\sigma}_w$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}}$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t1}}$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}}$, and $r_{r_t\theta_l}$. All the formulas are listed in chapter 4.

While the code seems to derive the desired moments from a set of parameters, we want to establish a formal mathematical foundation for these relationships. To achieve this, we will take a more traditional approach, working in the "forward" direction. This means we will:

1. *Define the pdf parameters:* Start by explicitly defining the parameters that characterize the underlying pdf.

2. *Calculate the moments:* Once the pdf is defined, we can then calculate the desired moments, such as $\overline{w}$, through integration.

This can be done, e.g. by calculating the integral:

$$\overline{w} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} w \cdot P_{tmg} \, dw dr_t d\theta_l, \tag{3.3.1}$$

where P_{tmg}[1] is the pdf of the sum of all three normal distributions. Since some integrals are challenging to solve analytically, even with the help of SymPy, we are using the quadrature method to calculate the integrals and choose arbitrary values for the inputs. All of this can be seen in section 5.2.

[1] **T**rivariate **M**ixture of **G**aussians

3.4 Steps for checking the formulas

We want to state a general approach for checking all those formulas and try to reference to the following steps in chapter 5 where there are actual examples stated. One way, or at least the way, which is used in this document is the following, where we always want to check if left hand side (lhs) = rhs:

1. Choose *dimensional* parameters (parameters without any tilde or hat) that determine the pdf. I.e., choose dimensional PDF parameters, e.g. σ_{w3}. Then the pdf is known, and any moments of it can be calculated by integration.

2. Calculate the means, e.g. $\overline{w} = \mathbb{E}[w]$ by integration over the pdf. Our formula for $\overline{w}$ (equation (4.4.1)) in terms of the pdf parameters can be checked.

3. Once the means are known, calculate the central variances, e.g. $\overline{w'^2} = \overline{(w - \overline{w})^2}$ by integration over the pdf. Our formula for $\overline{w'^2}$ (equation (4.4.3)) in terms of the pdf parameters can be checked.

4. Once the variances, e.g. $\overline{w'^2}$, are known, then *non-dimensional* pdf parameters such as λ_w can be calculated by their definitions.

5. We can also calculate the covariances by 2D integration over a 2D pdf. Again, our formulas in terms of pdf parameters can be checked.

6. Finally, we can calculate the higher order moments, e.g. $\overline{w'^4}$ or $\overline{w'^2\theta_l'}$, by integration over the pdf. Again, we can check if lhs = rhs.

7. The integral $\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}$ is complicated. If it is written in terms of $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$ (equation (4.8.7)), then $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$ can be integrated (equation (4.4.9)) and substituted into the rhs of equation (4.8.7). If $\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}$ is written in terms of β (equation (4.8.9)), then we need to integrate to find

$\overline{\theta_l'^3}$, back out β from equation (4.8.1), and finally substitute β into equation (4.8.7).

8. To verify equation (4.8.19) for $\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'}$, use equation (4.4.21).

4 Formulas

This chapter lists all formulas which are derived from the binormal model to this model with an additional Normal. All formulas listed are either tested by using a computer algebra system (cas) and calculating the integrals analytically with ranges $-\infty$ to ∞ or using the quadrature procedure with large enough ranges such that the error was (numerically) zero. Those two procedures are explained in chapter 5.

4.1 Third Normal

We would like to define a third normal to the already existing two trivariate Normals which is right in the middle between those two. Using the following formula for a multivariate Normal, we can just define the sum of our three Normals by using a vector for the mean, as well as the covariance matrix. For the purpose of readability, we define the mean vectors of the first and second normal distributions as $\mu_1 = (w_1, \theta_{l1}, r_{t1})^\top$, and $\mu_1 = (w_2, \theta_{l2}, r_{t2})^\top$, where $w_1 > w_2$ (due to a restriction in the code) and the covariance matrices as

$$\Sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_w^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\theta_{l1}}^2 & \rho_{\theta_l r_t}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3} \\ 0 & \rho_{\theta_l r_t}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3} & \sigma_{r_{t1}}^2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \Sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_w^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\theta_{l2}}^2 & \rho_{\theta_l r_t}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3} \\ 0 & \rho_{\theta_l r_t}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3} & \sigma_{r_{t2}}^2. \end{pmatrix}$$

It might be of interest that there is no correlation between w and θ_l or w and r_t. That is to make the pdfs mathematically more tractable by therefore also taking away some variability. This is not the case for the third normal though. It has already been said, that we would

like to place the third normal right at the mean, therefore μ_3 and Σ_3 are defined as:

$$\mu_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{w} \\ \overline{\theta_l} \\ \overline{r_t} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \Sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{w3}^2 & \rho_{w\theta_l 3}\sigma_{w3}\sigma_{\theta_l 3} & \rho_{wr_t 3}\sigma_{w3}\sigma_{r_t 3} \\ \rho_{w\theta_l 3}\sigma_{w3}\sigma_{\theta_l 3} & \sigma_{\theta_l 3}^2 & \rho_{\theta_l r_t 3}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3} \\ \rho_{wr_t 3}\sigma_{w3}\sigma_{r_t 3} & \rho_{\theta_l r_t 3}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3} & \sigma_{r_t 3}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For our proposed mix of Normals we then have:

$$P_{tmg}(w, \theta_l, r_t) = \alpha(1-\delta)\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_1) + (1-\alpha)(1-\delta)\mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_2) + \delta\mathcal{N}(\mu_3, \Sigma_3), \tag{4.1.1}$$

where $\mathcal{N}$ denotes the multivariate normal Distribution. The advantage over just two normal pdfs is that we can now express more shapes of functions. We also define some additional relationships for this third normal distribution:

$$\lambda_w = \frac{\sigma_{w3}}{\overline{w'^2}}, \quad \lambda_\theta = \frac{\sigma_{\theta_l 3}}{\overline{\theta_l'^2}}, \quad \lambda_r = \frac{\sigma_{r_t 3}}{\overline{r_t'^2}}, \tag{4.1.2}$$

$$\lambda_{\theta r} = \frac{\rho_{\theta_l r_t}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}\sigma_{r_t 3}}{\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}}, \quad \lambda_{w\theta} = \frac{\rho_{w\theta_l}\sigma_{w3}\sigma_{\theta_l 3}}{\overline{w'\theta_l'}}, \quad \lambda_{wr} = \frac{\rho_{wr_t}\sigma_{w3}\sigma_{r_t 3}}{\overline{w'r_t'}}. \tag{4.1.3}$$

Hence, we can rewrite Σ_3 as

$$\Sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{w3}^2 & \overline{w'\theta_l'} \cdot \lambda_{wr} & \overline{w'r_t'} \cdot \lambda_{wr} \\ \overline{w'\theta_l'} \cdot \lambda_{wr} & \sigma_{\theta_l 3}^2 & \overline{r_t'\theta_l'} \cdot \lambda_{\theta r} \\ \overline{w'r_t'} \cdot \lambda_{wr} & \overline{r_t'\theta_l'} \cdot \lambda_{\theta r} & \sigma_{r_t 3}^2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.1.4}$$

4.2 Normalized Variables

Since CLUBB is mostly using "normalized variables", we are going to list those, which are given in standard form.

$$\tilde{\theta}_l' \equiv \frac{\theta_l - \overline{\theta_l}}{\sqrt{\overline{\theta_l'^2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_\theta}{1-\delta}}}, \tag{4.2.1}$$

$$\tilde{r}'_t \equiv \frac{r_t - \overline{r_t}}{\sqrt{\overline{r'^2_t}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_r}{1-\delta}}}, \tag{4.2.2}$$

where $\overline{\theta_l}$ and $\overline{r_t}$ are the means for the full summed up pdf and $\overline{\theta'^2_l}$ as well as $\overline{r'^2_t}$ are the variances for θ_l and r_t.

$$\tilde{\sigma}_w \equiv \frac{\sigma_w}{\sqrt{\overline{w'^2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta}}}, \tag{4.2.3}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l i} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\theta_l i}}{\sqrt{\overline{\theta'^2_l}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_\theta}{1-\delta}}}, \tag{4.2.4}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{r_t i} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{r_t i}}{\sqrt{\overline{r'^2_t}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_r}{1-\delta}}}. \tag{4.2.5}$$

4.3 Transformation of the equations

Having established the definition of the sum of normal distributions in section 4.1 to enhance mathematical tractability, we now delve into the transformation of equations from the existing binormal representation used in CLUBB-SILHS[Lar22] to a trinormal one. While the formulas for the binormal case are well-defined, the simplicity of the means and standard deviations employed in the trinormal representation suggests the existence of a specific transformation that holds true. This chapter will demonstrate that the following transformations, denoted by the subscript "dGn" for the binormal case, successfully achieve this conversion.

$$\overline{w'^2} \frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta} = \overline{w'^2}_{dGn}, \tag{4.3.1}$$

$$\overline{w'^3}\frac{1}{1-\delta} = \overline{w'^3}_{dGn}, \tag{4.3.2}$$

$$\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\overline{w'^2}^{3/2}}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\lambda_w\delta)^{3/2}} = \frac{\overline{w'^3}_{dGn}}{\overline{w'^2}^{3/2}_{dGn}}, \tag{4.3.3}$$

$$\overline{\theta_l'^2}\frac{1-\delta\lambda_\theta}{1-\delta} = \overline{\theta_l'^2}_{dGn}, \tag{4.3.4}$$

$$\overline{w'\theta_l'}\frac{1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta}}{1-\delta} = \overline{w'\theta_l'}_{dGn}, \tag{4.3.5}$$

$$\left(\overline{w'^4} - 3\delta\lambda_w^2\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2\right)\frac{1}{1-\delta} = \overline{w'^4}_{dGn} \tag{4.3.6}$$

$$\left(\frac{\overline{w'^4}}{(\overline{w'^2})^2} - 3\delta\lambda_w^2\right)\frac{1-\delta}{(1-\lambda_w\delta)^2} = \frac{\overline{w'^4}_{dGn}}{(\overline{w'^2}_{dGn})^2} \tag{4.3.7}$$

To get a sense of what those transformations mean and why they should work, we pick e.g. equation (4.3.1). If we substitute in the already defined formula for λ_w (equation (4.1.2)), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{w'^2}\frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta} &= \overline{w'^2}_{dGn} \\
\overline{w'^2}(1-\delta\frac{\sigma_{w3}}{\overline{w'^2}}) &= (1-\delta)\overline{w'^2}_{dGn} \\
\overline{w'^2} - \delta\sigma_{w3} &= (1-\delta)\overline{w'^2}_{dGn} \\
\overline{w'^2} &= \overline{w'^2}_{dGn} - \delta\overline{w'^2}_{dGn} + \delta\sigma_{w3} \\
\overline{w'^2} &= \overline{w'^2}_{dGn} - \delta\left(\overline{w'^2}_{dGn} - \sigma_{w3}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Our analysis reveals a key relationship between the parameter δ and the overall variance (often referred to as "width") of the trinormal distribution. As the value of δ approaches 1 (but strictly remains less than 1), the standard deviation of the third normal distribution has a progressively stronger influence on the overall variance of the combined distribution. This

intuitively makes sense because a larger weight assigned to the third normal distribution through δ will contribute more significantly to the spread of the combined pdf.

Also, if we look at equation (4.3.2), we see that there is no more λ_w present.

$$\overline{w'^3} = (1-\delta)\overline{w'^3}_{dGn}$$

It makes sense graphically, that as delta grows, which means that the normal pdf in the middle is growing, the overall skewness of all three normals has to change also, depending on the value of σ_{w3}. We can see this, as well as the relationship between the variance in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 offers a visual exploration of how the parameter δ influences the shape of the trinormal distribution. Each plot depicts pdfs for different combinations of σ_{w3} (standard deviation of the third normal distribution) and δ. The row values in the table correspond to σ_{w3}, while the column values represent δ.

We can observe several key trends within these plots:

1. *Influence of σ_{w3}:* As expected, varying σ_{w3} primarily affects the "width" or overall variance of the combined distribution. When σ_{w3} is larger than the width of the original binormal sum (orange/red line), choosing a larger δ allows the overall variance to increase significantly, as predicted by equation (4.3.1).

