

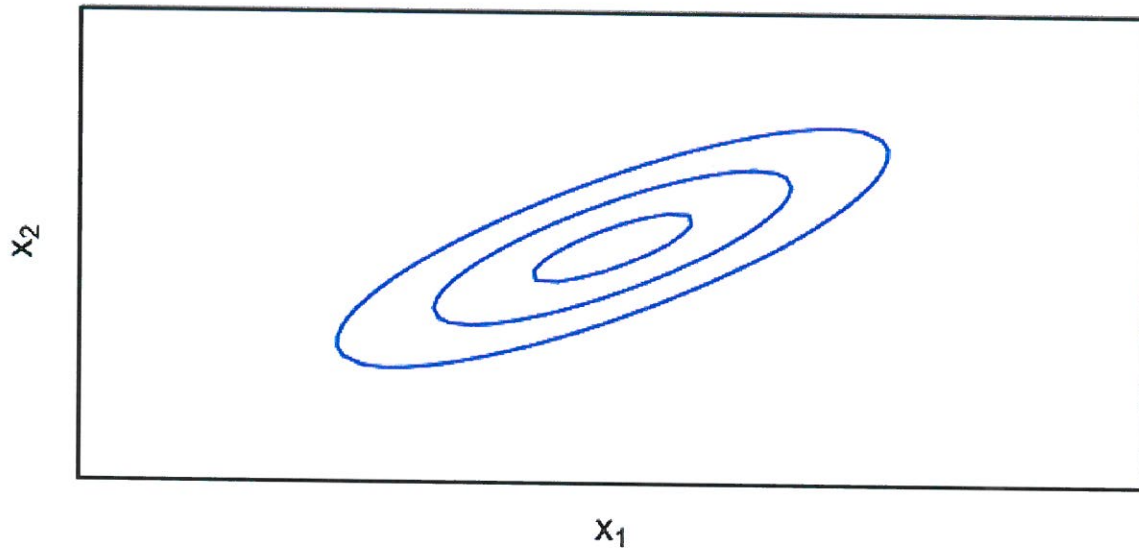
Multi-Fidelity Regression

with Gaussian Processes

Gaussian Distribution

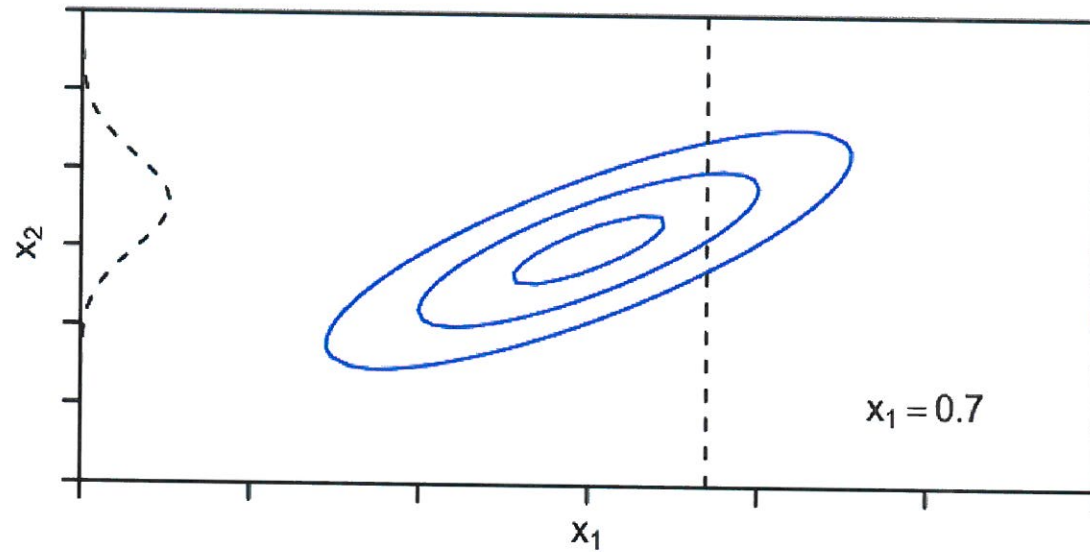
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi|\Gamma|}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mathbb{E}x)^T \Gamma^{-1} (x-\mathbb{E}x)}$$

