



Gaussian Processes: from knowledge-informed Machine Learning to optimization

Didier Rulli re, Rodolphe Le Riche, Xavier Bay, Soumyodeep Mukhopadhyay, Victor Trappler, Hassan Maatouk, Tanguy Appriou, Laurent Genest, David Gaudrie, Marc Grossouvre, et al.

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Why learning with Gaussian Processes ?

Many situations lead to sparse data or uncertain data. Gaussian processes (GPs) offer a mathematically funded framework for learning, optimizing, and other decision-making activities.

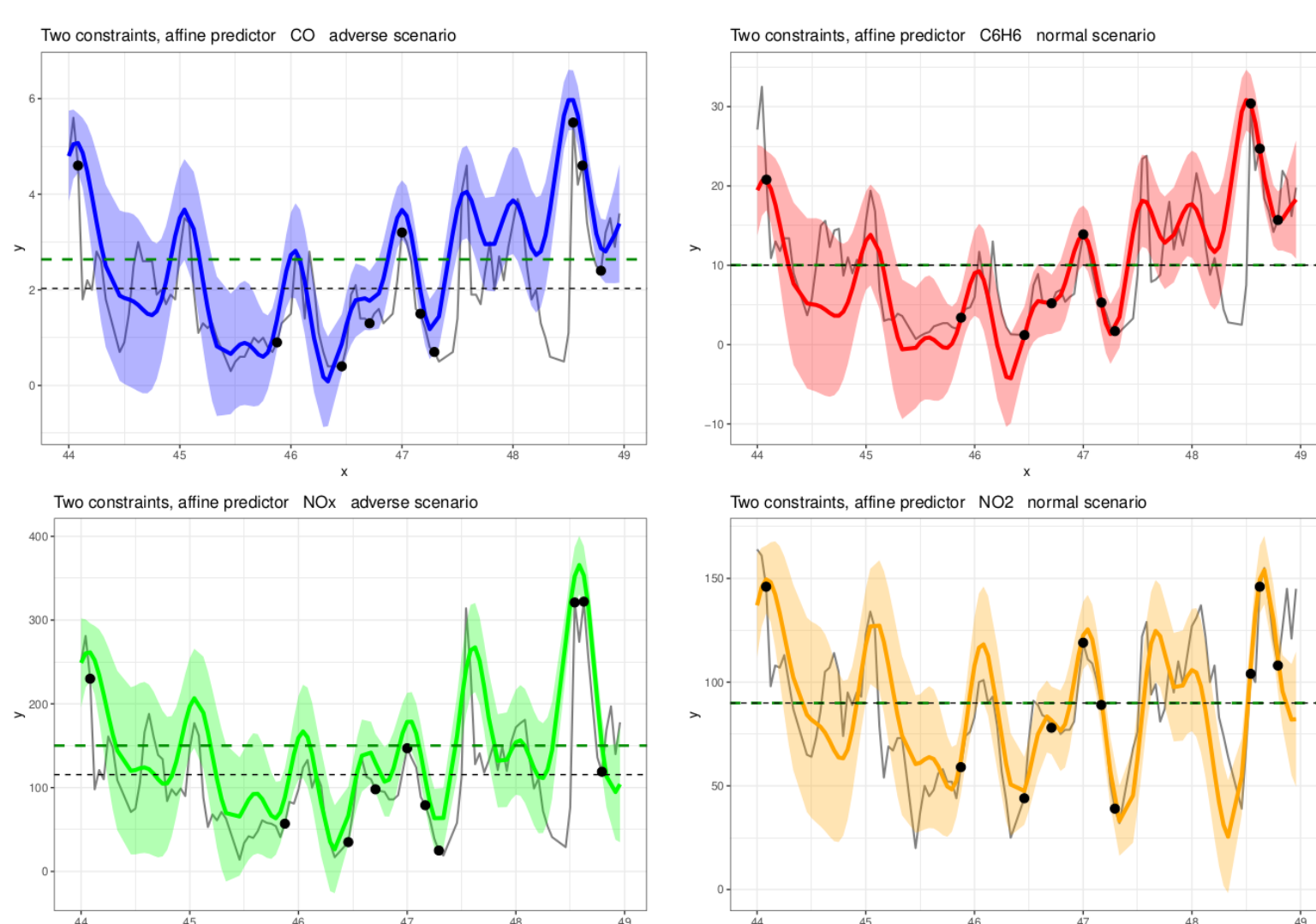
Gaussian process regression framework

- **Problem:** Predict a phenomenon based on few observations
- Express the GP as a best linear unbiased predictor

$$\hat{Y}(x) := \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(x) Y(x_i)$$

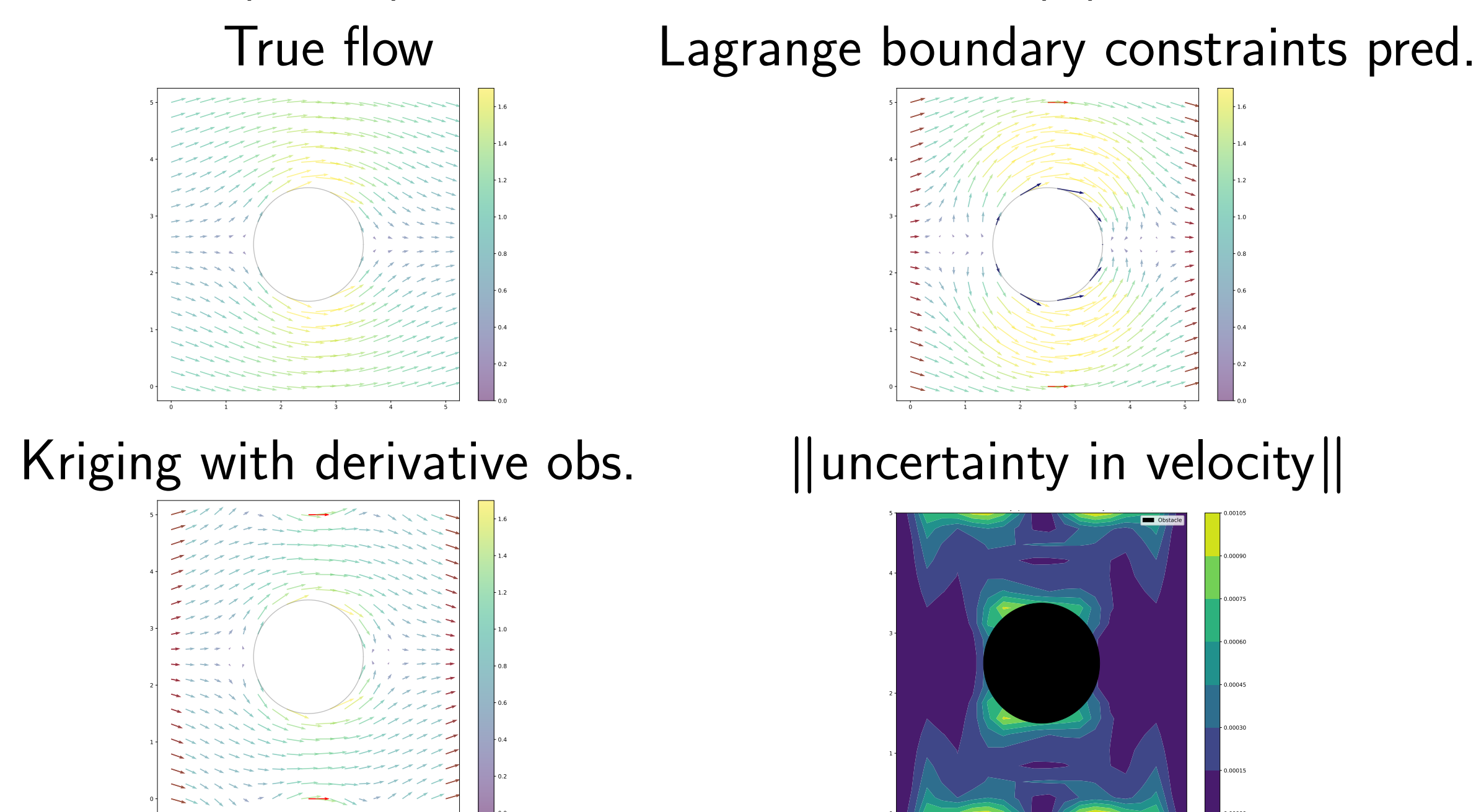
$$\text{with } (\alpha_1(x), \dots, \alpha_n(x)) = \arg \min_{\alpha} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\hat{Y}(x) - Y(x) \right)^2 \right]$$