2. *Decreasing Skewness with Increasing δ:* The plots also reveal a distinct relationship between δ and the skewness of the resulting distribution. As δ increases, the skewness of the combined trinormal distribution (green line) progressively reduces. This phenomenon can be attributed to the placement of the third normal distribution. Placed directly between the two original normal distributions, the third normal distribution acts as a centralizing force. As the weight of the third normal distribution (controlled

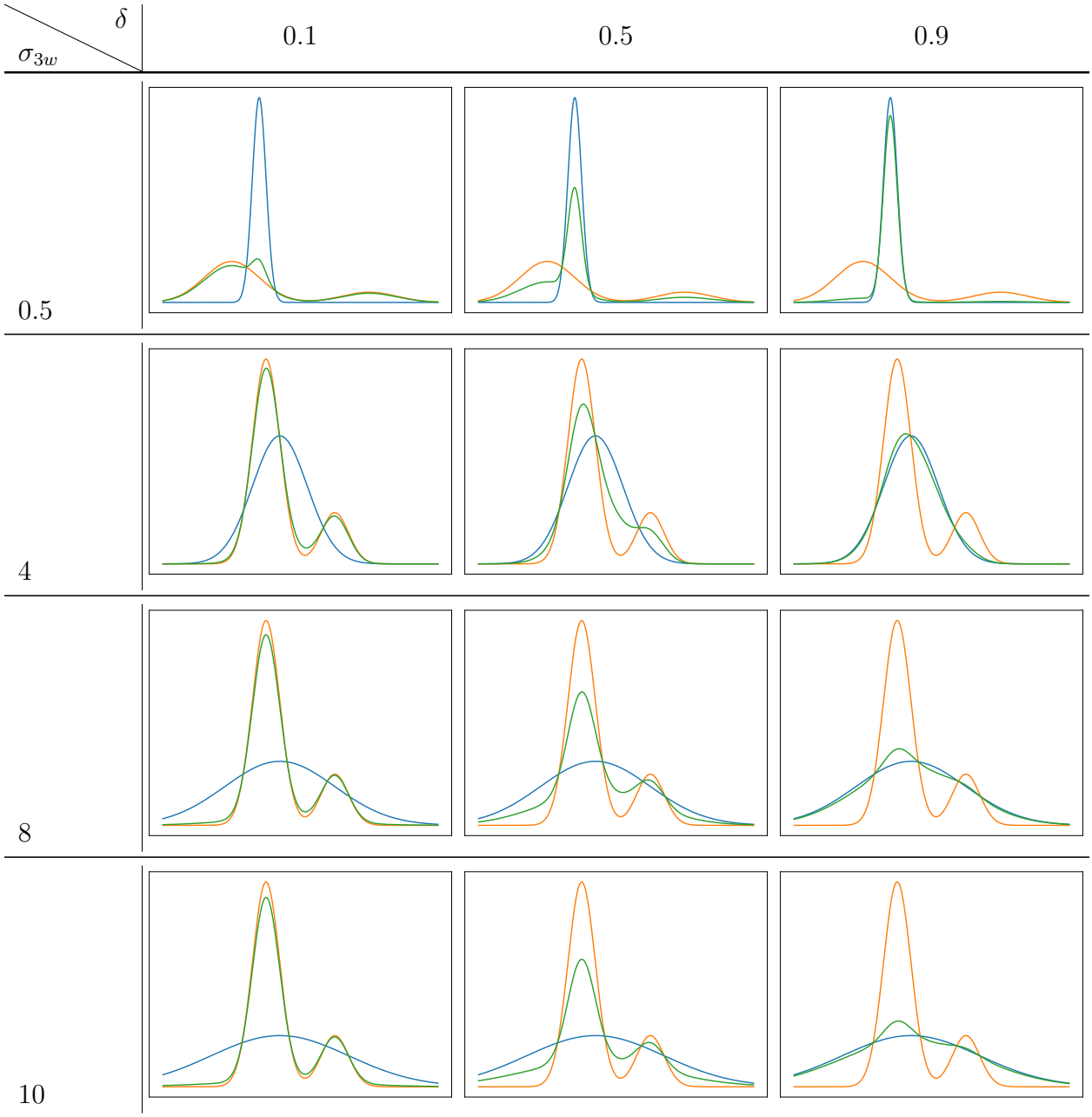

Table 4.1: 1D Plots for different δ and σ_{w3}, where $w_1 = 5$, $w_2 = -5$, $\alpha = 0.2$, $\sigma_w = 2$ The blue plot represents the third normal, the orange/red one represents the binormal, and the blue one represents the mixture. The x and y labels and ticks are omitted for clarity.

by δ) grows, its symmetric nature counteracts the potential skewness of the initial binormal sum. This effect is particularly evident in the bottom three plots, where a larger value of $\sigma_{w3} = 10$ is used. We observe a clear reduction in the skewness of the green plot (mixture) as δ approaches 1.

4.4 Deduced Moments

We start by listing the equations for the lower order moments written in terms of pdf parameters. This can be done either in *dimensional* form, or in terms of *non-dimensional* parameters. The relationships in *non-dimensional* form display the connection to the bivariate case in a somewhat more clearly.

4.4.1 Lower Order Moments

4.4.1.1 Moments for w

The relationship for $\overline{w}$ is given as follows:

$$\overline{w} = (1-\delta)\alpha w_1 + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)w_2 + \delta w_3, \tag{4.4.1}$$

where $w_3 \equiv \alpha w_1 + (1-\alpha)w_2$. Therefore the mean of w stays the same as in the bivariate case. The relationship for the *non-dimensional* form is:

$$0 = \alpha\widehat{w}_1 + (1-\alpha)\widehat{w}_2 \tag{4.4.2}$$

For all other moments except from the mean, we are using the standardized versions of the variables, written as w'.

The second order moment – $\overline{w'^2}$ – is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'^2} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(w_1-\overline{w})^2 + \sigma_w^2] \\ &+ (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(w_2-\overline{w})^2 + \sigma_w^2] \\ &+ \delta\sigma_{w3}^2,\end{aligned} \tag{4.4.3}$$

where σ_{w3} is defined as $\lambda_w \overline{w'^2}$. This moment is also the variance of w at the same time, since

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'^2} &= \mathbb{E}[w'^2] = \mathbb{E}[(w-\overline{w})^2] = \mathbb{E}[(w-\mathbb{E}[w])^2] = \mathbb{E}[w^2 - 2w\mathbb{E}[w] + \mathbb{E}[w]^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[w^2] - 2\mathbb{E}[w\mathbb{E}[w]] + \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[w]^2] = \mathbb{E}[w^2] - 2\mathbb{E}[w]\mathbb{E}[w] + \mathbb{E}[w]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[w^2] - \mathbb{E}[w]^2 = \mathrm{Var}[w].\end{aligned}$$

The *non-dimensional* relationship would then be:

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)} = \alpha\left(\widehat{w}_1^2 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma_w}^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma_w})^2}\right) + (1-\alpha)\left(\widehat{w}_2^2 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\right). \tag{4.4.4}$$

The third order moment – $\overline{w'^3}$ – is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'^3} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(w_1-\overline{w})^3 + 3\sigma_w^2(w_1-\overline{w})] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(w_2-\overline{w})^3 + 3\sigma_w^2(w_2-\overline{w})]\end{aligned} \tag{4.4.5}$$

Since we want to make use of the specific shape of the pdf, we also have a relationship for w'^3, which is called $\widehat{Sk}_w$, meaning the skewness of the variable w:

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{Sk}_w &\equiv \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{3/2}} \frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta}\right)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{1-\delta} \\ &= \alpha\left(\widehat{w}_1^3 + 3\widehat{w}_1\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\right) + (1-\alpha)\left(\widehat{w}_2^3 + 3\widehat{w}_2\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{4.4.6}$$

4.4.1.2 Moments for θ_l

For θ_l we have a similar *non-dimensional* relationship:

$$0 = \alpha\tilde{\theta}_{l1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{\theta}_{l2} \tag{4.4.7}$$

Similarly but with a different standard deviation, $\overline{\theta_l'^2}$ is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\theta_l'^2} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(\theta_{l1}-\overline{\theta_l})^2+\sigma_{\theta_{l1}}^2] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(\theta_{l2}-\overline{\theta_l})^2+\sigma_{\theta_{l2}}^2] \\ &\quad + \delta\sigma_{\theta_l 3}^2, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.8}$$

where $\sigma_{\theta_l 3}$ is defined as $\lambda_{\theta_l}\overline{\theta_l'^2}$. This can also be expressed as the variance following the same approach as the one for $\overline{w'^2}$.

The third order moment, $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$, is given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\theta_l'^3} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(\theta_{l1}-\overline{\theta_l})^3+3\sigma_{\theta_{l1}}^2(\theta_{l1}-\overline{\theta_l})] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(\theta_{l2}-\overline{\theta_l})^3+3\sigma_{\theta_{l2}}^2(\theta_{l2}-\overline{\theta_l})] \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.9}$$

Similarly to equation (4.4.6), we also list a moment which is more of diagnosed than prognosed:

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{Sk_{\theta_l}} &\equiv \frac{\overline{\theta_l'^3}}{\left(\overline{\theta_l'^2}\right)^{3/2}}\left(\frac{1}{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_\theta}{1-\delta}}\right)^{3/2}\frac{1}{1-\delta} \\ &= \alpha\left(\tilde{\theta}_{l1}^3+3\tilde{\theta}_{l1}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 1}^2\right)+(1-\alpha)\left(\tilde{\theta}_{l2}^3+3\tilde{\theta}_{l2}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 2}^2\right). \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.10}$$

4.4.1.3 Moments for r_t

The relationships for r_t and $r_t'^2$ are given as follows:

$$0 = \alpha\tilde{r}_{t1}+(1-\alpha)\tilde{r}_{t2}, \tag{4.4.11}$$

and

$$1 = \alpha\left(\tilde{r}_{t1}^2+\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t1}}^2\right)+(1-\alpha)\left(\tilde{r}_{t2}^2+\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}}^2\right). \tag{4.4.12}$$

Since this relationship is similar to the relationships of θ_l and $\theta_l'^2$, we are using kind of the same formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{r_t'^2} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(r_{t1}-\overline{r_t})^2+\sigma_{r_{t1}}^2] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(r_{t2}-\overline{r_t})^2+\sigma_{\theta_{l2}}^2] \\ &\quad + \delta\sigma_{r_t3}^2, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.13}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{r_t'^3} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(r_{t1}-\overline{r_t})^3+3\sigma_{r_{t1}}^2(r_{t1}-\overline{r_t})] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(r_{t2}-\overline{r_t})^3+3\sigma_{r_{t2}}^2(r_{t2}-\overline{r_t})] \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.14}$$

4.4.1.4 Mixed Moments

There are also equations for two or even three variables, which are listed in the following.

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'\theta_l'} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(w_1-\overline{w})(\theta_{l1}-\overline{\theta_l})] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(w_2-\overline{w})(\theta_{l2}-\overline{\theta_l})] \\ &\quad + \delta\lambda_{w\theta}\overline{w'\theta_l'}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'r_t'} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(w_1-\overline{w})(r_{t1}-\overline{r_t})] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(w_2-\overline{w})(r_{t2}-\overline{r_t})] \\ &\quad + \delta\lambda_{wr}\overline{w'r_t'}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.16}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{r_t'\theta_l'} &= (1-\delta)\alpha[(r_{t1}-\overline{r_t})(\theta_{l1}-\overline{\theta_l})+r_{r_t\theta_l}\sigma_{r_{t1}}\sigma_{\theta_{l1}}] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)[(r_{t2}-\overline{r_t})(\theta_{l2}-\overline{\theta_l})+r_{r_t\theta_l}\sigma_{r_{t2}}\sigma_{\theta_{l2}}] \\ &\quad + \delta\lambda_{r\theta}\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.17}$$

We have the *non-dimensional* relationship for those moments given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l} &\equiv \frac{1}{\left(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2\right)^{1/2}} \frac{\overline{w'\theta_l'}}{\sqrt{\overline{w'^2}}\sqrt{\overline{\theta_l'^2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_\theta}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta}}{1-\delta} \\ &= \alpha\widehat{w}_1\tilde{\theta}_{l1} + (1-\alpha)\widehat{w}_2\tilde{\theta}_{l2}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{c}_{wr_t} &\equiv \frac{1}{\left(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2\right)^{1/2}} \frac{\overline{w'r_t'}}{\sqrt{\overline{w'^2}}\sqrt{\overline{r_t'^2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_r}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1-\delta\lambda_{wr}}{1-\delta} \\ &= \alpha\widehat{w}_1\tilde{r}_{t1} + (1-\alpha)\widehat{w}_2\tilde{r}_{t2}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.19}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{c}_{r_t\theta_l} &\equiv \frac{\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}}{\sqrt{\overline{r_t'^2}}\sqrt{\overline{\theta_l'^2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_q}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_\theta}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1-\delta\lambda_{\theta r}}{1-\delta} \\ &= \alpha\left(\tilde{r}_{t1}\tilde{\theta}_{l1} + r_{r_t\theta_l}\tilde{\sigma}_{q_{t1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}\right) + (1-\alpha)\left(\tilde{r}_{t2}\tilde{\theta}_{l2} + r_{r_t\theta_l}\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}}\right), \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.20}$$

where we can think about $\widehat{c}$ as the correlation.