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & .8 \\ .8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

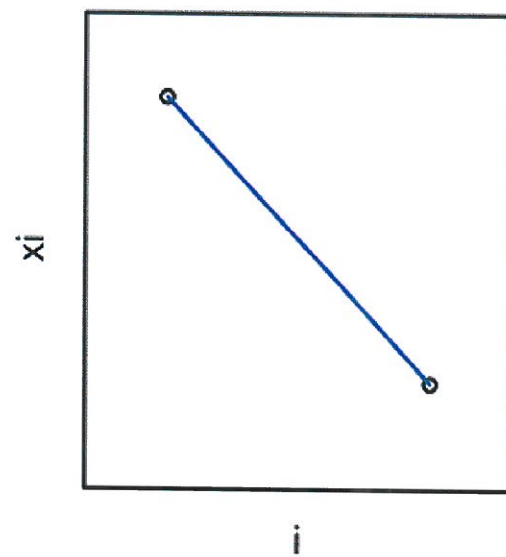
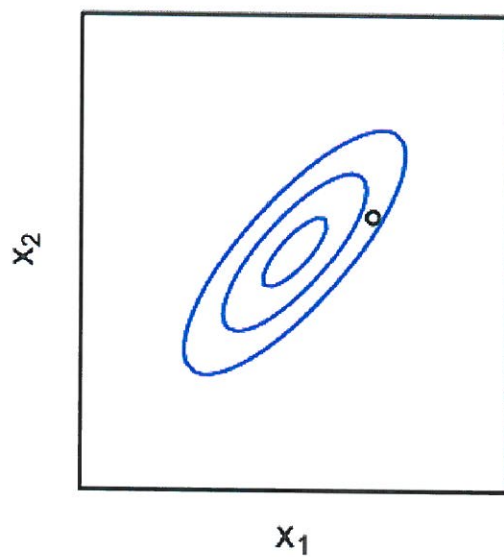


$$X_2 | X_1 = 0.7 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{X_2|X_1}, \Gamma_{X_2|X_1})$$

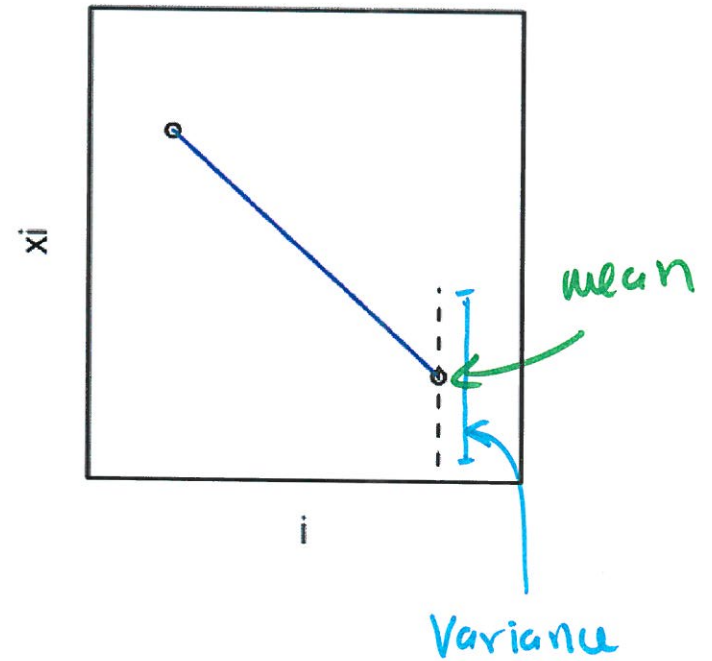
$$\bullet \mu_{X_2|X_1} = \mathbb{E}X_2 + \Gamma(X_2, X_1) \left(\Gamma(X_2, X_2) \right)^{-1} 0.7 \quad \bullet \Gamma_{X_2|X_1} = \Gamma(X_2, X_2) + \Gamma(X_2, X_1) \left(\Gamma(X_2, X_2) \right)^{-1} \Gamma(X_1, X_2)$$



