

Computational Mechanics for Mathematical Approximation Processes

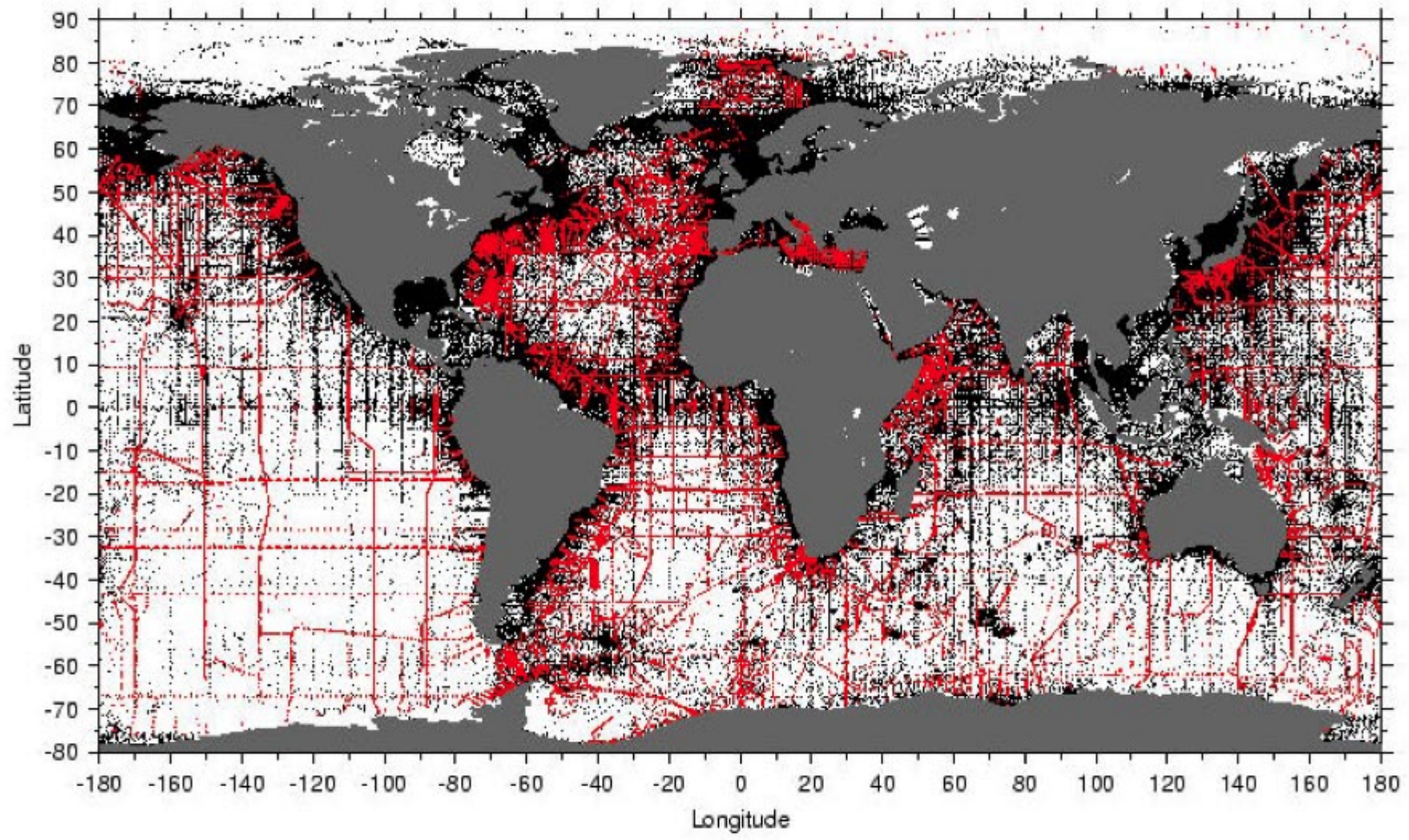
Greg Streletz
PHY 256B
June 7, 2012