We also list a trivariate moment - $\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'}$ - given by:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'} &= (1-\delta)\alpha(w_1-\overline{w})[(r_{t1}-\overline{r_t})(\theta_{l1}-\overline{\theta_l}) + r_{r_t\theta_l}\sigma_{r_{t1}}\sigma_{\theta_{l1}}] \\ &\quad + (1-\delta)(1-\alpha)(w_2-\overline{w})[(r_{t2}-\overline{r_t})(\theta_{l2}-\overline{\theta_l}) + r_{r_t\theta_l}\sigma_{r_{t2}}\sigma_{\theta_{l2}}] \end{aligned} \tag{4.4.21}$$

4.5 Finding pdf parameters in terms of moments

We now select a particular member of the normal mixture family by mapping the prognosed moments to the pdf parameters. In other words, we invert equation (4.4.2) - equation (4.4.20) in order to find the set of pdf parameters that guarantees that the resulting pdf has moments that correspond to the prognosed ones. The inversion is non-trivial because the equations are non-linear in the pdf parameters. However, the pdf (equation (4.1.1)) is simple enough to permit an analytic solution.

The solution procedure is as follows.

1. Solve for the pdf parameters α, $\widehat{w}_1$, and $\widehat{w}_2$ from the moment equations for $\overline{w}$ (equation (4.4.2)), $\overline{w'^2}$ (equation (4.4.4)), $\overline{w'^3}$ (equation (4.4.6)):

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 - \widehat{Sk}_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{4 + \widehat{Sk}_w^2}}\right], \tag{4.5.1}$$

$$\widehat{w}_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \tag{4.5.2}$$

$$\widehat{w}_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}}. \tag{4.5.3}$$

   Without loss of generality, it has been chosen to set $\widehat{w}_1 > \widehat{w}_2$.

2. Equation (4.5.1) implies that $\widehat{Sk}_w$ is determined solely by α:

$$\widehat{Sk}_w = \frac{1-2\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)}}. \tag{4.5.4}$$

3. We can obtain $\tilde{\theta}_{l1}$ and $\tilde{\theta}_{l2}$ from equation (4.4.7) for $\overline{\theta_l}$, and equation (4.4.18) for $\overline{w'\theta_l'}$:

$$\tilde{\theta}_{l1} = -\frac{\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}}{\widehat{w}_2}, \tag{4.5.5}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_{l2} = -\frac{\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}}{\widehat{w}_1}. \tag{4.5.6}$$

4. The widths of the Normals, $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 1}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 2}$, are determined by satisfying equation (4.4.8) for $\overline{\theta_l'^2}$, and equation (4.4.9) for $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$:

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2_{\theta_l 1} = \left(1 - \widehat{c}^2_{w\theta_l}\right) + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}\right) \frac{1}{3\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}} \left(\widehat{Sk_{\theta_l}} - \widehat{c}^3_{w\theta_l}\widehat{Sk}_w\right), \tag{4.5.7}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2_{\theta_l 2} = \left(1 - \widehat{c}^2_{w\theta_l}\right) - \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}}\right) \frac{1}{3\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}} \left(\widehat{Sk_{\theta_l}} - \widehat{c}^3_{w\theta_l}\widehat{Sk}_w\right). \tag{4.5.8}$$

   Here Sk_{θ_l} is the skewness of θ_l. It must be provided either by a prognostic equation or by a diagnostic equation such as equation (4.4.10) below.

5. Equations for $\tilde{r}_{t1}$, $\tilde{r}_{t2}$, $\tilde{\sigma}^2_{r_t1}$, and $\tilde{\sigma}^2_{r_t2}$ are found by expressions identical to equation (4.5.5), equation (4.5.6), equation (4.5.7), and equation (4.5.8), except that θ_l is replaced everywhere by r_t.

6. Finally, from equation (4.4.17) for $\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}$ we find

$$r_{r_t\theta_l} = \frac{\widehat{c}_{r_t\theta_l} - \widehat{c}_{wr_t}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}}{\alpha\tilde{\sigma}_{r_t1}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l1} + (1-\alpha)\tilde{\sigma}_{r_t2}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l2}}. \tag{4.5.9}$$

Here $r_{r_t\theta_l}$ is the in-between normal correlation and $c_{r_t\theta_l}$ is the total correlation.

4.6 Higher-order moments in terms of pdf parameters

Once the pdf parameters have been specified, all higher-order moments can be calculated by integration over the pdf. The needed formulas are:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{(1-\delta)}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\frac{\overline{w'^4}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2} &= \alpha\left[\widehat{w}_1^4 + 6\widehat{w}_1^2\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)} + 3\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^4}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\right] \\ &\quad + (1-\alpha)\left[\widehat{w}_2^4 + 6\widehat{w}_2^2\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)} + 3\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^4}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{(1-\delta)}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\delta 3\lambda_w^2,\end{aligned} \tag{4.6.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)^{1/2}}\frac{\overline{w'^2\theta_l'}}{\overline{w'^2}\left(\overline{\theta_l'^2}\right)^{1/2}} &= \alpha\left[\widehat{w}_1^2 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\right]\tilde{\theta}_{l1} \\ &\quad + (1-\alpha)\left[\widehat{w}_2^2 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\right]\tilde{\theta}_{l2},\end{aligned} \tag{4.6.2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{1/2}}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)}\frac{\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^{1/2}\overline{\theta_l'^2}} = \alpha\widehat{w}_1\left(\tilde{\theta}_{l1}^2 + \tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}^2\right) + (1-\alpha)\widehat{w}_2\left(\tilde{\theta}_{l2}^2 + \tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}}^2\right), \tag{4.6.3}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{1/2}}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_{q_t})^{1/2}}\frac{\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^{1/2}\left(\overline{r_t'^2}\right)^{1/2}\left(\overline{\theta_l'^2}\right)^{1/2}}$$
$$= \alpha\widehat{w}_1\left(\tilde{r}_{t1}\tilde{\theta}_{l1} + r_{r_t\theta_l}\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}\right) + (1-\alpha)\widehat{w}_2\left(\tilde{r}_{t2}\tilde{\theta}_{l2} + r_{r_t\theta_l}\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}}\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}}\right) \tag{4.6.4}$$

The equations for $\overline{w'^2r_t'}$ and $\overline{w'r_t'^2}$ are analogous to equation (4.6.3) and equation (4.6.4).

4.7 A diagnostic ansatz for the skewness of heat and moisture

We cannot close the system of equations until we specify the skewness of θ_l, Sk_{θ_l}, that appears in equation (4.5.7) for $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 1}$, and equation (4.5.8) for $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 2}$. Likewise, we need to specify Sk_{r_t}. We could prognose these scalar skewnesses, but this would involve additional computational expense, storage, and complexity. In some cases, the extra complexity may be worthwhile. However, here we instead propose the following diagnostic formula

$$\widehat{Sk}_{\theta_l} = \widehat{Sk}_w\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\left[\beta + (1-\beta)\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2\right], \tag{4.7.1}$$

and a similar formula for $\widehat{Sk}_{r_t}$. The parameter β is dimensionless. We also solve for β because we are going to need the equation later on to show that other equations are true.

$$\implies \beta = \frac{\frac{\widehat{Sk}_{\theta_l}}{\widehat{Sk}_w\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}} - \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2}{1-\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2} \tag{4.7.2}$$

Equation (4.7.1) is physically plausible but limited at the same time. The formula states that Sk_{θ_l} is proportional to Sk_w, the skewness of w. An increase in β leads to an increase in $|Sk_{\theta_l}|$, which, in turn, leads to a pdf with a longer θ_l-tail. Sk_{θ_l} and Sk_w have the same sign when w and θ_l are positively correlated; Sk_{θ_l} and Sk_w have opposite sign when w and θ_l are negatively correlated. In those large eddy simulations, this is usually but not always

true. Sk_{θ_l} vanishes when either Sk_w or $c_{w\theta_l}$ vanishes; clearly this need not be true in nature. $|Sk_{\theta_l}|$ can be either smaller or larger than $|Sk_w|$, depending on the values of $\tilde{\sigma}_w^2$, $c_{w\theta_l}$, and β.

If we assume our ansatz (equation (4.4.10)) for $\widehat{Sk}_{\theta_l}$, then the θ_l-widths of the first (equation (4.5.7)) and secondnormal(equation (4.5.7)) reduce to

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 1}^2 = \frac{\left(1 - \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2\right)}{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{3}\beta + \alpha\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\beta\right)\right], \tag{4.7.3}$$

and

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 2}^2 = \frac{\left(1 - \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2\right)}{1 - \alpha} \left\{1 - \left[\frac{1}{3}\beta + \alpha\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\beta\right)\right]\right\}. \tag{4.7.4}$$

Substituting equation (4.7.3), equation (4.7.4), and their r_t counterparts into the expression for $r_{r_t\theta_l}$ equation (4.5.9) yields the simplified form:

$$r_{r_t\theta_l} = \frac{c_{r_t\theta_l} - \widehat{c}_{wr_t}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}}{\left(1 - \widehat{c}_{wr_t}^2\right)^{1/2}\left(1 - \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2\right)^{1/2}}. \tag{4.7.5}$$

Here, $r_{r_t\theta_l}$ is the correlation of r_t and θ_l in-between the Normals and $c_{r_t\theta_l}$ is the total correlation.

CLUBB chose a specific formula for the w-"width" of the individual Gaussians, which is the following:

$$\tilde{\sigma}_w^2 = \gamma\left[1 - \max(c_{w\theta_l}^2, c_{wr_t}^2)\right]. \tag{4.7.6}$$

This makes $\tilde{\sigma}_w^2$ depend on $c_{wr_t}^2$ and $c_{w\theta_l}^2$. Here $0 \leq \gamma < 1$ is a dimensionless constant. This formula helps ensure that when c_{wr_t} or $c_{w\theta_l}$ becomes large in magnitude, $0 \leq \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2, \widehat{c}_{wr_t}^2 < 1$ and hence $\tilde{\sigma}_{r_t 1,2}^2$, $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_l 1,2}^2$, and $r_{r_t\theta_l}$ remain realistic.

4.8 Proposed closures for third- and fourth-order moments based on the mixture of trivariate normals

This section lists formulas for the higher-order moments that are needed for closure in the parameterization of: $\overline{w'^4}$, $\overline{w'^2\theta_l'}$, $\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}$, and $\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'}$. These are obtained by substituting the expressions for the PDF parameters (equation (4.5.1) - equation (4.5.9)) into the equations for the higher-order moments (equation (4.6.1) - equation (4.6.4)). Formulas for $\overline{w'^2r_t'}$ and $\overline{w'r_t'^2}$, which are also needed, are identical to those for $\overline{w'^2\theta_l'}$ and $\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}$ except that r_t replaces θ_l everywhere.

First, we list the equation for $\theta_l'^3$, which is obtained by dimensionalizing equation (4.7.1):

$$\overline{\theta_l'^3} = \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})(1-\delta\lambda_{\theta})}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2\,(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2}\overline{\theta_l'^2}\;\overline{w'\theta_l'}\left(\beta+(1-\beta)\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})^2}{1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_{\theta})}\frac{\left(\overline{w'\theta_l'}\right)^2}{\overline{w'^2}\;\overline{\theta_l'^2}}\right). \tag{4.8.1}$$

While the scalar third moments are not essential for solving the prognostic equations directly, they still play a role in shaping cloud properties. This is because cumulus clouds tend to form at the edges, or "tails", of the pdf for a specific variable. Typically, as the relative width of the normal distribution in w (represented by $\tilde{\sigma}_w^2 = \sigma_w^2/\overline{w'^2}$) increases, the value of $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$ also goes up (see equation (4.8.1)) for details). In simpler terms, a larger $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$ corresponds to a broader w-marginal pdf, which deviates further from a double delta function (a function with two spikes at zero).