- **Contribution [1]:** Application to multi-output, classification.
- Add unbiased constraints, linear constraints (e.g. adverse scenarios)
- Extend to vector interpolation, to classification



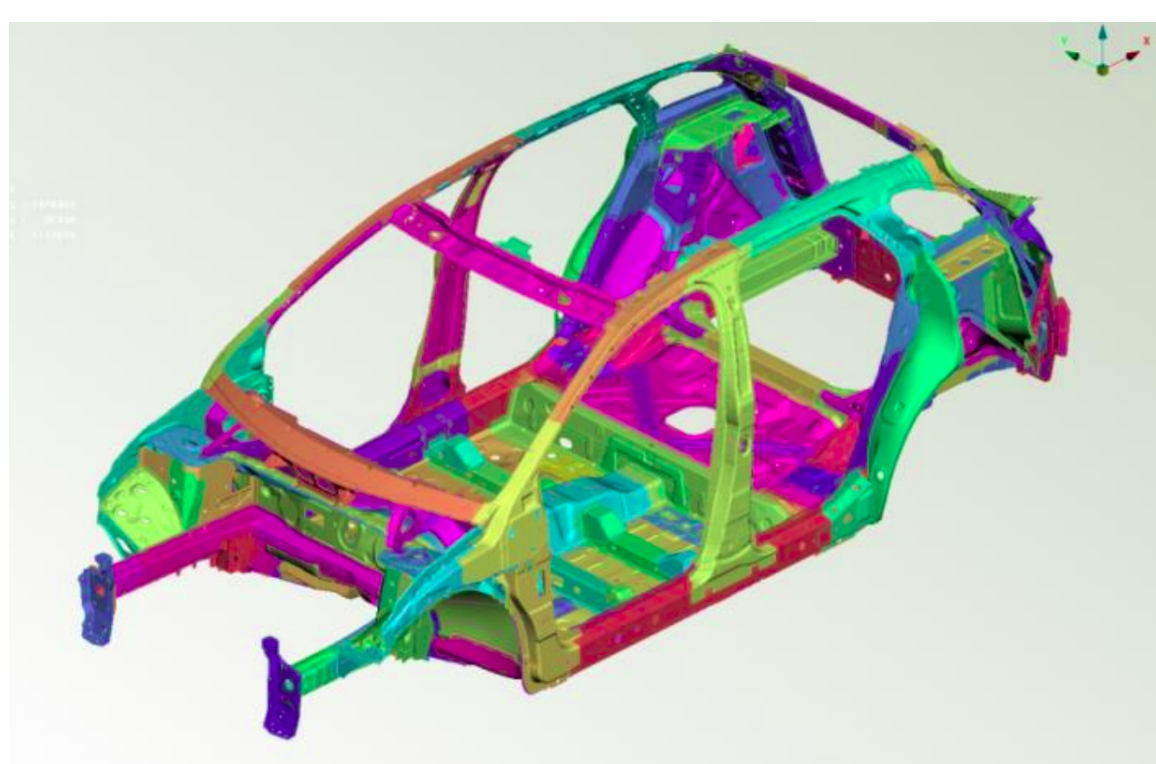
GPs and physics-informed predictions

- **Problem:** Incorporate physical information.
- **Contribution [2]:** Impose linear partial differential equations in a kriging model either as observations or as constraints in the model loss minimization (BLUE). For a potential flow, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}(x) = 0$.