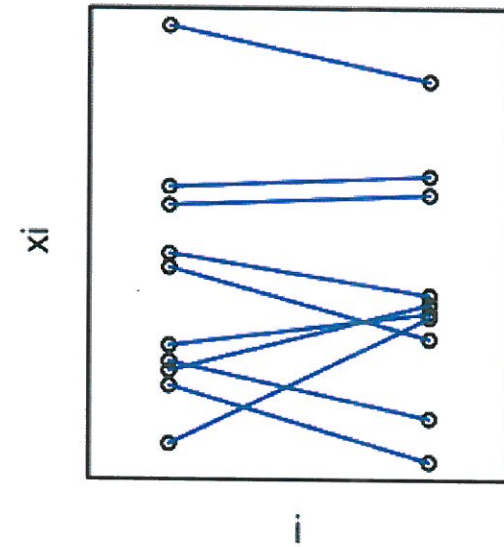
A convenient representation:



Same idea but for the conditional distribution.



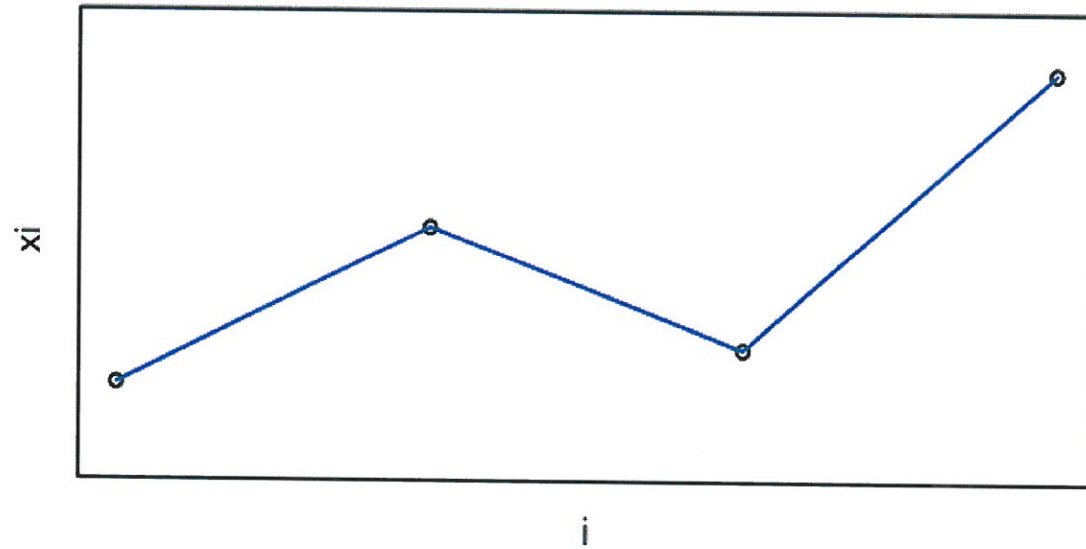
Many points look like:



Why? You can go to higher dimensions

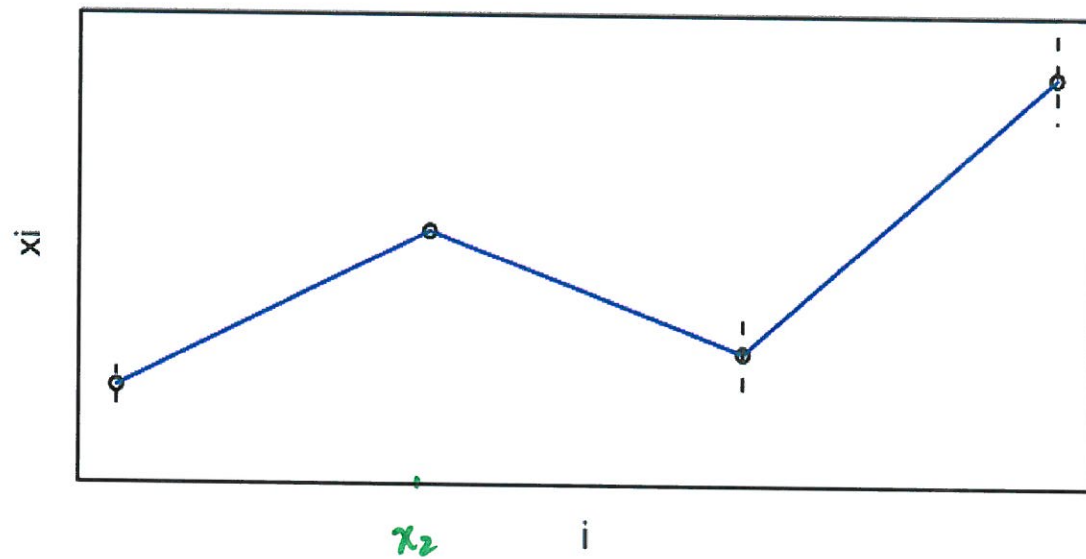
4 Dimensional Gaussian Vector (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & .8 & .6 & .1 \\ .8 & 1 & .8 & .6 \\ .6 & .8 & 1 & .8 \\ .1 & .6 & .8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