$\overline{w'^4}$ does not depend on the thermodynamic scalar moments; therefore, it does not depend on β. Substituting equation (4.5.2) and equation (4.5.2) into equation (4.6.1) and using equation (4.4.6), we find

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{(1-\delta)}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\frac{\overline{w'^4}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2} = 3\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^4}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2} + 6\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_w^2}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)} + 1 + \widehat{Sk}_w^2 + \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{(1-\delta)}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\delta 3\lambda_w^2, \tag{4.8.2}$$

and also

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'^4} = &\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2 \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}{(1-\delta)}\left(3\tilde{\sigma}_w^4 + 6\left(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2\right)\tilde{\sigma}_w^2 + \left(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2\right)^2\right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{1}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)}\frac{\left(\overline{w'^3}\right)^2}{\overline{w'^2}} \\ &+ \delta 3\lambda_w^2\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2.\end{aligned} \tag{4.8.3}$$

Similar to $\overline{w'^4}$, $\overline{w'^2\theta_l'}$ does not depend on β for our particular pdf family. Substituting equation (4.5.2) - equation (4.5.6) into equation (4.6.2), we find

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)^{1/2}}\frac{\overline{w'^2\theta_l'}}{\overline{w'^2}\left(\overline{\theta_l'^2}\right)^{1/2}} = \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\widehat{Sk}_w, \tag{4.8.4}$$

and

$$\overline{w'^2\theta_l'} = \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta}}{1-\delta\lambda_w}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\overline{w'^2}}\overline{w'\theta_l'}. \tag{4.8.5}$$

$\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}$ depends explicitly on Sk_{θ_l}. Substituting equation (4.5.2) - equation (4.5.8) into equation (4.6.4) yields

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{1/2}}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)}\frac{\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^{1/2}\overline{\theta_l'^2}} = \frac{2}{3}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2\widehat{Sk}_w + \frac{1}{3}\frac{\widehat{Sk_{\theta_l}}}{\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}}, \tag{4.8.6}$$

and

$$\overline{w'\theta_l'^2} = \frac{2}{3}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})^2}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2}\left(\overline{w'\theta_l'}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_w)}{(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})}\left(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2\right)\frac{\overline{w'^2}\,\overline{\theta_l'^3}}{\overline{w'\theta_l'}}. \tag{4.8.7}$$

The formula has a problem because $\overline{w'\theta_l'}$ is in the denominator. As $\overline{w'\theta_l'}$ gets closer to zero, the formula becomes infinitely large, which is called a singularity. This can cause issues if we use the formula directly with real-world measurements of $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$ and $\overline{w'\theta_l'}$. The resulting diagnosis of $\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}$ would be very sensitive to small changes in the measurements and might not be reliable (noisy). We can fix this singularity by either

- substitute in the ansatz for Sk_{θ_l} (equation (4.4.10)) into the original formula (equation (4.6.3)),
- or, equivalently, substitute equation (4.8.1) for $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$. This is possible because equation (4.8.1) shows that $\overline{\theta_l'^3}$ is proportional to $\overline{w'\theta_l'}$.

Both approaches effectively remove the singularity from the formula. Therefore, we find:

$$\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{1/2}}\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)}\frac{\overline{w'\theta_l'^2}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^{1/2}\overline{\theta_l'^2}} = \widehat{Sk}_w\left[\frac{1}{3}\beta + \left(1-\frac{1}{3}\beta\right)\hat{c}_{w\theta_l}^2\right], \tag{4.8.8}$$

and

$$\overline{w'\theta_l'^2} = \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\overline{w'^2}}\left[\frac{1}{3}\beta\overline{\theta_l'^2} + \frac{\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\beta\right)}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})^2}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)}\frac{\left(\overline{w'\theta_l'}\right)^2}{\overline{w'^2}}\right]. \tag{4.8.9}$$

Finally, substituting equation (4.5.2) - equation (4.5.9) into equation (4.6.4) yields the following formula for the turbulent flux of $\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}$, $\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'}$:

$$\frac{(1-\delta)^{1/2}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_\theta)^{1/2}(1-\delta\lambda_{r_t})^{1/2}}\frac{\overline{w'r'_t\theta'_l}}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{1/2}\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^{1/2}\left(\overline{r'^2_t}\right)^{1/2}\left(\overline{\theta'^2_l}\right)^{1/2}}$$
$$= \widehat{c}_{wr_t}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\widehat{Sk}_w + E(w,q_t,\theta_l)\frac{1}{2}\widehat{Sk}_w\left(c_{q_t\theta_l} - \widehat{c}_{wr_t}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\right), \tag{4.8.10}$$

and

$$\overline{w'r'_t\theta'_l} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}E}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{\theta q})}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)}\overline{r'_t\theta'_l}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\overline{w'^2}}$$
$$+ \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}E}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wq})(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\overline{w'r'_t}\;\overline{w'\theta'_l}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2}. \tag{4.8.11}$$

The function $E(w, r_t, \theta_l)$ is

$$E = \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}\frac{2\alpha}{1-2\alpha}\xi}{1+\frac{1}{2}\xi}, \tag{4.8.12}$$

where

$$1+\xi = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}}}{\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t1}}}\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}}}{\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}} = \left(\frac{A_{r_t}-B_{r_t}}{-A_{r_t}-B_{r_t}}\right)^{1/2}\left(\frac{A_{\theta_l}-B_{\theta_l}}{-A_{\theta_l}-B_{\theta_l}}\right)^{1/2}, \tag{4.8.13}$$

and

$$A_{\theta_l} = Sk_{\theta_l} - \frac{3}{2}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\widehat{Sk}_w + \frac{1}{2}\widehat{c}^3_{w\theta_l}\widehat{Sk}_w, \tag{4.8.14}$$

$$B_{\theta_l} = \frac{3}{2}\left(4+\widehat{Sk}_w^2\right)^{1/2}\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\left(1-\widehat{c}^2_{w\theta_l}\right), \tag{4.8.15}$$

and A_{r_t} and B_{r_t} are analogous. We now list two cases in which the expression for E simplifies. First, if

$$\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}}}{\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t1}}}\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}}}{\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}} = 1$$

then $E = 0$. This would occur, for instance, if the widths of the first and second normal were equal to each other for both r_t and θ_l, that is, if $\tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t2}} = \tilde{\sigma}_{r_{t1}}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l2}} = \tilde{\sigma}_{\theta_{l1}}$. Second, if we use the diagnostic ansatz (equation (4.4.10)) for the scalar skewnesses, then

$$\xi = \frac{1 - 2\zeta}{\zeta}, \tag{4.8.16}$$

where

$$\zeta = \alpha + \frac{1}{3}\beta\left(1 - 2\alpha\right). \tag{4.8.17}$$

Then we find

$$E = \frac{2}{3}\beta, \tag{4.8.18}$$

and finally

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'r_t'\theta_l'} = &\frac{\frac{1}{3}\beta}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{\theta r})}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)}\overline{r_t'\theta_l'}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\overline{w'^2}} \\ &+ \frac{1-\frac{1}{3}\beta}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^2}\frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wr})(1-\delta\lambda_{w\theta})}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)^2}\overline{w'r_t'}\;\overline{w'\theta_l'}\frac{\overline{w'^3}}{\left(\overline{w'^2}\right)^2}.\end{aligned} \tag{4.8.19}$$

5 Integration using SymPy

Throughout this thesis, symbolic manipulation plays a crucial role in verifying mathematical expressions, particularly integrals. To achieve this, we rely on SymPy[MSP+17], a powerful Python library for symbolic mathematics. This chapter delves into the world of SymPy[MSP+17], showcasing its capabilities through a detailed example.

We begin by demonstrating the analytical approach to solving an integral.

Next, we will explore the numerical side of integration. We are going to demonstrate how SymPy[MSP+17] can be seamlessly integrated with numerical computing libraries to evaluate the integral for specific input values. This combined approach allows us to not only verify our analytical solution but also gain valuable insights into the integral's behavior for different scenarios.

By following this step-by-step example, the reader will gain a solid understanding of how SymPy[MSP+17] can be used, not only for this thesis.

5.1 Analytic integration

For simplicity and readability, we choose the check for the formula of $\overline{w'^2}$. One starts by importing and – obviously – installing the packages if they are not there yet. Importing the package `display` is useful for later on printing the equations. Thus, there is the following code: In this listing, `sympy` was defined to be called `sp` and from `sympy` we directly imported some packages, too, which are needed later on.

Listing 5.1: Import statements

```
import sympy as sp
from IPython.display import display
from sympy import abc, oo, Symbol, Integral
from sympy.stats import Normal, density
```

Next, we define all symbols which are needed to calculate the given integral and therefore also to print the equations nicely. Since we are checking $\overline{w'^2}$, we need the following (self-defined) symbols: Having defined the symbols, we can proceed with defining the marginal

Listing 5.2: Defining symbols

```
sigma_w = Symbol('\sigma_w')
w_1 = Symbol('w_1')
w_2 = Symbol('w_2')
w_bar = Symbol('\overline{w}')
sigma_lambda_w = Symbol('\sigma_{\lambda w}')
w_prime_2_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'^2}')
```

distribution. Now, we are also using `sympy.abc` for displaying some standard symbols. Having done that, we can actually display the integral, which we want to compute. Looking

Listing 5.3: Defining the marginals

```
G_1_w = Normal(name='G_1_w', mean=w_1, std=sigma_w)
G_1_w_density = density(G_1_w)(sp.abc.w)
G_2_w = Normal(name='G_2_w', mean=w_2, std=sigma_w)
G_2_w_density = density(G_2_w)(sp.abc.w)
G_3_w = Normal(name='G_3_w', mean=w_bar, std=sigma_lambda_w)
G_3_w_density = density(G_3_w)(sp.abc.w)
G_w = ((1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * G_1_w_density +
       (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * G_2_w_density +
       sp.abc.delta * G_3_w_density)
```

Listing 5.4: Defining and displaying the needed integral

```
w_prime_2_bar_int = sp.Integral((sp.abc.w - w_bar) ** 2 * G_w, [sp.abc.w, -oo, oo])
display(sp.Eq(w_prime_2_bar, w_prime_2_bar_int))
```

Figure 5.1: Output of listing 5.4

$$\overline{w'^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-\overline{w} + w)^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\delta e^{-\frac{(-\overline{w}+w)^2}{2\sigma_{\lambda w}^2}}}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sigma_{\lambda w}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\alpha\,(1-\delta)\, e^{-\frac{(w-w_1)^2}{2\sigma_w^2}}}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sigma_w} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\cdot(1-\alpha)\,(1-\delta)\, e^{-\frac{(w-w_2)^2}{2\sigma_w^2}}}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sigma_w} \right) dw$$

at figure 5.1, this is exactly the integral, which we want to compute. Using the command `.doit(conds='none')`, we can actually calculate the given integral, where we assume, that all given constants are real. We are also using `.simplify()` here to make the output more readable as well as more comparable to the actual function we want to check. We can now

Listing 5.5: Calculating and printing the integral

```
w_prime_2_bar_int_val = w_prime_2_bar_int.doit(conds='none').simplify()
display(sp.Eq(w_prime_2_bar, w_prime_2_bar_int_val))
```

Figure 5.2: Output of listing 5.5

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{w'^2} = &-\overline{w}^2\delta + \overline{w}^2 + 2\overline{w}\alpha\delta w_1 - 2\overline{w}\alpha\delta w_2 - 2\overline{w}\alpha w_1 + 2\overline{w}\alpha w_2 + 2\overline{w}\delta w_2 - 2\overline{w}w_2 \\ &-\sigma_w^2\delta + \sigma_w^2 + \sigma_{\lambda w}^2\delta - \alpha\delta w_1^2 + \alpha\delta w_2^2 + \alpha w_1^2 - \alpha w_2^2 - \delta w_2^2 + w_2^2,\end{aligned}$$

compare figure 5.2 to the given equation. To do this, we first need to define the equation for equation (4.4.3). We can print this equation, using `display` again. The last step is

Figure 5.3: Output of listing 5.7

$$\overline{w'^2} = \sigma_{\lambda w}^2\delta + \alpha\,(1-\delta)\left(\sigma_w^2 + (-\overline{w} + w_1)^2\right) + (1-\alpha)\,(1-\delta)\left(\sigma_w^2 + (-\overline{w} + w_2)^2\right)$$

to check if those two formulas are equivalent to each other. We can do this by just using

Listing 5.6: Python function for the second order moment

```
def w_prime_2_bar_check(delta=sp.abc.delta, alpha=sp.abc.alpha, w_1=w_1, w_2=w_2,
w_bar=w_bar, sigma_w=sigma_w, sigma_lambda_w=sigma_lambda_w):
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((w_1 - w_bar) ** 2 + sigma_w ** 2))
        + ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * ((w_2 - w_bar) ** 2 + sigma_w ** 2))
        + (delta * sigma_lambda_w ** 2))
```

Listing 5.7: Printing the symbolic equation

```
display(sp.Eq(w_prime_2_bar, w_prime_2_bar_check()))
```

`Eq(..)` from the package `SymPy`. `factor(..)` just tries to factor the given variables to make the comparison easier. This code just displays `True`, which is exactly what we wanted to

Listing 5.8: Check if the integral and the given formula are the same

```
display(sp.factor(sp.Eq(w_prime_2_bar_int_val, w_prime_2_bar_check()),
    sp.abc.alpha, sp.abc.delta))
```

have.

