

Sparse Cholesky Factorization by Greedy Conditional Selection

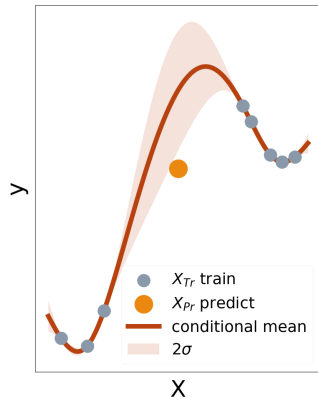
Stephen Huan Florian Schäfer

Georgia Institute of Technology

February 19, 2022

The Problem: Gaussian Process Regression

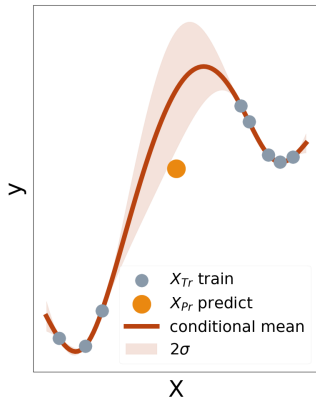
Measurements \mathbf{y}_{Tr} at N points X_{Tr}



The Problem: Gaussian Process Regression

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Estimate unseen data \mathbf{y}_{Pr} at X_{Pr}

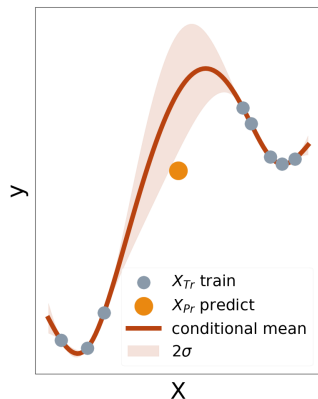


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Model as Gaussian process
→ condition on \mathbf{y}_{Tr}



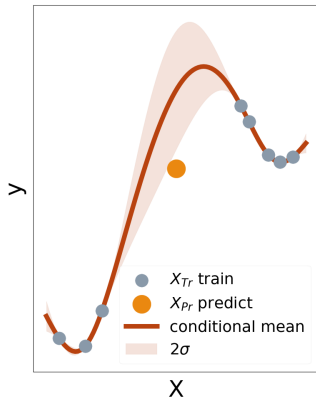
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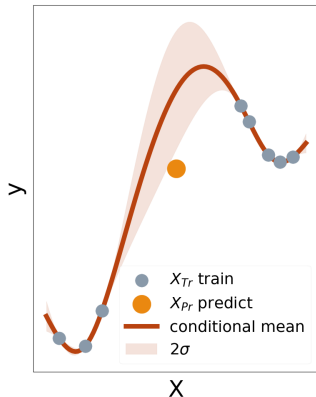
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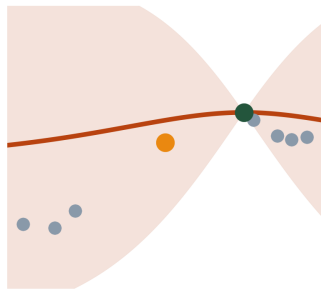
Computational cost scales as N^3

Choose k most informative points!



Conditional k -th Nearest Neighbors

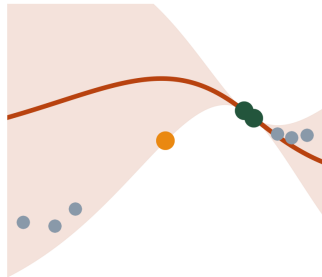
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Conditional k -th Nearest Neighbors

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Chooses redundant information

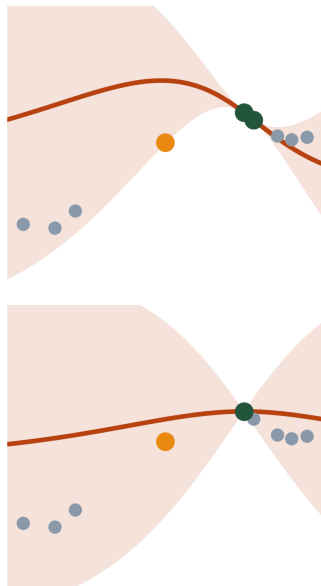


Conditional k -th Nearest Neighbors

Naive: select k closest points

Chooses redundant information

Maximize *mutual information*!