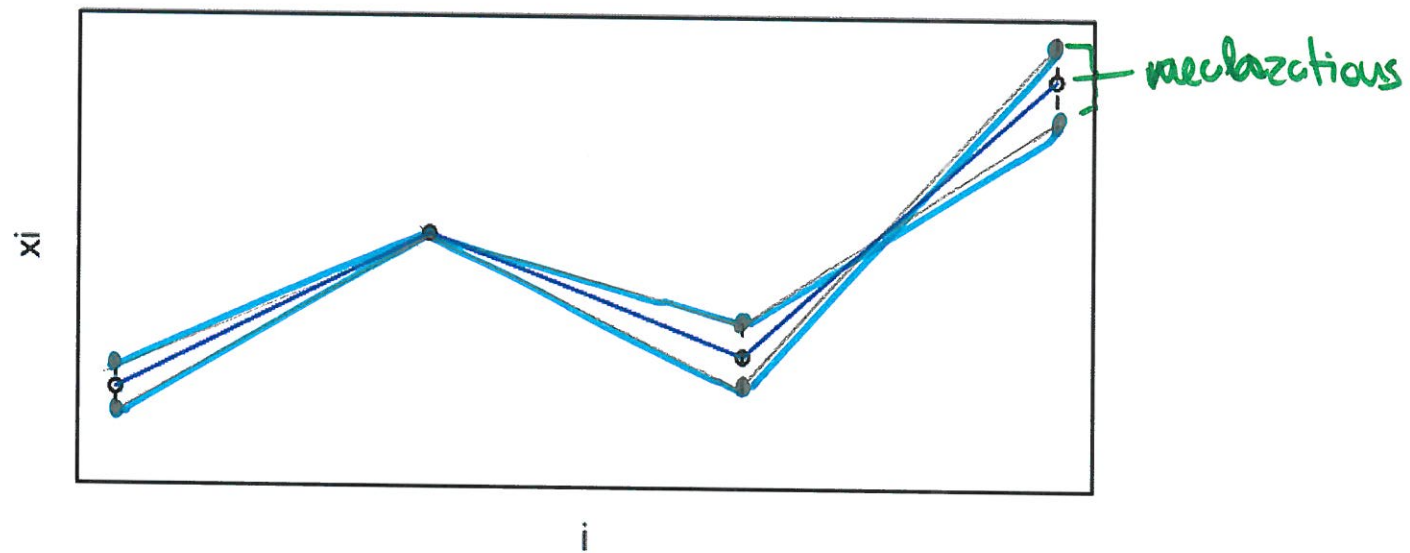


Conditional distribution.