5.2 Numeric integration

Again, for better readability, we choose to check the formula for $\overline{w'^2\theta'_l}$. As above, there needs to be some packages imported. We are importing the same packages as in listing 5.1 together with some more. Since we are going to need some more symbols, we also need to

Listing 5.9: Import statements

```
from itertools import product
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

define those. We still use the symbols as in listing 5.2, together with the following:

Listing 5.10: Defining symbols

```
sigma_lambda_theta_l = Symbol('\sigma_{\lambda\\theta_l}')
theta_l_1 = Symbol('\\theta_{l1}')
theta_l_2 = Symbol('\\theta_{l2}')
theta_l_bar = Symbol('\overline{\\theta_l}')
sigma_theta_l_1 = Symbol('\\sigma_{\\theta_{l1}}')
sigma_theta_l_2 = Symbol('\\sigma_{\\theta_{l2}}')
rho_w_theta_l = Symbol('\rho_{w\\theta_l}')
w_prime_3_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'^3}')
w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'\\theta\'_l}')
w_prime_2_theta_prime_l_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'^2\\theta\'_l}')
sigma_tilde_w = Symbol('\Tilde{\sigma}_w')
lambda_w_theta = Symbol('\lambda_{w\\theta}')
lambda_w = Symbol('\lambda_w')
```

We start defining the integral by defining the marginals.

Listing 5.11: Defining the marginals

```
G_1_w_theta = Normal(name='G_1_w_theta', mean=sp.Matrix([w_1, theta_l_1]),
    std=sp.Matrix([[sigma_w ** 2, 0], [0, sigma_theta_l_1 ** 2]]))
G_1_w_theta_density = density(G_1_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta)
G_2_w_theta = Normal(name='G_2_w_theta', mean=sp.Matrix([w_2, theta_l_2]),
    std=sp.Matrix([[sigma_w ** 2, 0], [0, sigma_theta_l_2 ** 2]]))
G_2_w_theta_density = density(G_2_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta)
G_3_w_theta = Normal(name='G_3_w_theta', mean=sp.Matrix([w_bar, theta_l_bar]),
    std=sp.Matrix([[sigma_lambda_w ** 2,
        rho_w_theta_l * sigma_lambda_w * sigma_lambda_theta_l],
        [rho_w_theta_l * sigma_lambda_w * sigma_lambda_theta_l,
        sigma_lambda_theta_l ** 2]]))
G_3_w_theta_density = sp.simplify(density(G_3_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta))
G_w_theta = (
(1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * density(G_1_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta)
+ (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * density(G_2_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta)
+ sp.abc.delta * G_3_w_theta_density)
```

The integral which needs to be computed is then defined as in listing 5.12.

Listing 5.12: Defining and displaying the needed integral

```
w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar = sp.Integral((sp.abc.w - w_bar) ** 2 *
    (sp.abc.theta - theta_l_bar) * G_w_theta,
    [sp.abc.w, -oo, oo], [sp.abc.theta, -oo, oo])
display(sp.Eq(w_prime_2_theta_prime_l_bar, w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar))
```

Here, the output is omitted for better readability. We do not yet compute the integral, because due to the complexity, this is not working with `SymPy` unfortunately.

Since there is still the equation to check needed, we proceed by defining a function for that in listing 5.13. Looking at figure 5.4, there are some other equations needed like

Listing 5.13: Python function for $\overline{w'^2\theta_l}$

```
def w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar_check(sigma_tilde_w = sigma_tilde_w,
    delta = sp.abc.delta, lambda_w_theta = lambda_w_theta, lambda_w = lambda_w,
    w_prime_3_bar = w_prime_3_bar, w_prime_2_bar = w_prime_2_bar,
    w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar = w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar):
    return ((1 / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2)) *
        ((1 - delta * lambda_w_theta) / (1 - delta * lambda_w)) *
        (w_prime_3_bar / w_prime_2_bar) *
        w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar)
display(sp.Eq(w_prime_2_theta_prime_l_bar, w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar_check()))
```

Figure 5.4: Output of listing 5.13

$$\overline{w'^2\theta'_l} = \frac{\overline{w'\theta'_l} \cdot \overline{w'^3}\,(-\lambda_{w\theta}\delta + 1)}{\overline{w'^2} \cdot (1 - \tilde{\sigma}_w^2)\,(-\lambda_w\delta + 1)}$$

equation (4.4.15), equation (4.4.5), equation (4.4.3), equation (4.2.3), and equation (4.1.2). We do not list the functions to those equations here, because they are defined the same way like the other equations are defined as functions.

Instead, since we cannot compute the integral analytically, we can create a `dataframe` using `pandas`[WM10]. The columns for this dataframe are going to be all the inputs we have. To get all permutations, this code is also using `product(..)` from the `itertools` package.

We append another column which is called "checkval" and lists the values for the given equation to check.

This code also uses the function defined in listing 5.13, where all other equations are substi-

Listing 5.14: Create a dataframe and putting in arbitrary numbers

```
df = pd.DataFrame(product([0, 1],[-2, 2],[-1, 2],[0, 3], [Rational(1, 10)],
    [Rational(3, 10)],[Rational(4, 10)],[Rational(7, 10)],[Rational(6, 10)],
    [Rational(5, 10)],[Rational(1, 10), Rational(5, 10)],[Rational(5, 10)]),
    columns=[w_1, w_2, theta_l_1, theta_l_2, sigma_theta_l_1, sigma_theta_l_2,
    sigma_lambda_theta_l, sigma_w, sigma_lambda_w, sp.abc.alpha, sp.abc.delta,
    rho_w_theta_l])
```

Listing 5.15: Attaching the "checkval" column to the dataframe

```
df['checkval'] = (df.apply(lambda x: w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar_check_val.subs({
         w_1: x[w_1], w_2: x[w_2], theta_l_1: x[theta_l_1], theta_l_2: x[theta_l_2],
         sigma_theta_l_1: x[sigma_theta_l_1], sigma_theta_l_2: x[sigma_theta_l_2],
         sigma_lambda_theta_l: x[sigma_lambda_theta_l], sigma_w: x[sigma_w],
         sigma_lambda_w: x[sigma_lambda_w], sp.abc.alpha: x[sp.abc.alpha],
         sp.abc.delta: x[sp.abc.delta], rho_w_theta_l: x[rho_w_theta_l]}), axis=1))
```

tuted into. The function `df.apply(..)` is used to apply the function given in the parenthesis to all rows of the dataframe by specifying a `lambda x`, where `x` is corresponding to the given dataframe, `df`. Lastly, there is also the `axis=1` parameter, which specifies the direction of applying the function.

Next, we are actually computing $\overline{w'^2\theta_l}$ numerically by using the quadrature method and applying the values of this integrals to a new column in the dataframe.

Listing 5.16: Attaching the "numint" column to the dataframe

```
df['numint'] = (df.apply(lambda x: Rational(w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar.subs({
    w_1: x[w_1],w_2: x[w_2], theta_l_1: x[theta_l_1], theta_l_2: x[theta_l_2],
    sigma_theta_l_1: x[sigma_theta_l_1], sigma_theta_l_2: x[sigma_theta_l_2],
    sigma_lambda_theta_l: x[sigma_lambda_theta_l], sigma_w: x[sigma_w],
    sigma_lambda_w: x[sigma_lambda_w], sp.abc.alpha: x[sp.abc.alpha],
    sp.abc.delta: x[sp.abc.delta], rho_w_theta_l: x[rho_w_theta_l]
}).doit(conds='none', method='quad').evalf()), axis=1))
```

Here, we are using the integral which has been specified earlier and adding the parameter `method='quad'` to the function `.doit(..)`. After that, `.evalf(..)` just gives the numerical value. We try to prove that the integral value equals the function value, hence we are

computing the error between those two columns and take the mean of this new column to see if the error is actually numerically 0.

Listing 5.17: Attaching the "diffnum" column to the dataframe

```
df['diffnum'] = abs(df['check_val'].astype(float) - df['ana_int'].astype(float))
```

Listing 5.18: Calculating the mean difference

```
print('The mean error between the rhs and the lhs is:', np.mean(df['diff_num']))
```

Figure 5.5: Output of listing 5.18
The mean error between the rhs and the lhs is: 1.3753423344481015e-124

We see that the mean error is basically 0. It should be noted that based on the configuration of each individual computer, the solutions can slightly differ due to floating point arithmetic.

6 Asymptotics

Once we defined all functions, we see that we want certain behaviors for certain values as well as there is a need to restrict some parameter values.

We start with the "obvious" restrictions for the pdf parameters.

- The mixture fractions α and δ are meant to be $\alpha \in [0,1]$ and $\delta \in [0,1)$. The restriction to δ vs the one to α makes sense in a way that we do not really want just the third normal to predict the whole shape. Also, most of the formulas, e.g. equation (4.4.6) have a $1-\delta$ in the denominator.

- In section 4.3, we saw, how the transformation between the sum of two normal distributions and the sum of three normal distributions are working. From those transformations, we see that we want That is, for instance, that the variance of w over the

$$\begin{array}{lll} & 0 < \delta\lambda_w < 1, & 0 < \delta\lambda_\theta < 1, \quad 0 < \delta\lambda_r < 1, \\ \iff & 0 < \delta\frac{\sigma_{w3}}{\overline{w'^2}} < 1, & 0 < \delta\frac{\sigma_{\theta_l 3}}{\overline{\theta_l'^2}} < 1, \quad 0 < \delta\frac{\sigma_{r_t 3}}{\overline{r_t'^2}} < 1, \\ \iff & 0 < \delta\sigma_{w3} < \overline{w'^2}, & 0 < \delta\sigma_{\theta_l 3} < \overline{\theta_l'^2}, \quad 0 < \delta\sigma_{r_t 3} < \overline{r_t'^2}. \end{array}$$

  whole pdf has to be strictly greater than δ times the standard deviation in w of the third normal distribution.

For realizability, it turns out that we want $-1 < \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}, \widehat{c}_{wr_t}, \widehat{c}_{r_t\theta_l} < 1$. This is for instance:

$$
\begin{aligned}
-1 < \widehat{c}_{w\theta_l} < 1 &\iff \left(\widehat{c}_{w\theta_l}\right)^2 < 1 \\
\iff \left(\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)^{1/2}} \frac{\overline{w'r'_t}}{\sqrt{\overline{w'^2}}\sqrt{\overline{r'^2_t}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_w}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\delta\lambda_r}{1-\delta}}} \frac{1-\delta\lambda_{wr}}{1-\delta} \right)^2 &< 1 \\
\iff \frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2)} \frac{(\overline{w'r'_t})^2}{\overline{w'^2}\overline{r'^2_t}} \frac{1-\delta}{1-\delta\lambda_w} \frac{1-\delta}{1-\delta\lambda_r} \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wr})^2}{(1-\delta)^2} &< 1 \\
\iff \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wr})^2(\overline{w'r'_t})^2}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_r)\overline{w'^2}\overline{r'^2_t}} &< \left(1-\tilde{\sigma}_w^2\right) \\
\iff \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wr})^2(\overline{w'r'_t})^2}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_r)\overline{w'^2}\overline{r'^2_t}} &< 1 - \left(\frac{\sigma_w^2(1-\delta)}{\overline{w'^2}(1-\delta\lambda_w)} \right) \\
\iff \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wr})^2(\overline{w'r'_t})^2}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_r)\overline{w'^2}\overline{r'^2_t}} + \frac{\sigma_w^2(1-\delta)}{\overline{w'^2}(1-\delta\lambda_w)} &< 1 \\
\iff \frac{(1-\delta\lambda_{wr})^2(\overline{w'r'_t})^2 + \sigma_w^2(1-\delta)(1-\delta\lambda_r)\overline{r'^2_t}}{(1-\delta\lambda_w)(1-\delta\lambda_r)\overline{w'^2}\overline{r'^2_t}} &< 1
\end{aligned}
$$

7 Outlook

We have seen that adding a third normal distribution right in the middle of the two defined (simplified) normal distributions does not change the "closed" formulas too much, neither it makes it too complicated. So for CLUBB there are new parameters, e.g. δ or λ_w, which can be chosen to "tweak" the representation of the underlying pdf for the prognosed moments. Ultimately one would like to fit this resulting pdf to real data, to get better relationships, as well as thresholds for some variables. To do this there are some approaches which unfortunately have not been discussed. A following thesis could e.g. incorporate some machine learning approach to learn optimal values for certain parameters.

The methodology established in chapter 5 extends far beyond the immediate application within the CLUBB model. This chapter serves as a blueprint for a generalizable approach to verifying and analyzing integral expressions. Its core strength lies in the utilization of SymPy, a powerful and well-supported cas. SymPy's community-driven nature provides continuous development and a vast library of mathematical capabilities. By leveraging this versatile tool, we can tackle a wide range of integral expressions, both analytically and numerically. This approach offers several advantages:

- *Symbolic Verification:* SymPy allows us to perform symbolic manipulations, enabling the derivation of exact solutions for integrals whenever possible.

- *Numerical Approximation:* For integrals that are analytically intractable, SymPy seamlessly integrates with numerical computing libraries. This allows us to efficiently approximate the integral's value for specific parameter choices. This combined approach ensures we can handle a broader range of integral expressions.

- *Generalizability and Reusability:* The framework outlined in chapter 5 is not specific to the context of CLUBB. By focusing on the core functionalities of SymPy, this approach can be adapted to various scientific disciplines.

Overall, the methods we developed in this thesis using SymPy are not just useful for the CLUBB model. These methods can be applied to many other scientific problems because they can both solve integrals exactly (symbolically) and get close answers (numerically) for a wide range of equations. SymPy, being a powerful and widely-used tool, makes this possible.

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A Code

A.1 User Guide

A.1.1 Accessing the Code

The code used for checking functions mentioned in the thesis is attached and can be accessed alongside this document.

A.1.2 Key Files and Their Purposes

- checked_functions.py: This file houses the definitions of all functions used for checking integrals.
- symbols.py: This file contains definitions of all symbols employed for computations with SymPy, a powerful library for symbolic mathematics.

A.1.3 Working with functions

To obtain a function with symbols already incorporated, call it with an empty list of arguments (e.g., `function_name()`).

A.1.4 Displaying Equations Effectively

1. Import the `display` function from `IPython.display`.
2. Use `display(..)` to present statements or even equations visually.

A.1.5 Handling Integrals

1. *Displaying an Integral:* Use `sympy.Integral(..)` and put it into `display(..)` to visualie the integral.

2. *Computing an Integral Symbolically:* Apply `.doit(..)` to the integral object for symbolic computation.

3. *Approximating an Integral Numerically:* Add the option `"method=quad"` within the `.doit(..)` call to calculate the integral using the quadrature approximation method.

A.2 symbols.py