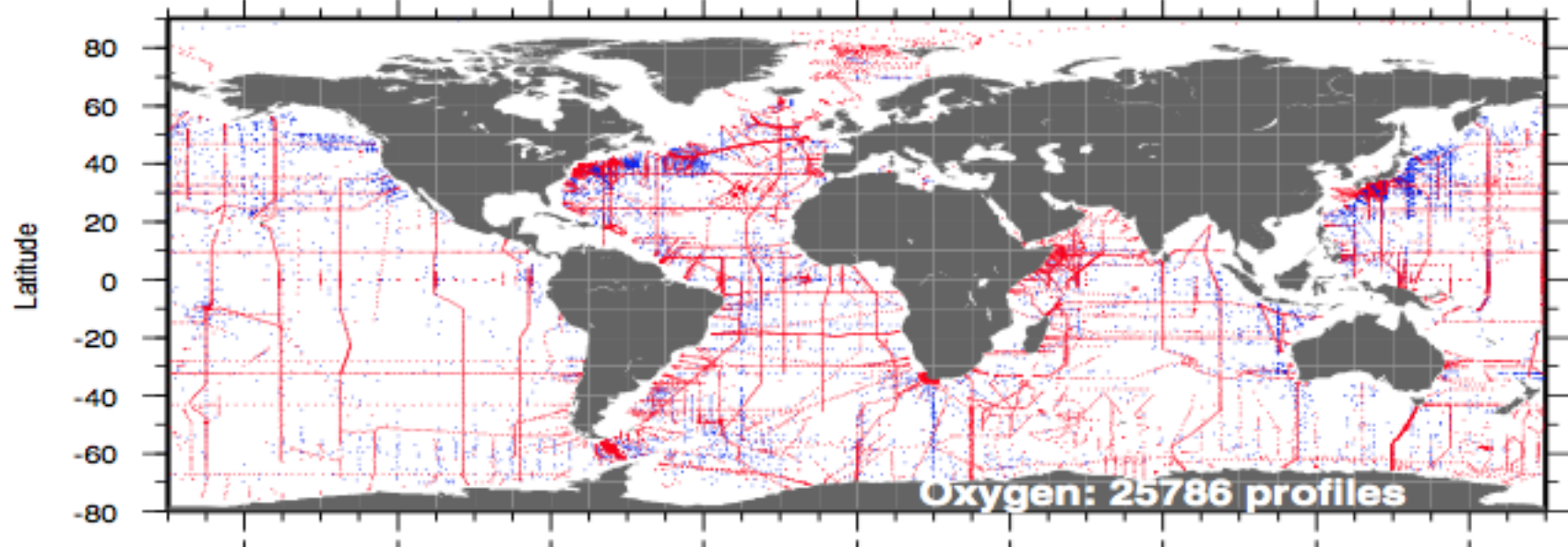
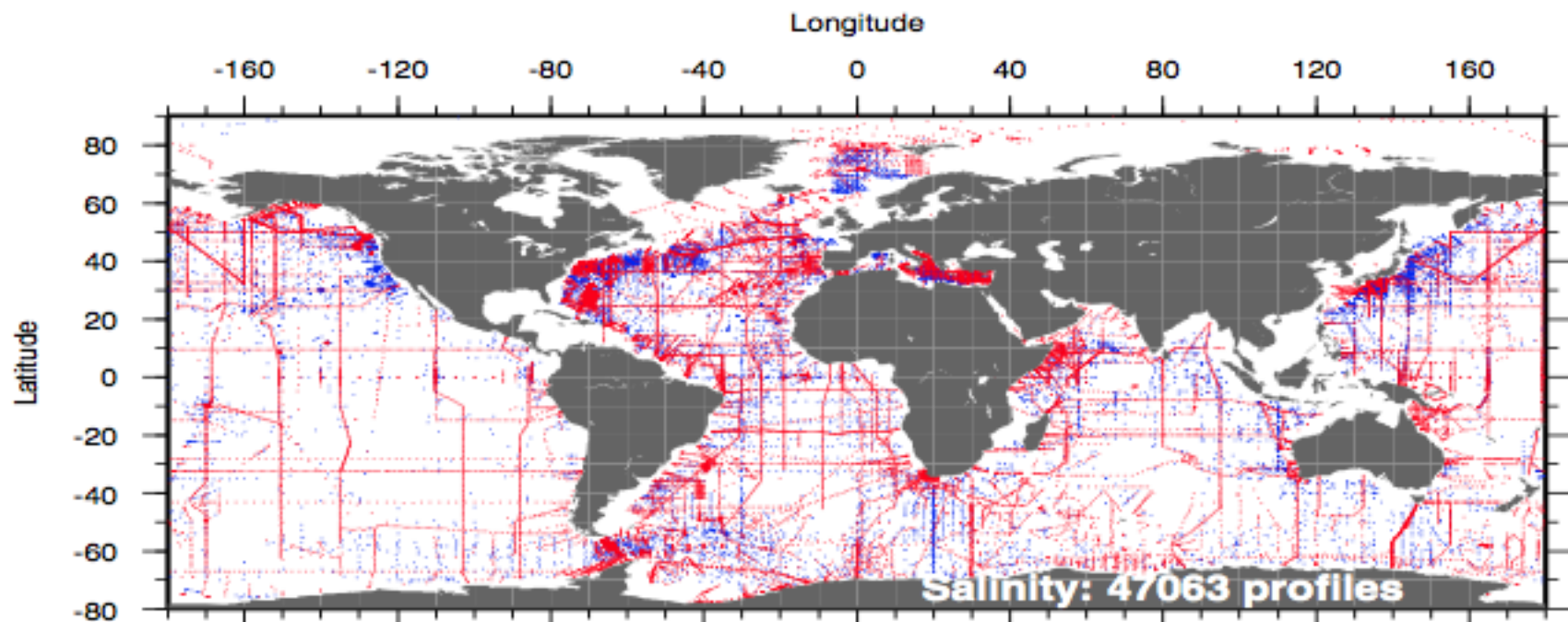
Motivation

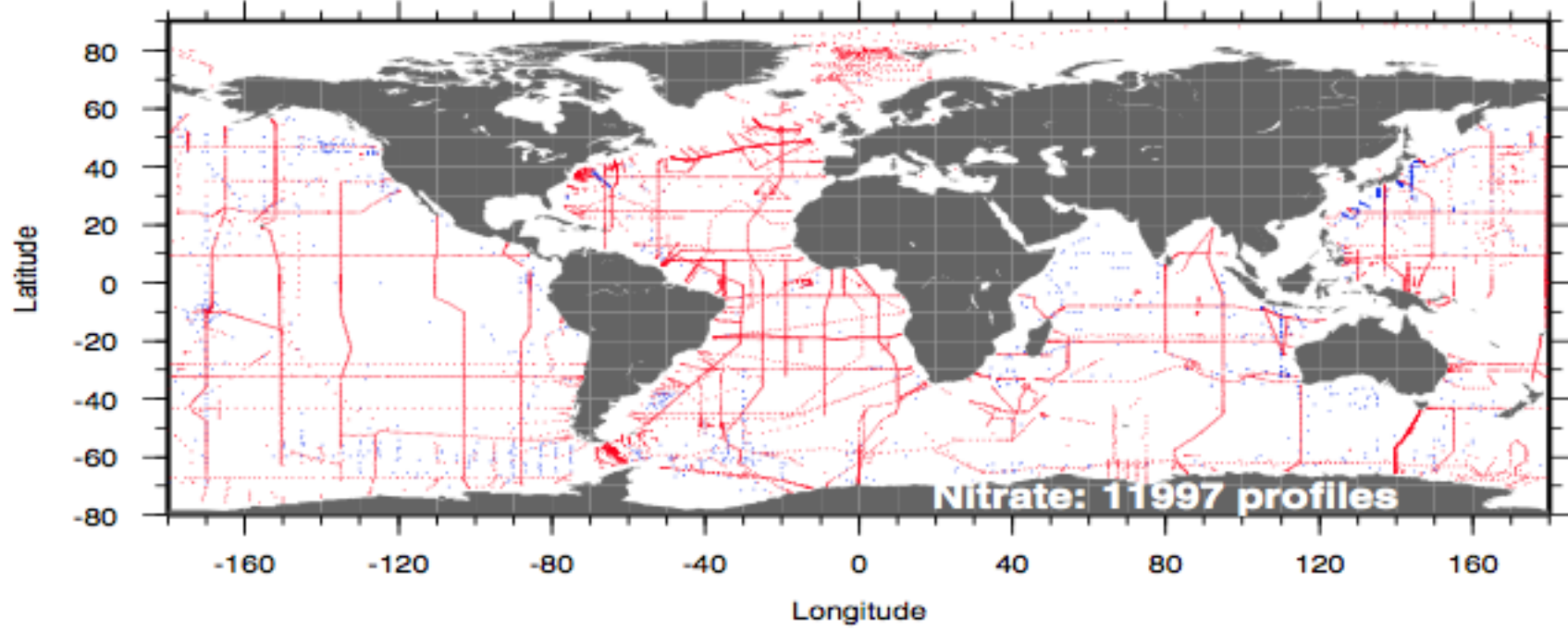
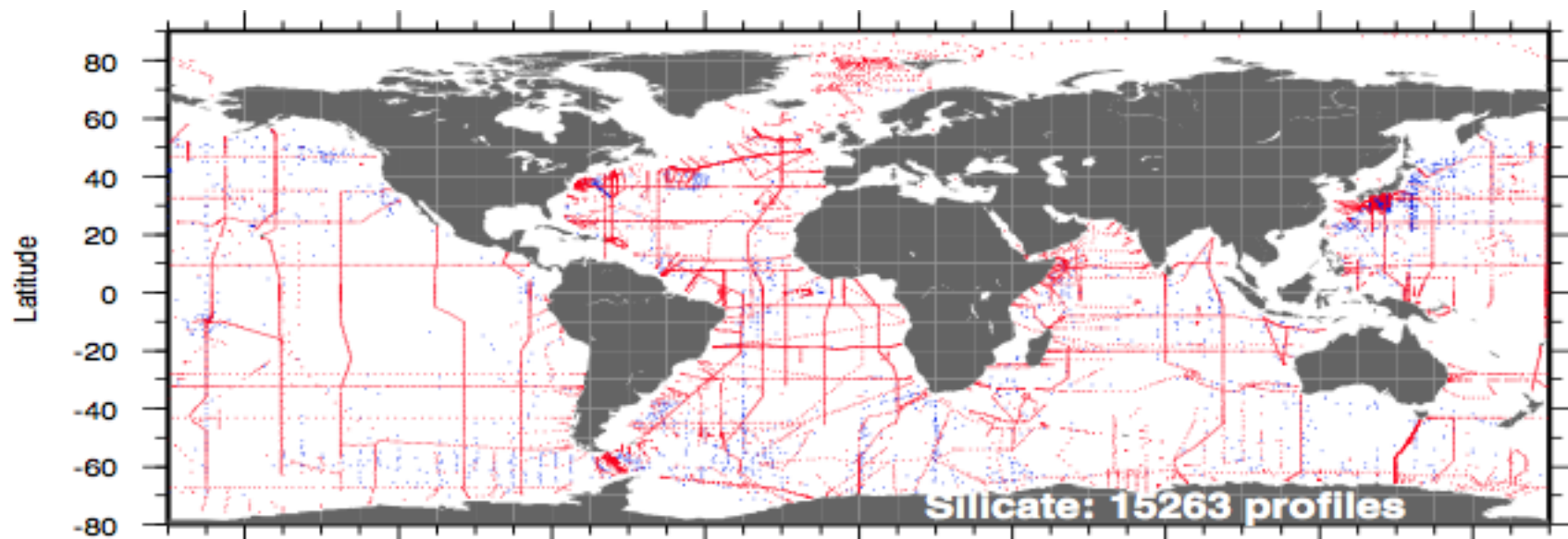
- Can mathematical approximation processes be viewed as dynamic systems?
 - These systems seem to have interesting nonlinear structure (Gibbs & Runge phenomena)
- If so, can computational mechanics be used to develop an increased understanding of the information processing properties of these methods?