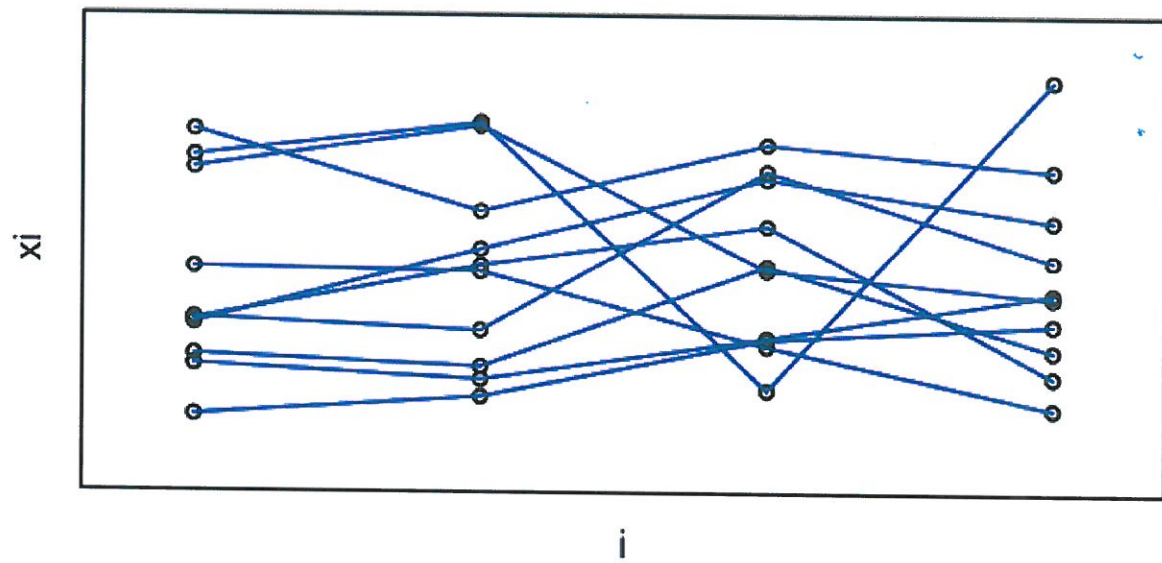
$$X_1, X_3, X_4 \mid X_2 = x_2$$



Sample from this conditional distribution.



Or from the whole space -



Gaussian process

mean function

$$m(x_t) = \mu t$$

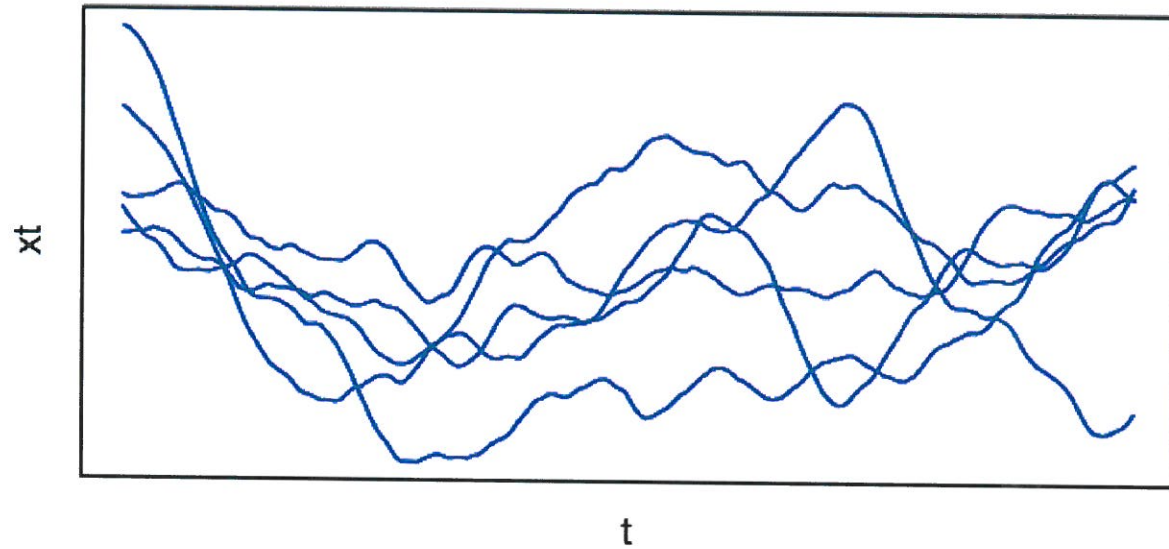
Covariance function

$$\Gamma(x_t, x_s) = \sigma^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\ell^2}(t-s)^2\right)$$