```
from sympy import Symbol, symbols

# sigma
sigma_w = Symbol('\sigma_w')

sigma_r_t_i, sigma_r_t_1, sigma_r_t_2 = (
    symbols('\\sigma_{r_{ti}} \\sigma_{r_{t1}} \\sigma_{r_{t2}}'))

sigma_theta_l_i, sigma_theta_l_1, sigma_theta_l_2 = (
    symbols('\\sigma_{\\theta_{li}} \\sigma_{\\theta_{l1}} \\sigma_{\\theta_{l2}}'))

sigma_tilde_r_t_i, sigma_tilde_r_t_1, sigma_tilde_r_t_2 = (
    symbols('\\tilde{\\sigma}_{r_ti} \\tilde{\\sigma}_{r_t1} \\tilde{\\sigma}_{r_t2}')
)

sigma_tilde_theta_l_i, sigma_tilde_theta_l_1, sigma_tilde_theta_l_2 = (
    symbols(
        '\\tilde{\\sigma}_{\\theta_li} \\tilde{\\sigma}_{\\theta_l1}
        ↪  \\tilde{\\sigma}_{\\theta_l2}')
)

sigma_tilde_lambda_w = Symbol('\\tilde{\sigma}_{\lambda_w}')
sigma_tilde_w = Symbol('\\tilde{\sigma}_w')
sigma_lambda_w = Symbol('\sigma_{\lambda_w}')
sigma_lambda_theta_l = Symbol('\sigma_{\lambda\\theta_l}')
sigma_lambda_r_t = Symbol('\sigma_{{\lambda}r_t}')

# w
w_bar = Symbol('\overline{w}')
w_prime = Symbol('w\'')
w_i, w_1, w_2 = symbols('w_i w_1 w_2')

w_hat_i, w_hat_1, w_hat_2, w_hat_3, w_hat_prime = (
    symbols('\hat{w}_i \hat{w}_1 \hat{w}_2 \hat{w}_3 \hat{w}\'')
)

w_prime_2_bar, w_prime_3_bar, w_prime_4_bar = symbols(
    '\overline{w\'^2} \overline{w\'^3} \overline{w\'^4}'
)

w_prime_r_t_prime_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'r\'_t}')
```

```
w_prime_2_theta_prime_l_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'^2\\theta\'_l}')
w_prime_theta_prime_l_2_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'\\theta\'^2_l}')
w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar = Symbol('\overline{w\'\\theta\'_l}')

w_prime_r_t_prime_theta_l_prime_bar = Symbol('\\overline{w\'{r_t}\'{\\theta_l}\'}')

# r
r_t = Symbol('r_t')

r_t_bar, r_t_prime_2_bar = symbols(
    '\overline{r_t} \overline{r_t\'^2}'
)

r_t_i, r_t_1, r_t_2 = symbols('r_{ti} r_{t1} r_{t2}')

r_t_tilde_prime, r_t_i_tilde, r_t_1_tilde, r_t_2_tilde = symbols(
    '\\tilde{r_t}\' \\tilde{r_{ti}} \\tilde{r_{t1}} \\tilde{r_{t2}}'
)

# theta
theta_l = Symbol('\\theta_l')

theta_l_bar, theta_l_prime_2_bar, theta_l_prime_3_bar = symbols(
    '\overline{\\theta_l} \overline{\\theta_l\'^2} \overline{\\theta_l\'^3}'
)

theta_l_prime_r_t_prime_bar = Symbol('\overline{\\theta_l\'r_t\'}')

theta_l_i, theta_l_1, theta_l_2 = symbols(
    '\\theta_{li} \\theta_{l1} \\theta_{l2}'
)

theta_tilde_prime_l = Symbol('\\tilde{\\theta}_l\'')

theta_tilde_l_i, theta_tilde_l_1, theta_tilde_l_2 = symbols(
    '\\tilde{\\theta}_{li} \\tilde{\\theta}_{l1} \\tilde{\\theta}_{l2}'
)

# lambda
lambda_theta = Symbol('\lambda_\\theta')
lambda_theta_r = Symbol('\lambda_\\theta_r')
lambda_r = Symbol('\lambda_r')
lambda_w = Symbol('\lambda_w')
lambda_w_theta = Symbol('\lambda_{w\\theta}')
lambda_w_r = Symbol('\lambda_{wr}')

r_r_t_theta_l = Symbol('r_{r_t\\theta_l}')
triple_gaussian = Symbol('P_{tmg}(\hat{w\'}, \\tilde{\\theta\'_l}, \\tilde{r\'_t})')
sk_hat_w = Symbol('\widehat{Sk}_w')
sk_theta_l_hat = Symbol('\widehat{Sk}_{\\theta_l}')
c_w_theta_l_hat = Symbol('\hat{c}_{w\\theta_l}')
G_3 = Symbol('G_3')
G_3_hat = Symbol('\hat{G_3}')

```

```
G_w, G_1_w, G_2_w, G_3_w = symbols(
    'G_{w}(w) G_{1w}(w) G_{2w}(w) G_{3w}(w)'
)

G_w_1_2 = Symbol('G_{w_{12}}')

G_w_theta = Symbol('G_{w\\theta}(w,\\theta)')
G_1_w_theta = Symbol('G_{1w\\theta}(w,\\theta)')
G_2_w_theta = Symbol('G_{2w\\theta}(w,\\theta)')
G_3_w_theta = Symbol('G_{3w\\theta}(w,\\theta)')

G_theta_r = Symbol('G_{\\theta r}(\\theta, r)')
G_1_theta_r = Symbol('G_{1\\theta r}(\\theta, r)')
G_2_theta_r = Symbol('G_{2\\theta r}(\\theta, r)')
G_3_theta_r = Symbol('G_{3\\theta r}(\\theta, r)')

G_w_theta_l_r_t = Symbol('G_{w{\\theta_l}{r_t}}(w,{\\theta_l},{r_t})')
G_1_w_theta_l_r_t = Symbol('G_{1w{\\theta_l}{r_t}}(w,{\\theta_l},{r_t})')
G_2_w_theta_l_r_t = Symbol('G_{2w{\\theta_l}{r_t}}(w,{\\theta_l},{r_t})')
G_3_w_theta_l_r_t = Symbol('G_{3w{\\theta_l}{r_t}}(w,{\\theta_l},{r_t})')

G_theta, G_1_theta, G_2_theta, G_3_theta = symbols(
    'G_{\\theta}(\\theta) G_{1\\theta}(\\theta) G_{2\\theta}(\\theta)
    ↪  G_{3\\theta}(\\theta)'
)

rho_w_theta_l = Symbol('\\rho_{w\\theta_l}')
rho_w_r_t = Symbol('\\rho_{wr_t}')
rho_theta_l_r_t = Symbol('\\rho_{\\theta_lr_t}')
```

Listing A.1: symbols.py

A.3 checked_functions.py

```
import sympy as sp
from sympy import Rational
from sympy.stats import Normal, density

import symbols as sym


# w equations
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def w_bar(alpha=sp.abc.alpha, delta=sp.abc.delta, w_1=sym.w_1, w_2=sym.w_2):
    return ((1 - delta) * alpha * w_1
            + (1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * w_2
            + delta * (alpha * w_1 + (1 - alpha) * w_2))

```

```
16
17  def w_prime_2_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta, alpha=sp.abc.alpha, w_1=sym.w_1, w_2=sym.w_2,
18                    w_bar=sym.w_bar, sigma_w=sym.sigma_w,
                      ↪  sigma_lambda_w=sym.sigma_lambda_w):
19      return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((w_1 - w_bar) ** 2 + sigma_w ** 2)) +
20              ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * ((w_2 - w_bar) ** 2 + sigma_w ** 2)) +
21              (delta * sigma_lambda_w ** 2))
22
23
24  def w_prime_3_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta, alpha=sp.abc.alpha, w_1=sym.w_1, w_2=sym.w_2,
25                    w_bar=sym.w_bar, sigma_w=sym.sigma_w):
26      return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((w_1 - w_bar) ** 3 +
27                                      3 * sigma_w ** 2 * (w_1 - w_bar))) +
28              ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * ((w_2 - w_bar) ** 3 +
29                                            3 * sigma_w ** 2 * (w_2 - w_bar))))
30
31
32  def w_prime_4_bar(w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
33                    w_prime_3_bar=sym.w_prime_3_bar,
34                    delta=sp.abc.delta,
35                    sigma_tilde_w=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
36                    sigma_lambda_w=sym.sigma_lambda_w):
37      return (w_prime_2_bar ** 2 *
38              ((1 - delta * (sigma_lambda_w ** 2 / w_prime_2_bar)) ** 2 / (1 - delta)) *
39              (3 * sigma_tilde_w ** 4 +
40               6 * (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2) *
41               sigma_tilde_w ** 2 +
42               (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2) ** 2) +
43              ((1 / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2)) *
44               (1 / (1 - delta * (sigma_lambda_w ** 2 / w_prime_2_bar))) *
45               (w_prime_3_bar ** 2 / w_prime_2_bar)) +
46              (delta * 3 * sigma_lambda_w ** 4))
47
48
49  # -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
50
51  # theta_l equations
52  # -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
53
54  def theta_l_bar(alpha=sp.abc.alpha, delta=sp.abc.delta,
55                  theta_l_1=sym.theta_l_1, theta_l_2=sym.theta_l_2):
56      return ((1 - delta) * alpha * theta_l_1
57              + (1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * theta_l_2
58              + delta * (alpha * theta_l_1 + (1 - alpha) * theta_l_2))
59
60
61  def theta_l_prime_2_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
62                          alpha=sp.abc.alpha,
63                          theta_l_1=sym.theta_l_1,
64                          theta_l_2=sym.theta_l_2,
65                          theta_l_bar=sym.theta_l_bar,
66                          sigma_theta_l_1=sym.sigma_theta_l_1,
67                          sigma_theta_l_2=sym.sigma_theta_l_2,
68                          sigma_lambda_theta_l=sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l):
```