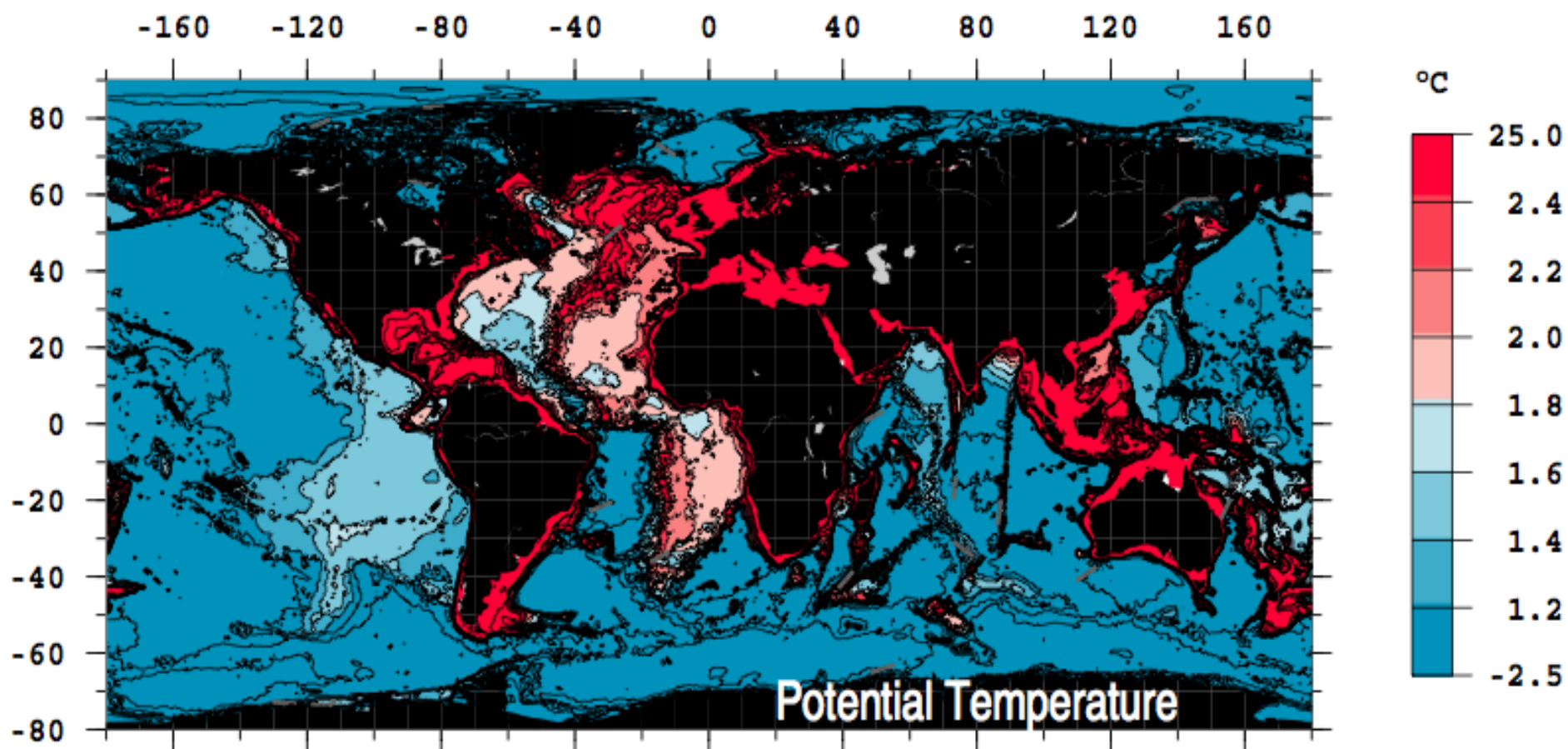
Specific Motivation

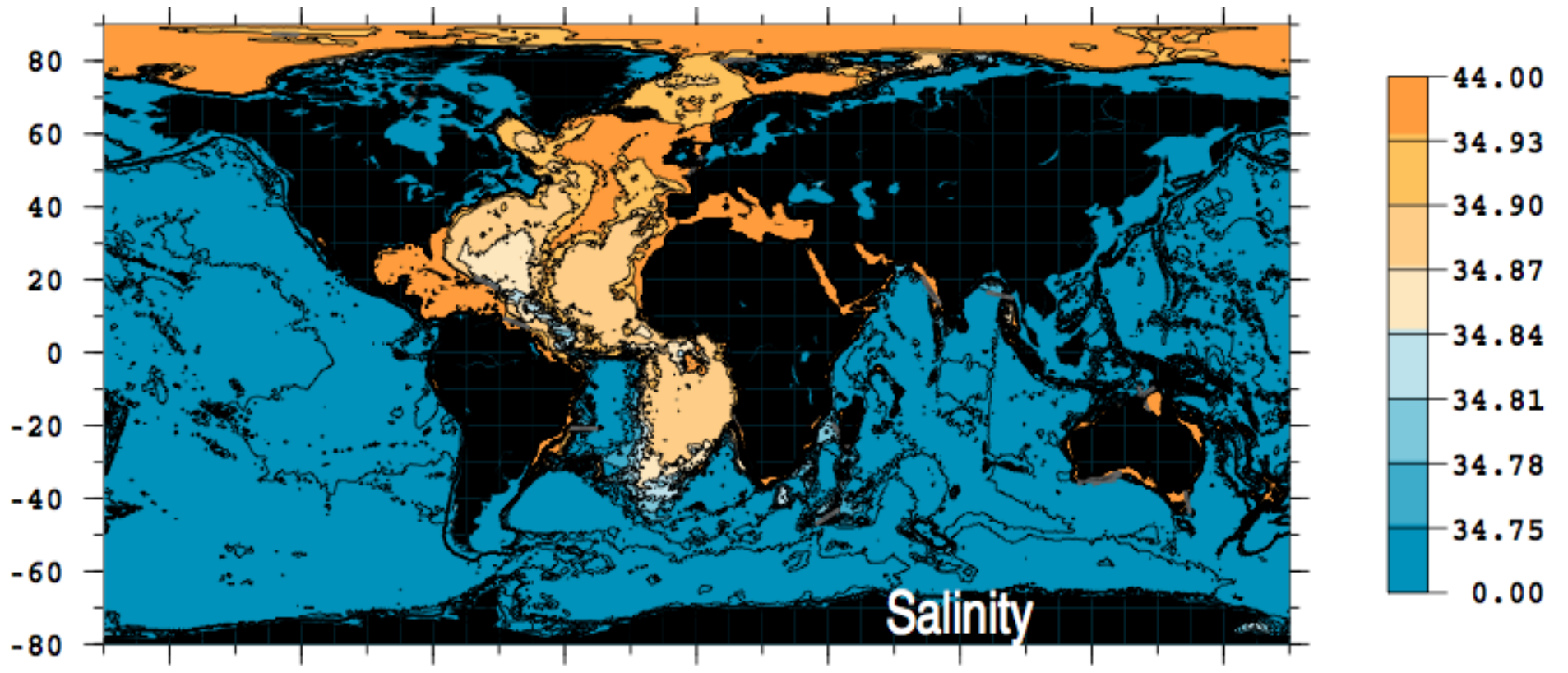
- Climate change modelling