depends on

- ℓ^2

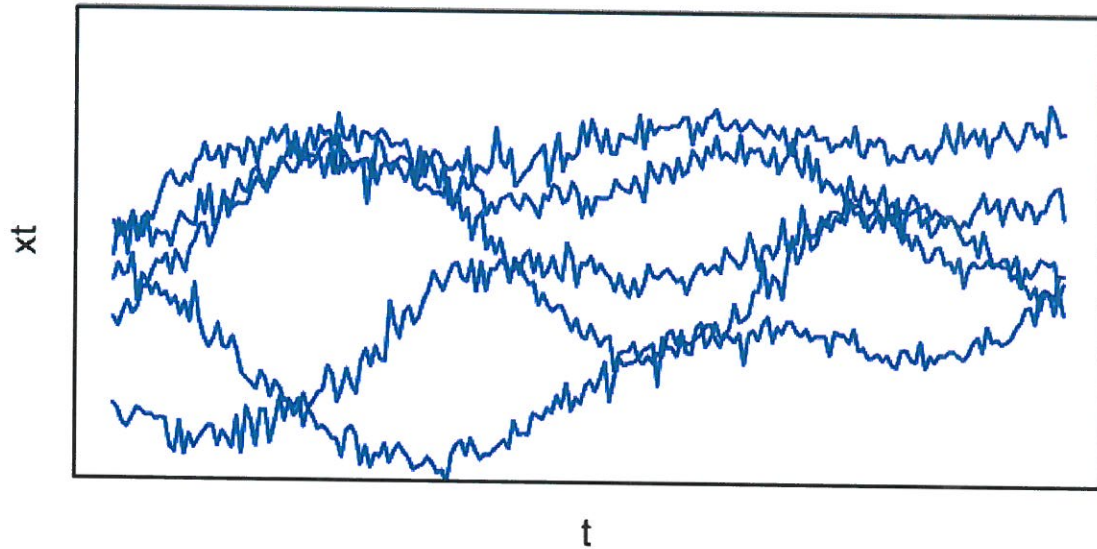
- σ^2



$$\Gamma(x_t, x_s) = \sigma^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\rho^2} |t-s|\right)$$

◦ Encode many properties through the cov. function.

- Symmetries;
- "Regularity";
- Additivity.



Notation

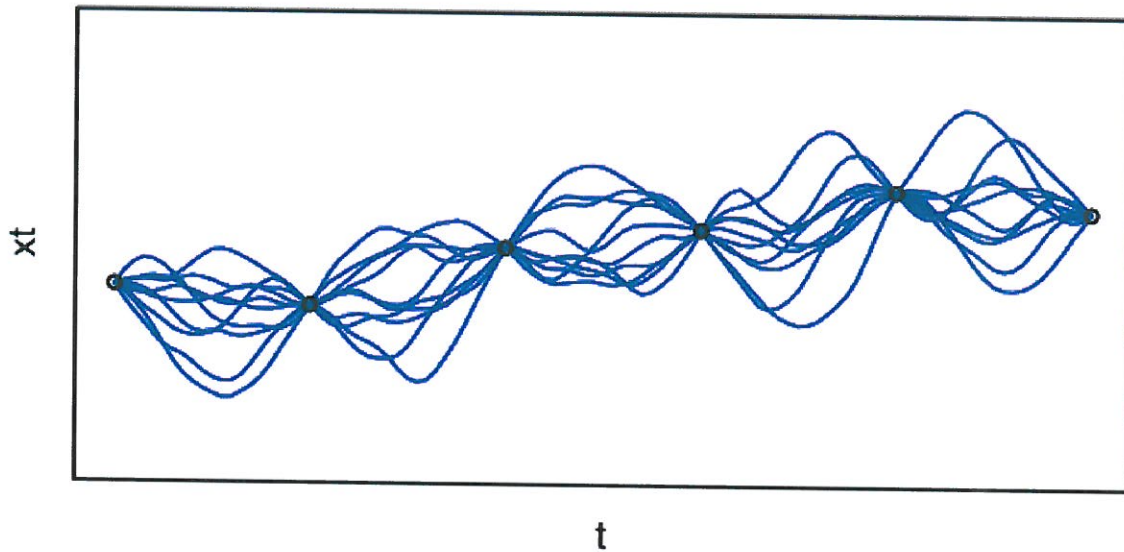
$$x_t \sim \mathcal{GP}(m(x_t), \Gamma(x_t, x_s))$$

Conditional simulations.

Given the 0's.