```
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((theta_l_1 - theta_l_bar) ** 2 + sigma_theta_l_1 **
    ↪  2)) +
            ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) *
             ((theta_l_2 - theta_l_bar) ** 2 + sigma_theta_l_2 ** 2)) +
            (delta * sigma_lambda_theta_l ** 2))


def theta_l_prime_3_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
                        alpha=sp.abc.alpha,
                        theta_l_1=sym.theta_l_1,
                        theta_l_2=sym.theta_l_2,
                        theta_l_bar=sym.theta_l_bar,
                        sigma_theta_l_1=sym.sigma_theta_l_1,
                        sigma_theta_l_2=sym.sigma_theta_l_2):
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha *
             ((theta_l_1 - theta_l_bar) ** 3 +
              3 * sigma_theta_l_1 ** 2 * (theta_l_1 - theta_l_bar))) +
            ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) *
             ((theta_l_2 - theta_l_bar) ** 3 +
              3 * sigma_theta_l_2 ** 2 * (theta_l_2 - theta_l_bar))))


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# r_t equations
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def r_t_bar(alpha=sp.abc.alpha, delta=sp.abc.delta, r_t_1=sym.r_t_1, r_t_2=sym.r_t_2):
    return ((1 - delta) * alpha * r_t_1
            + (1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * r_t_2
            + delta * (alpha * r_t_1 + (1 - alpha) * r_t_2))


def r_t_prime_2_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
                    alpha=sp.abc.alpha,
                    r_t_1=sym.r_t_1,
                    r_t_2=sym.r_t_2,
                    r_t_bar=sym.r_t_bar,
                    sigma_r_t_1=sym.sigma_r_t_1,
                    sigma_r_t_2=sym.sigma_r_t_2,
                    sigma_lambda_r_t=sym.sigma_lambda_r_t):
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((r_t_1 - r_t_bar) ** 2 + sigma_r_t_1 ** 2)) +
            ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * ((r_t_2 - r_t_bar) ** 2 + sigma_r_t_2 ** 2)) +
            (delta * sigma_lambda_r_t ** 2))


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# Mixed equations
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
                              alpha=sp.abc.alpha,
                              w_1=sym.w_1,
```

```
                                w_2=sym.w_2,
                                w_bar=sym.w_bar,
                                theta_l_1=sym.theta_l_1,
                                theta_l_2=sym.theta_l_2,
                                theta_l_bar=sym.theta_l_bar,
                                cov_lambda_w_theta=sym.rho_w_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_w
                                ↪  *
                                                        sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l):
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((w_1 - w_bar) * (theta_l_1 - theta_l_bar))) +
            ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * ((w_2 - w_bar) * (theta_l_2 - theta_l_bar)))
            + delta * cov_lambda_w_theta)


def w_prime_r_t_prime_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
                          alpha=sp.abc.alpha,
                          w_1=sym.w_1,
                          w_2=sym.w_2,
                          w_bar=sym.w_bar,
                          r_t_1=sym.r_t_1,
                          r_t_2=sym.r_t_2,
                          r_t_bar=sym.r_t_bar,
                          cov_lambda_w_r=sym.rho_w_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_w *
                                         sym.sigma_lambda_r_t):
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha * ((w_1 - w_bar) * (r_t_1 - r_t_bar))) +
            ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * ((w_2 - w_bar) * (r_t_2 - r_t_bar)))
            + delta * cov_lambda_w_r)


def w_prime_2_theta_l_prime_bar(sigma_tilde_w=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
                                delta=sp.abc.delta,
                                lambda_w_theta=sym.lambda_w_theta,
                                lambda_w=sym.lambda_w,
                                w_prime_3_bar=sym.w_prime_3_bar,
                                w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
                                w_prime_theta_l_prime=sym.w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar):
    return ((1 / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2)) *
            ((1 - delta * lambda_w_theta) / (1 - delta * lambda_w)) *
            (w_prime_3_bar / w_prime_2_bar) *
            w_prime_theta_l_prime)


def w_prime_theta_l_prime_2_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
                                lambda_w_theta=sym.lambda_w_theta,
                                lambda_w=sym.lambda_w,
                                sigma_tilde_w=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
                                w_prime_3_bar=sym.w_prime_3_bar,
                                w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
                                w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar,
                                theta_l_prime_3_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_3_bar):
    return (Rational(2, 3) *
            ((1 - delta * lambda_w_theta) ** 2 / (1 - delta * lambda_w) ** 2) *
            (1 / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2) ** 2) *
            (w_prime_3_bar / w_prime_2_bar ** 2) *
            w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar ** 2 +
```

```
            Rational(1, 3) *
            ((1 - delta * lambda_w) / (1 - delta * lambda_w_theta)) *
            (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2) *
            ((w_prime_2_bar * theta_l_prime_3_bar) / w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar))


def w_prime_theta_l_prime_2_bar_beta(
        sigma_tilde_w=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
        delta=sp.abc.delta,
        lambda_theta=sym.lambda_theta,
        lambda_w=sym.lambda_w,
        w_prime_3_bar=sym.w_prime_3_bar,
        w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
        beta=sp.abc.beta,
        theta_l_prime_2_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_2_bar,
        lambda_w_theta=sym.lambda_w_theta,
        w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar):
    from sympy import Rational
    return (
            (1 / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2)) *
            ((1 - delta * lambda_theta) / (1 - delta * lambda_w)) *
            (w_prime_3_bar / w_prime_2_bar) *
            (
                    Rational(1, 3) * beta * theta_l_prime_2_bar +
                    (
                            ((1 - Rational(1, 3) * beta) / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2)) *
                            ((1 - delta * lambda_w_theta) ** 2 /
                             ((1 - delta * lambda_w) * (1 - delta * lambda_theta))) *
                            (w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar ** 2 / w_prime_2_bar)
                    )
            )
    )


def w_prime_r_t_prime_theta_l_prime_bar(delta=sp.abc.delta,
                                        alpha=sp.abc.alpha,
                                        w_1=sym.w_1,
                                        w_2=sym.w_2,
                                        w_bar=sym.w_bar,
                                        r_t_1=sym.r_t_1,
                                        r_t_2=sym.r_t_2,
                                        r_t_bar=sym.r_t_bar,
                                        theta_l_1=sym.theta_l_1,
                                        theta_l_2=sym.theta_l_2,
                                        theta_l_bar=sym.theta_l_bar,
                                        r_r_t_theta_l=sym.r_r_t_theta_l,
                                        sigma_r_t_1=sym.sigma_r_t_1,
                                        sigma_r_t_2=sym.sigma_r_t_2,
                                        sigma_theta_l_1=sym.sigma_theta_l_1,
                                        sigma_theta_l_2=sym.sigma_theta_l_2):
    return (((1 - delta) * alpha * (w_1 - w_bar) *
             (
                     (r_t_1 - r_t_bar) * (theta_l_1 - theta_l_bar) +
                     r_r_t_theta_l * sigma_r_t_1 * sigma_theta_l_1
```

```
            )) +
           ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * (w_2 - w_bar) *
            (
                    (r_t_2 - r_t_bar) * (theta_l_2 - theta_l_bar) +
                    r_r_t_theta_l * sigma_r_t_2 * sigma_theta_l_2
            )))


def w_prime_r_t_prime_theta_l_prime_bar_beta(
        beta=sp.abc.beta,
        sigma_tilde_w=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
        delta=sp.abc.delta,
        lambda_theta_r=sym.lambda_theta_r,
        lambda_w=sym.lambda_w,
        theta_l_prime_r_t_prime_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_r_t_prime_bar,
        w_prime_3_bar=sym.w_prime_3_bar,
        w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
        lambda_w_r=sym.lambda_w_r,
        lambda_w_theta=sym.lambda_w_theta,
        w_prime_r_t_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_r_t_prime_bar,
        w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar):
    from sympy import Rational
    return (
            (
                    ((Rational(1, 3) * beta) / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2)) *
                    ((1 - delta * lambda_theta_r) / (1 - delta * lambda_w)) *
                    theta_l_prime_r_t_prime_bar *
                    (w_prime_3_bar / w_prime_2_bar)
            ) +
            (
                    ((1 - Rational(1, 3) * beta) / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2) ** 2) *
                    (((1 - delta * lambda_w_r) * (1 - delta * lambda_w_theta)) /
                     ((1 - delta * lambda_w) ** 2)) *
                    w_prime_r_t_prime_bar *
                    w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar *
                    (w_prime_3_bar / w_prime_2_bar ** 2)
            )
    )


def r_t_prime_theta_l_prime_bar(alpha=sp.abc.alpha, delta=sp.abc.delta,
                                r_t_1=sym.r_t_1, r_t_2=sym.r_t_2,
                                ↪  r_t_prime_bar=sym.r_t_bar,
                                theta_l_1=sym.theta_l_1, theta_l_2=sym.theta_l_2,
                                theta_l_bar=sym.theta_l_bar,
                                r_r_t_theta_l=sym.r_r_t_theta_l,
                                sigma_r_t_1=sym.sigma_r_t_1,
                                ↪  sigma_r_t_2=sym.sigma_r_t_2,
                                sigma_theta_l_1=sym.sigma_theta_l_1,
                                sigma_theta_l_2=sym.sigma_theta_l_2,
                                cov_lambda_r_theta=sym.rho_theta_l_r_t *
                                                   sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l *
                                                   sym.sigma_lambda_r_t):
    return ((1 - delta) * alpha * (
```

```
            (r_t_1 - r_t_prime_bar) * (theta_l_1 - theta_l_bar) +
            r_r_t_theta_l * sigma_r_t_1 * sigma_theta_l_1) +
            ((1 - delta) * (1 - alpha) * (
                    (r_t_2 - r_t_prime_bar) * (theta_l_2 - theta_l_bar) +
                    r_r_t_theta_l * sigma_r_t_2 * sigma_theta_l_2)) +
            delta * cov_lambda_r_theta)


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# Distributions
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

G_1_theta_l = Normal(name='G_1_theta_l', mean=sym.theta_l_1, std=sym.sigma_theta_l_1)
G_1_theta_l_density = density(G_1_theta_l)(sym.theta_l)

G_2_theta_l = Normal(name='G_2_theta_l', mean=sym.theta_l_2, std=sym.sigma_theta_l_2)
G_2_theta_l_density = density(G_2_theta_l)(sym.theta_l)

G_3_theta_l = Normal(name='G_3_theta_l', mean=sym.theta_l_bar,
↪  std=sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l)
G_3_theta_l_density = density(G_3_theta_l)(sym.theta_l)

G_theta = ((1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * G_1_theta_l_density +
           (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * G_2_theta_l_density +
           sp.abc.delta * G_3_theta_l_density)

# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

G_1_w = Normal(name='G_1_w', mean=sym.w_1, std=sym.sigma_w)
G_1_w_density = density(G_1_w)(sp.abc.w)

G_2_w = Normal(name='G_2_w', mean=sym.w_2, std=sym.sigma_w)
G_2_w_density = density(G_2_w)(sp.abc.w)

G_3_w = Normal(name='G_3_w', mean=sym.w_bar, std=sym.sigma_lambda_w)
G_3_w_density = density(G_3_w)(sp.abc.w)

G_w = ((1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * G_1_w_density +
       (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * G_2_w_density +
       sp.abc.delta * G_3_w_density)

# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

G_1_w_theta = Normal(name='G_1_w_theta', mean=sp.Matrix([sym.w_1, sym.theta_l_1]),
                     std=sp.Matrix([[sym.sigma_w ** 2, 0], [0, sym.sigma_theta_l_1 **
                     ↪  2]]))
G_1_w_theta_density = density(G_1_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta)

G_2_w_theta = Normal(name='G_2_w_theta', mean=sp.Matrix([sym.w_2, sym.theta_l_2]),
                     std=sp.Matrix([[sym.sigma_w ** 2, 0], [0, sym.sigma_theta_l_2 **
                     ↪  2]]))
G_2_w_theta_density = density(G_2_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta)

```

