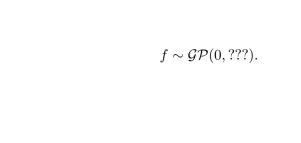
Gaussian Process Convolution Model

Wessel Bruinsma

University of Cambridge, CBL

9 June 2019

$$f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k).$$



$f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0,???).$

 AA^{T} is P.S.D.

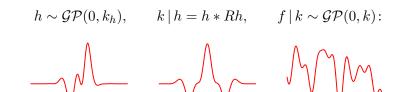
 $f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0,???)$.

$$AA^{\mathsf{T}}$$
 is P.S.D. " $hh^{\mathsf{T}} = h * Rh$ is P.S.D. $(Rh)(t) = h(-t)$

$$f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0,???)$$
.

$$AA^{\mathsf{T}}$$
 is P.S.D. " hh^{T} " = $h*Rh$ is P.S.D. $(Rh)(t) = h(-t)$

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h), \qquad f \mid h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh).$$



$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h),$$

$$f \mid h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh).$$

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h),$$
 $f \mid h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh).$

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I) \implies Ax \sim \mathcal{N}(0, AA^{\mathsf{T}})$$

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h),$$
 $f \mid h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh).$

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I) \implies Ax \sim \mathcal{N}(0, AA^{\mathsf{T}})$$

 $x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta) \implies \text{"}hx\text{"} \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \text{"}hh^{\mathsf{T"}})$

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h),$$
 $f \mid h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh).$

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I) \implies Ax \sim \mathcal{N}(0, AA^{\mathsf{T}})$$

 $x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta) \implies h * x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh)$

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h),$$
 $f \mid h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh).$

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I) \implies Ax \sim \mathcal{N}(0, AA^{\mathsf{T}})$$

 $x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta) \implies h * x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h * Rh)$

Model (GPCM (Tobar et al., 2015), Equivalent Formulation)

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h), \qquad x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta), \qquad f \mid h, x = h * x.$$

Inference 5/12

Model (GPCM (Tobar et al., 2015), Equivalent Formulation)

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h), \qquad x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta), \qquad f \mid h, x = h * x.$$

Inference 5/12

Model (GPCM (Tobar et al., 2015), Equivalent Formulation)

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h), \qquad x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta), \qquad f \mid h, x = h * x.$$

Joint distribution:

$$p(f,h,\underset{\uparrow}{u},x,\underset{\uparrow}{z})=p(f\mid h,x)p(h\mid \underline{u})p(\underline{u})p(x\mid z)p(z).$$
 inducing points for h and x resp.

Inference 5/12

Model (GPCM (Tobar et al., 2015), Equivalent Formulation)

$$h \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h), \qquad x \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, \delta), \qquad f \mid h, x = h * x.$$

Joint distribution:

$$p(f,h,\underset{\uparrow}{u},x,\underset{\uparrow}{z})=p(f\mid h,x)p(h\mid \underline{u})p(\underline{u})p(x\mid z)p(z).$$
 inducing points for h and x resp.

Approximate posterior:

$$q(f, h, \mathbf{u}, x, \mathbf{z}) = p(f \mid h, x)p(h \mid \mathbf{u})q(\mathbf{u})p(x \mid \mathbf{z})q(\mathbf{z}).$$

• Mean-field approximate posterior:

$$q(f,h, \textcolor{red}{u}, x, \textcolor{red}{z}) = p(f \mid h, x) p(h \mid \textcolor{red}{u}) q(\textcolor{red}{u}) p(x \mid \textcolor{red}{z}) q(\textcolor{red}{z}).$$

• Mean-field approximate posterior:

$$q(f, h, \mathbf{u}, x, \mathbf{z}) = p(f \mid h, x)p(h \mid \mathbf{u})q(\mathbf{u})p(x \mid \mathbf{z})q(\mathbf{z}).$$

• Structured mean-field approximate posterior:

$$q(f, h, \underline{u}, x, \underline{z}) = p(f \mid h, x)p(h \mid \underline{u})p(x \mid \underline{z})q(\underline{u}, \underline{z}).$$

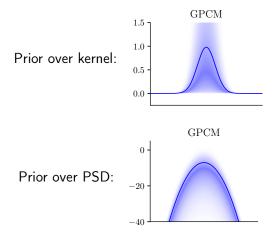
Mean-field approximate posterior:

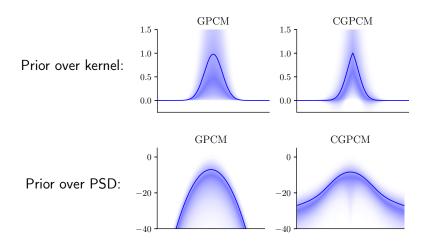
$$q(f, h, \mathbf{u}, x, \mathbf{z}) = p(f \mid h, x)p(h \mid \mathbf{u})q(\mathbf{u})p(x \mid \mathbf{z})q(\mathbf{z}).$$

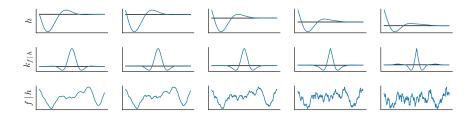
Structured mean-field approximate posterior:

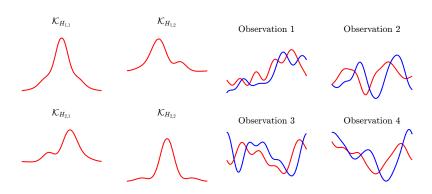
$$q(f, h, \mathbf{u}, x, \mathbf{z}) = p(f \mid h, x)p(h \mid \mathbf{u})p(x \mid \mathbf{z})q(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{z}).$$

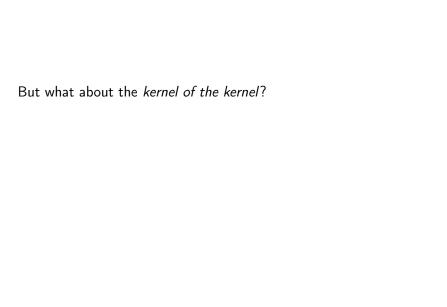
• MCMC to sample from q^* .











But what about the <i>kernel of the kernel</i> ?
And the kernel of the kernel of the kernel?

But what about the kernel of the kernel?

And the kernel of the kernel of the kernel?

And the kernel of the kernel of the kernel?

And the kernel of the kernel of the kernel of the kernel?

.

And the kernel of the kernel?

Model (N-Deep Kernel Model)

$$h_0 \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_h),$$

 $h_1 \mid h_0 \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h_0 * Rh_0),$
 \vdots
 $h_N \mid h_{N-1} \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, h_{N-1} * Rh_{N-1}),$
 $f \mid h_N = h_N.$