You can infer the parameters that define the covariance structure: ρ^2 and σ^2 .

How? Likelihood (0's).

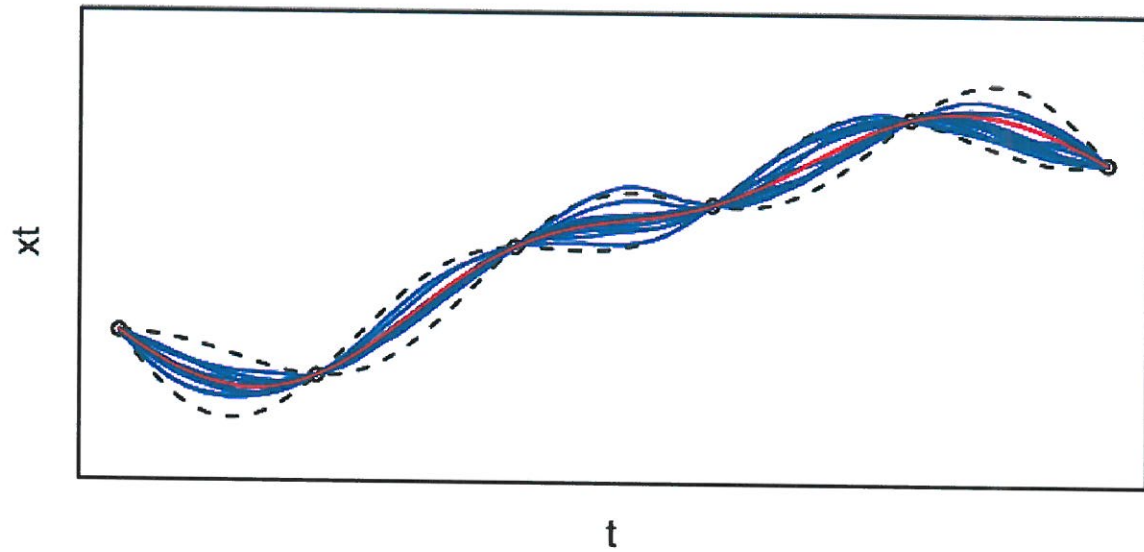


Use GP's to make predictions:

- Observe an unknown function: $h(t)$ at o .

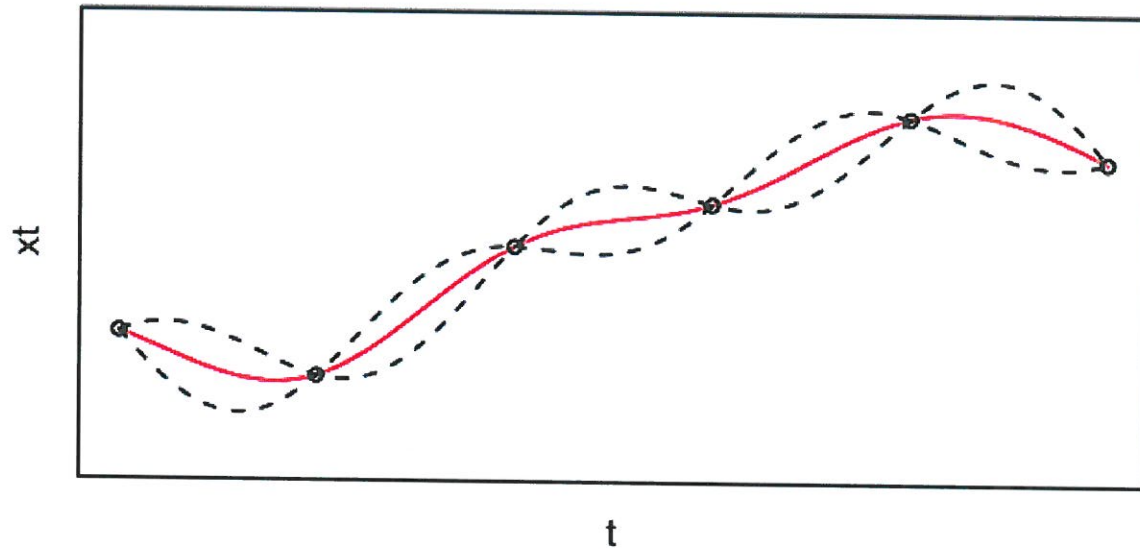
① Use the obs to infer the parameters ℓ and σ^2 .