```
G_3_w_theta = Normal(name='G_3_w_theta', mean=sp.Matrix([sym.w_bar, sym.theta_l_bar]),
                     std=sp.Matrix([
                         [sym.sigma_lambda_w ** 2,
                          sym.rho_w_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_w *
                          ↪  sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l],
                         [sym.rho_w_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_w *
                         ↪  sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l,
                          sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l ** 2]
                     ]))
G_3_w_theta_density = sp.simplify(density(G_3_w_theta)(sp.abc.w, sp.abc.theta))

G_w_theta = ((1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * G_1_w_theta_density +
             (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * G_2_w_theta_density +
             sp.abc.delta * G_3_w_theta_density)

# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

mu_1_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([sym.theta_l_1, sym.r_t_1])
Sigma_1_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([[sym.sigma_theta_l_1 ** 2,
                                  sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_1 *
                                  ↪  sym.sigma_r_t_1],
                                 [sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_1 *
                                 ↪  sym.sigma_r_t_1,
                                  sym.sigma_r_t_1 ** 2]])

G_1_theta_l_r_t = Normal(name='G_1_theta_l_r_t',
                         mean=mu_1_theta_l_r_t,
                         std=Sigma_1_theta_l_r_t)

G_1_theta_l_r_t_density = density(G_1_theta_l_r_t)(sym.theta_l, sym.r_t)

mu_2_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([sym.theta_l_2, sym.r_t_2])
Sigma_2_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix(
    [[sym.sigma_theta_l_2 ** 2,
      sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_2 * sym.sigma_r_t_2],
     [sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_2 * sym.sigma_r_t_2,
      sym.sigma_r_t_2 ** 2]])

G_2_theta_l_r_t = Normal(name='G_2_theta_l_r_t',
                         mean=mu_2_theta_l_r_t,
                         std=Sigma_2_theta_l_r_t)

G_2_theta_l_r_t_density = density(G_2_theta_l_r_t)(sym.theta_l, sym.r_t)

mu_3_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([sym.theta_l_bar, sym.r_t_bar])
Sigma_3_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix(
    [[sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l ** 2,
      sym.rho_theta_l_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t],
     [
         sym.rho_theta_l_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t,
         sym.sigma_lambda_r_t ** 2]])

G_3_theta_l_r_t = Normal(name='G_3_theta_l_r_t',
                         mean=mu_3_theta_l_r_t,
```

```
                          std=Sigma_2_theta_l_r_t)
G_3_theta_l_r_t_density = density(G_3_theta_l_r_t)(sym.theta_l, sym.r_t)

G_theta_l_r_t = ((1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * G_1_theta_l_r_t_density +
                 (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * G_2_theta_l_r_t_density +
                 sp.abc.delta * G_3_theta_l_r_t_density)

# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

mu_1_w_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([sym.w_1, sym.theta_l_1, sym.r_t_1])
Sigma_1_w_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix(
    [[sym.sigma_w ** 2,
      0,
      0],
     [0,
      sym.sigma_theta_l_1 ** 2,
      sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_1 * sym.sigma_r_t_1],
     [0,
      sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_1 * sym.sigma_r_t_1,
      sym.sigma_r_t_1 ** 2]])

G_1_w_theta_l_r_t = Normal(name='G_1_w_theta_l_r_t',
                           mean=mu_1_w_theta_l_r_t,
                           std=Sigma_1_w_theta_l_r_t)

G_1_w_theta_l_r_t_density = density(G_1_w_theta_l_r_t)(sp.abc.w, sym.theta_l, sym.r_t)

mu_2_w_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([sym.w_2, sym.theta_l_2, sym.r_t_2])
Sigma_2_w_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([[sym.sigma_w ** 2,
                                    0,
                                    0],
                                   [0,
                                    sym.sigma_theta_l_2 ** 2,
                                    sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_2 *
                                    ↪  sym.sigma_r_t_2],
                                   [0,
                                    sym.r_r_t_theta_l * sym.sigma_theta_l_2 *
                                    ↪  sym.sigma_r_t_2,
                                    sym.sigma_r_t_2 ** 2]])

G_2_w_theta_l_r_t = Normal(name='G_2_w_theta_l_r_t',
                           mean=mu_2_w_theta_l_r_t,
                           std=Sigma_2_w_theta_l_r_t)

G_2_w_theta_l_r_t_density = density(G_2_w_theta_l_r_t)(sp.abc.w, sym.theta_l, sym.r_t)

mu_3_w_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix([sym.w_bar, sym.theta_l_bar, sym.r_t_bar])
Sigma_3_w_theta_l_r_t = sp.Matrix(
    [[sym.sigma_lambda_w ** 2,
      sym.rho_w_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_w * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l,
      sym.rho_w_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t],
     [
         sym.rho_w_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_w * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l,
         sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l ** 2,
```

```
         sym.rho_theta_l_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_w * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t],
     [sym.rho_w_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t,
      sym.rho_theta_l_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_w * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t,
      sym.sigma_lambda_r_t ** 2]])

G_3_w_theta_l_r_t = Normal(name='G_3_w_theta_l_r_t',
                           mean=mu_3_w_theta_l_r_t,
                           std=Sigma_2_w_theta_l_r_t)
G_3_w_theta_l_r_t_density = density(G_3_w_theta_l_r_t)(sp.abc.w, sym.theta_l, sym.r_t)

G_w_theta_l_r_t = ((1 - sp.abc.delta) * sp.abc.alpha * G_1_w_theta_l_r_t_density +
                   (1 - sp.abc.delta) * (1 - sp.abc.alpha) * G_2_w_theta_l_r_t_density +
                   sp.abc.delta * G_3_w_theta_l_r_t_density)


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# sigma equations
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def sigma_tilde_w(sigma_w=sym.sigma_w, w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
                  delta=sp.abc.delta, lambda_w=sym.lambda_w):
    from sympy import sqrt
    return ((sigma_w / sqrt(w_prime_2_bar)) *
            (1 / sqrt((1 - delta * lambda_w) / (1 - delta))))


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# lambda equations
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def lambda_w(sigma_lambda_w=sym.sigma_lambda_w, w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar):
    return sigma_lambda_w ** 2 / w_prime_2_bar


def lambda_theta(sigma_lambda_theta=sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l,
                 theta_l_prime_2_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_2_bar):
    return sigma_lambda_theta ** 2 / theta_l_prime_2_bar


def lambda_r(sigma_lambda_r=sym.sigma_lambda_r_t,
             r_t_prime_2_bar=sym.r_t_prime_2_bar):
    return sigma_lambda_r ** 2 / r_t_prime_2_bar


def lambda_w_theta(cov_lambda_w_theta=
                   sym.rho_w_theta_l * sym.sigma_lambda_w * sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l,
                   w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar):
    return cov_lambda_w_theta / w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar


def lambda_w_r(cov_lambda_w_r=
               sym.rho_w_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_w * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t,
```

```
                w_prime_r_t_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_r_t_prime_bar):
    return cov_lambda_w_r / w_prime_r_t_prime_bar


def lambda_r_theta(cov_lambda_r_theta=
                   sym.rho_theta_l_r_t * sym.sigma_lambda_r_t *
                   ↪  sym.sigma_lambda_theta_l,
                   r_t_prime_theta_l_prime_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_r_t_prime_bar):
    return cov_lambda_r_theta / r_t_prime_theta_l_prime_bar


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# sk
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def sk_theta_l_hat_beta(sk_hat_w=sym.sk_hat_w, c_hat_w_theta_l=sym.c_w_theta_l_hat,
                        beta=sp.abc.beta):
    return sk_hat_w * c_hat_w_theta_l * (beta + (1 - beta) * c_hat_w_theta_l ** 2)


def sk_theta_l_hat(theta_l_prime_3_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_3_bar,
                   theta_l_prime_2_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_2_bar,
                   delta=sp.abc.delta,
                   lambda_theta=sym.lambda_theta):
    from sympy import Rational
    return ((theta_l_prime_3_bar / theta_l_prime_2_bar ** Rational(3, 2)) *
            (1 / ((1 - delta * lambda_theta) / (1 - delta)) ** Rational(3, 2)) *
            (1 / (1 - delta)))


def sk_w_hat(sigma_tilde_w=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
             w_prime_3_bar=sym.w_prime_3_bar,
             w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
             delta=sp.abc.delta,
             lambda_w=sym.lambda_w):
    from sympy import Rational
    return ((1 / (1 - sigma_tilde_w ** 2) ** Rational(3, 2)) *
            (w_prime_3_bar / (w_prime_2_bar ** Rational(3, 2))) *
            (1 / ((1 - delta * lambda_w) / (1 - delta)) ** Rational(3, 2)) *
            (1 / (1 - delta)))


def c_w_theta_l_hat(sigma_w_tilde=sym.sigma_tilde_w,
                    w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar=sym.w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar,
                    w_prime_2_bar=sym.w_prime_2_bar,
                    theta_l_prime_2_bar=sym.theta_l_prime_2_bar,
                    delta=sp.abc.delta,
                    lambda_w=sym.lambda_w,
                    lambda_theta=sym.lambda_theta,
                    lambda_w_theta=sym.lambda_w_theta):
    from sympy import sqrt
    return ((1 / sqrt(1 - sigma_w_tilde ** 2)) *
```

```
            (w_prime_theta_l_prime_bar / ((sqrt(w_prime_2_bar)) *
            ↪  sqrt(theta_l_prime_2_bar))) *
            (1 / sqrt((1 - delta * lambda_w) / (1 - delta))) *
            (1 / sqrt((1 - delta * lambda_theta) / (1 - delta))) *
            ((1 - delta * lambda_w_theta) / (1 - delta)))


# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

# sk
# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

def beta(c_w_theta_l_hat=sym.c_w_theta_l_hat,
         sk_w_hat=sym.sk_hat_w,
         sk_theta_l_hat=sym.sk_theta_l_hat):
    return (((c_w_theta_l_hat ** 3 * sk_w_hat) - sk_theta_l_hat) /
            (c_w_theta_l_hat * sk_w_hat * (c_w_theta_l_hat ** 2 - 1)))

# -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
```

Listing A.2: checked_functions.py

A.4 w_prime_4_bar.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding: utf-8

# In[2]:


import sympy as sp
from IPython.display import display
from sympy import oo

import checked_functions as c_f
import symbols as sym

# # This document aims to analytically check £\overline{w'^4}£

# ## Define the marginal distributions with those parameters.

# In[2]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.G_1_w, c_f.G_1_theta_l_density))

# In[3]:


```

```
display(sp.Eq(sym.G_2_w, c_f.G_2_theta_l_density))

# In[4]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.G_3_w, c_f.G_3_theta_l_density))

# In[5]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.G_w, c_f.G_w))

# Calculate the moment analytically:

# In[6]:


w_prime_4_bar_int = sp.Integral((sp.abc.w - sym.w_bar) ** 4 * c_f.G_w, [sp.abc.w, -oo,
↪  oo])
display(sp.Eq(sym.w_prime_4_bar, w_prime_4_bar_int))

# In[7]:


w_prime_4_bar_int_val = w_prime_4_bar_int.doit(conds='none').simplify()
display(sp.Eq(sym.w_prime_4_bar, w_prime_4_bar_int_val))

# The equation in the document is:

# In[8]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.w_prime_4_bar, c_f.w_prime_4_bar()))

# where

# In[9]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.sigma_tilde_w, c_f.sigma_tilde_w()))

# and

# In[10]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.w_prime_2_bar, c_f.w_prime_2_bar()))

# and

# In[11]:


display(sp.Eq(sym.w_prime_3_bar, c_f.w_prime_2_bar()))
```

```

# So,

# In[12]:


lambda_w_val = c_f.lambda_w().subs({
    sym.w_prime_2_bar: c_f.w_prime_2_bar()
})
display(sp.Eq(sym.lambda_w, lambda_w_val))

# In[13]:


w_prime_4_bar_check_val = c_f.w_prime_4_bar().subs({
    sym.w_prime_2_bar: c_f.w_prime_2_bar(),
    sym.w_prime_3_bar: c_f.w_prime_3_bar(),
    sym.sigma_tilde_w: c_f.sigma_tilde_w().subs({
        sym.w_prime_2_bar: c_f.w_prime_2_bar(),
        sym.lambda_w: c_f.lambda_w()
    })
})

display(sp.Eq(sym.w_prime_4_bar, w_prime_4_bar_check_val))

# In[14]:


display(sp.Eq(w_prime_4_bar_int_val, w_prime_4_bar_check_val, evaluate=True)
        .subs({sym.w_bar: c_f.w_bar()}).simplify())
```

Listing A.3: w_prime_4_bar.py