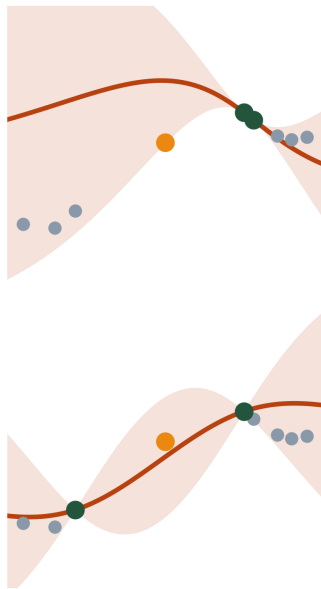


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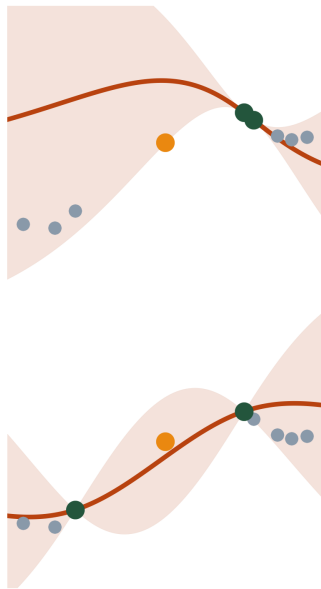
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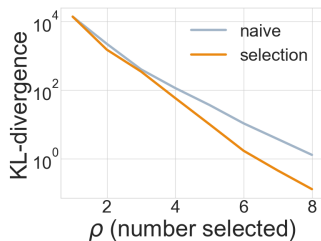
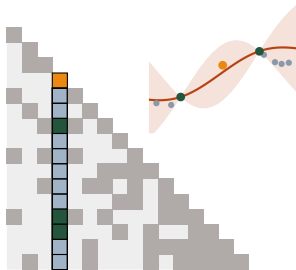
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Store Cholesky factor $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Nk^2)$!



Cholesky Factorization by Selection

Apply column-wise
→ sparse approx. of GP



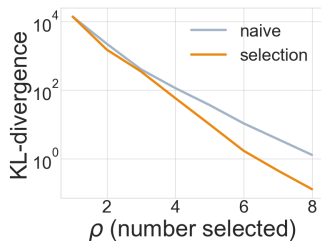
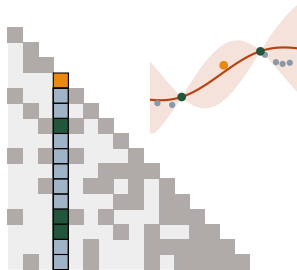
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Maximum mutual information

→ minimum KL-divergence



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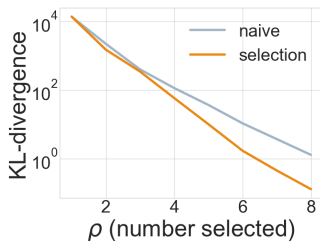
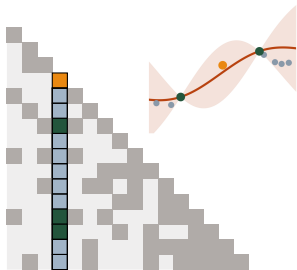
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Improves approx. algorithm of ¹



¹F. Schäfer, M. Katzfuss, and H. Owhadi, "Sparse Cholesky factorization by Kullback-Leibler minimization," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.14455*, 2020