GPs for optimization in high dimension

- **Problem:** Optimize in high dimension.
- GP are a key asset in the optimization of expensive functions: they can partially replace the true function. But GPs tend to fail in high-dimension, even more so in the context of optimization.



- **Contribution [3]:** Build a GP as a linear combination of GPs with fixed length-scales: more robust, avoid repeated minimizations of the loss. Analytical model. E.g. Optimization of a vehicle structure, 130 variables.
- **Contribution [4]:** Optimize with a GP within an adapted Trust Region. TREGO (Trust Region Efficient Global Optimization)

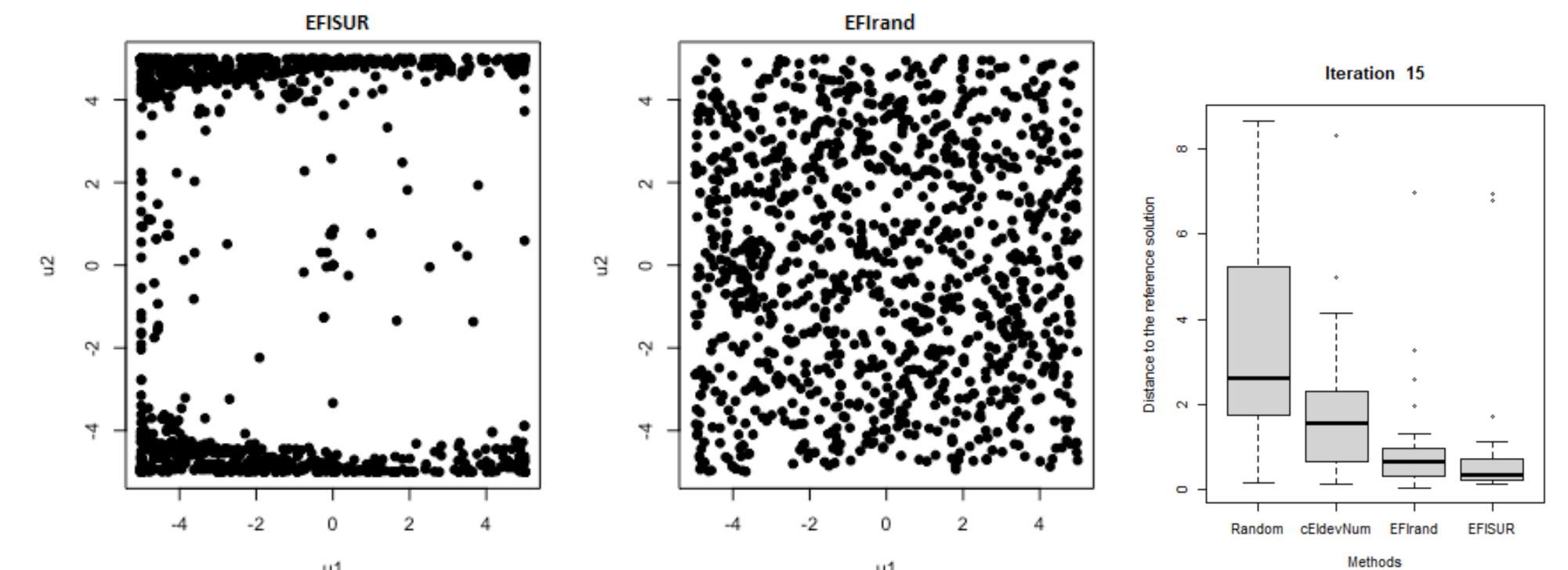
GPs for optimization with uncertainties

- **Problem:** Optimize with uncertain parameters
- $$\mathbf{x}^* = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{S}_x} \mathbb{E}[f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{U})] \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{P}(g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{U}) \leq 0) \geq 1 - \alpha,$$
- where $\mathbf{U}$ has a known probability density.