② Compute the conditional distribution.



Same representation as before

- The prediction at x_t is $\mathbb{E}[x_t \mid \text{Observed values}] =: \hat{x}_t$
- The prediction error is $\mathbb{E}[(x_t - \hat{x}_t)^2 \mid \text{Observed values}]$.



Multi-fidelity

- $X_{s,t} \sim \text{GP}(m_s(x_t), \Pi_s(x_t, x_s))$
- $X_{d,t} \sim \text{GP}(m_d(x_t), \Pi_d(x_t, x_s))$

$X_{s,t} \perp X_{d,s}$ for all s and t .

$$X_{z,t} = g(t) X_{s,t} + X_{d,t}$$

or more generally

$$X_{z,t} = \psi(X_{s,t}) + X_{d,t}$$

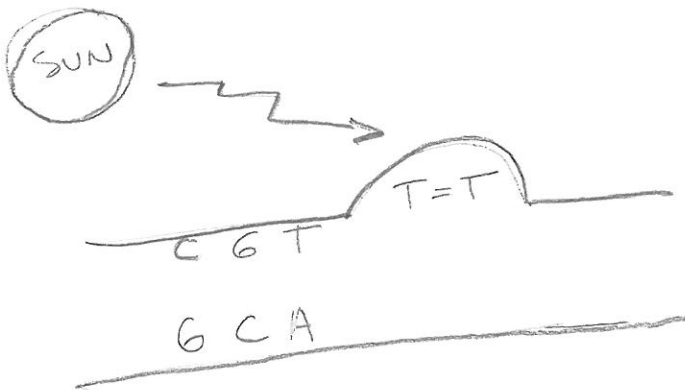
- Solving a PDE that depends on uncertain parameters

$X_{2,t} \approx$ solution with a fine grid

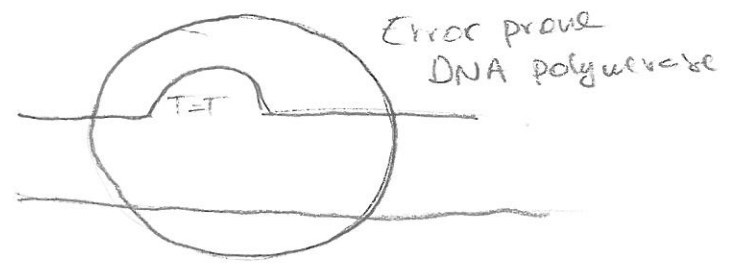
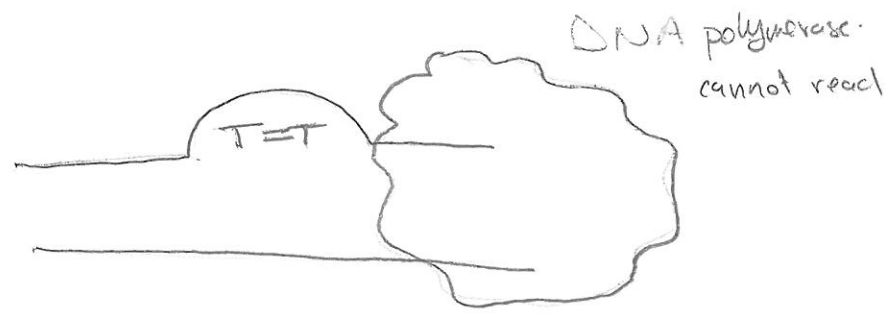
$X_{1,t} \approx$ solution with a coarser grid.

- we can compute $X_{1,t}$ for a large number of parameter combinations.
- To complement the few solutions of $X_{2,t}$.

Bacteria (are multi-fidelity?)



① UV mutation
[Rosemary Redfield UBC]



② [Rosemberg] E. Coli mutation manipulation

Damaged DNA gets repaired by $\begin{cases} \text{Hi-fi} \\ \text{Lo-fi} \end{cases}$ polymerases.

Lo-fi \rightarrow errors in correction \rightarrow mutations \rightarrow survival.

Cipro: Damages DNA