- **Contribution [5]:** EFISUR (Efficient Feasible Improvement with Stepwise Uncertainty Reduction) method alternates between

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}^{\text{next}} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{S}_x} \text{ExpectedFeasibleImprovement}(\mathbf{x}) \\ \mathbf{u}^{\text{next}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{S}_u} \text{VarianceNextStep}(\mathbf{x}^{\text{next}}, \mathbf{u}) \end{cases}$$

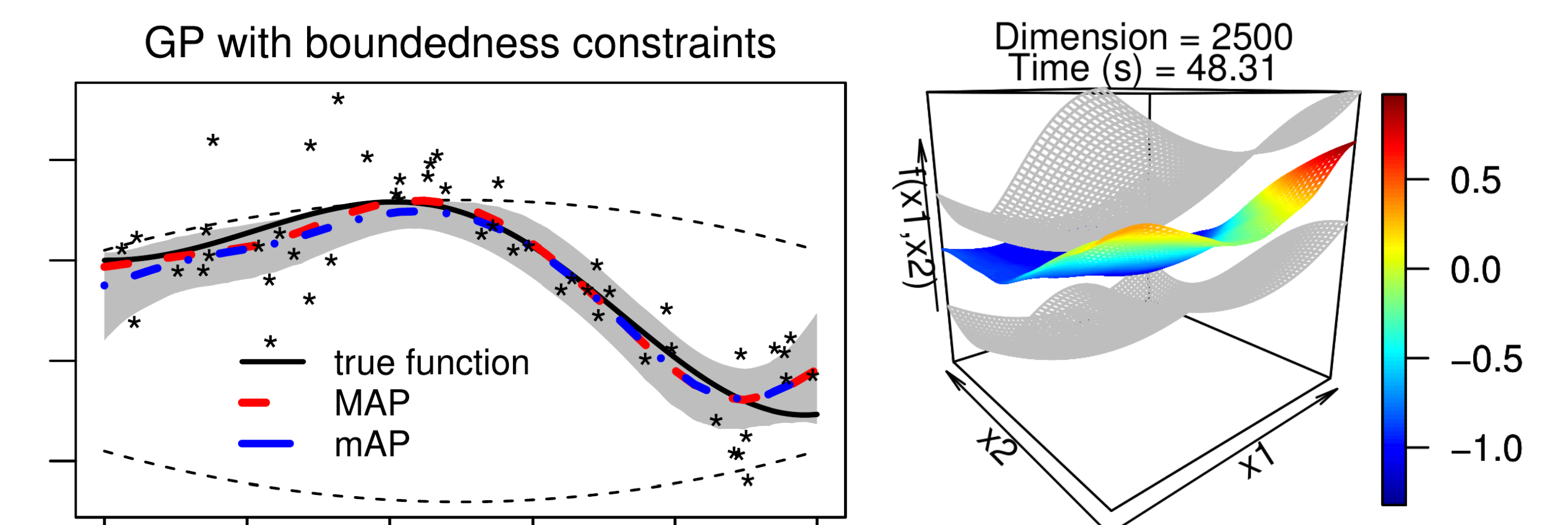
e.g. distribution of uncertain parameters by EFISUR (left) and at random (middle). Effect on the convergence accuracy (right):



- **Contributions [6, 7]:** More information, continuations.

GPs under shape constraints

- **Problem:** Incorporate constraints: monotonicity, shape constraints.
- **Contributions [8, 9]:**
- Approximate GP by finite dimensional combination of Gaussian random variables (Karhunen–Lo  ve, hat functions...)
- Transfer constraints on these Gaussian random variables
- Sample constrained Gaussian random vectors (MCMC, ESS...)



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