- Visualization of oceanographic data
- Approximation of scalar fields using various scattered data interpolation methods
- Limitations of having extremely sparse datasets
- Flow-field-aware directional interpolation

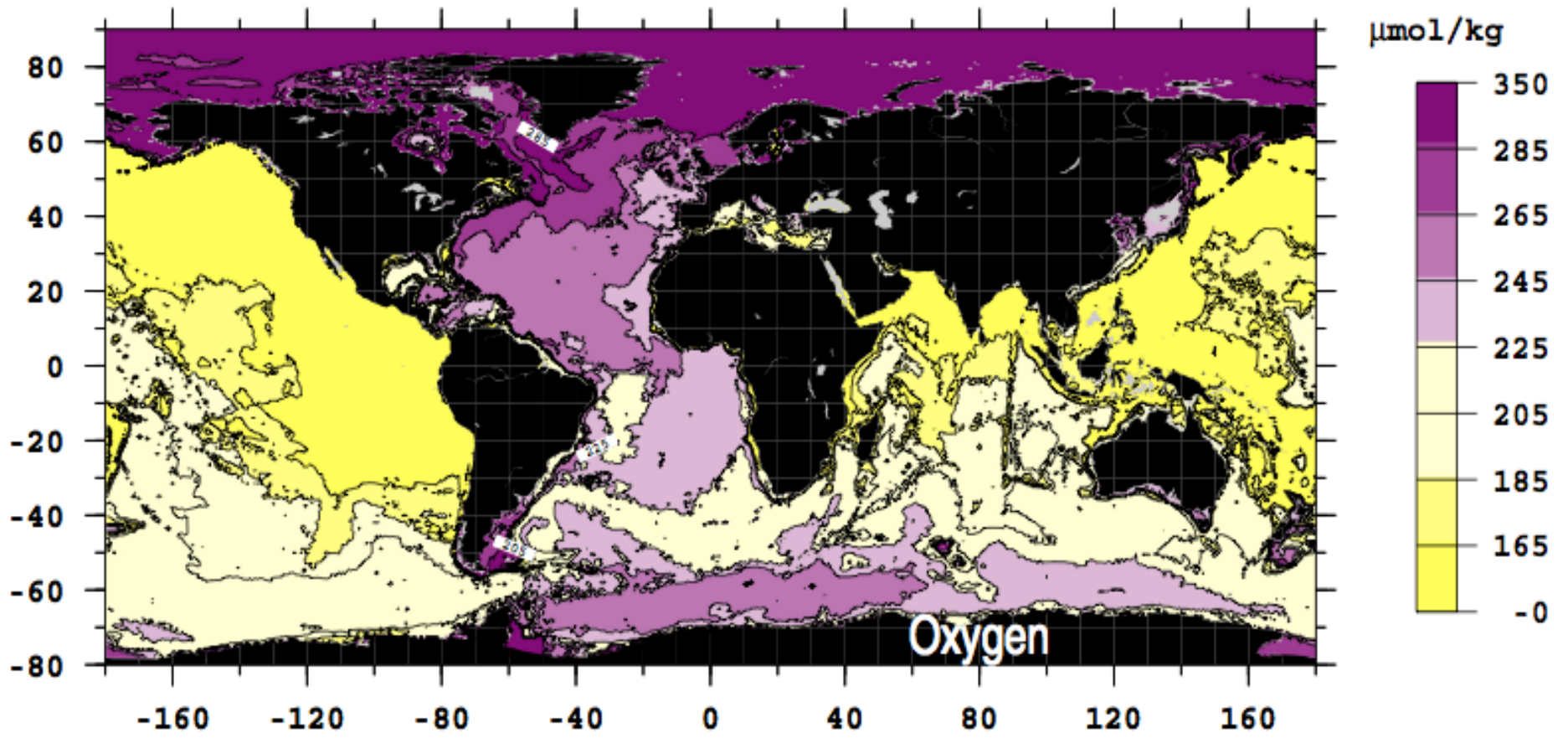


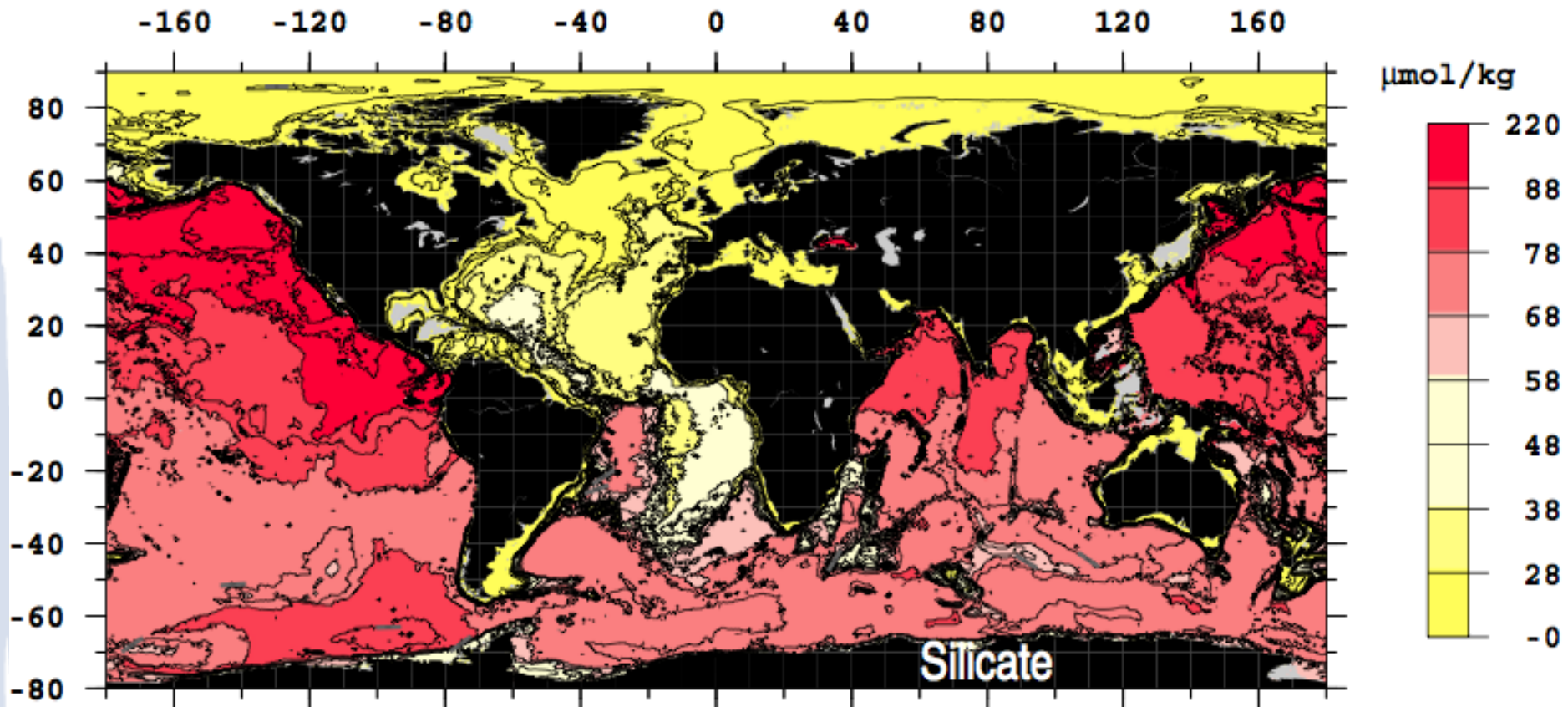


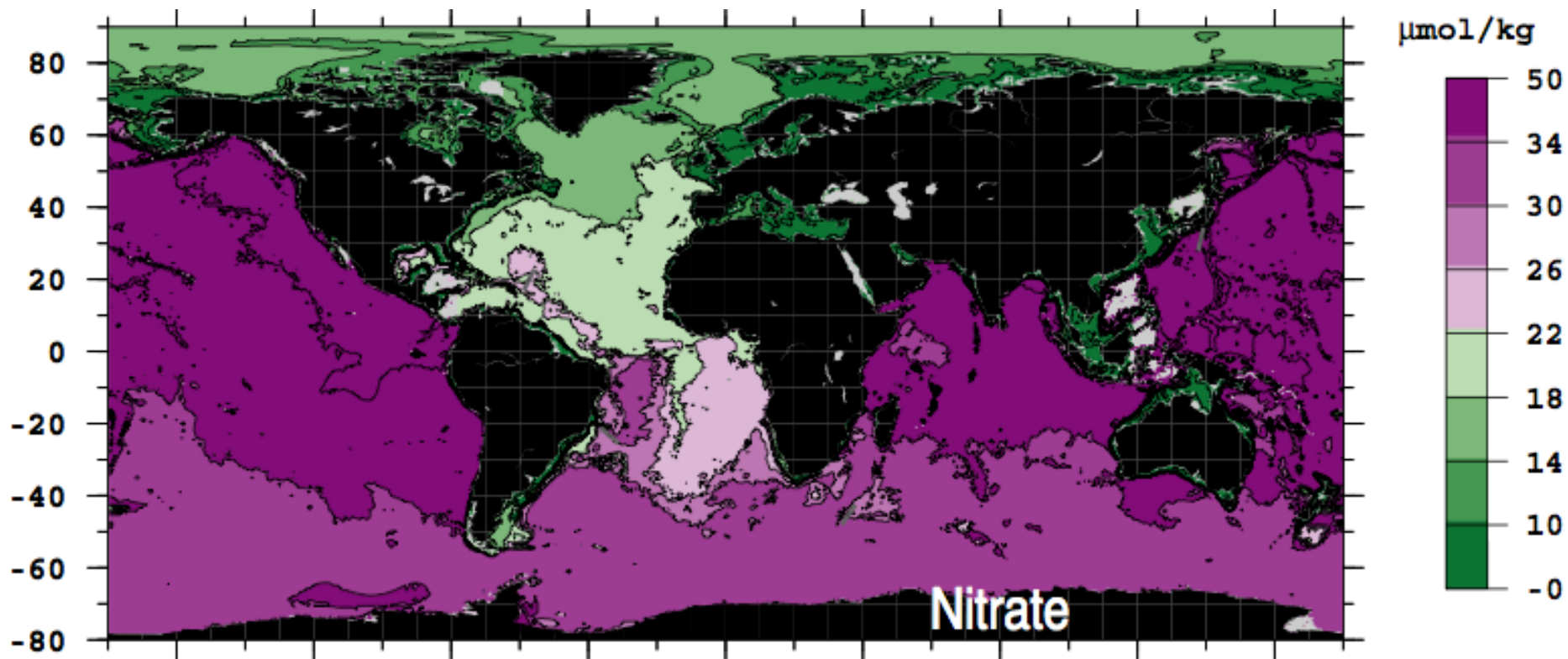


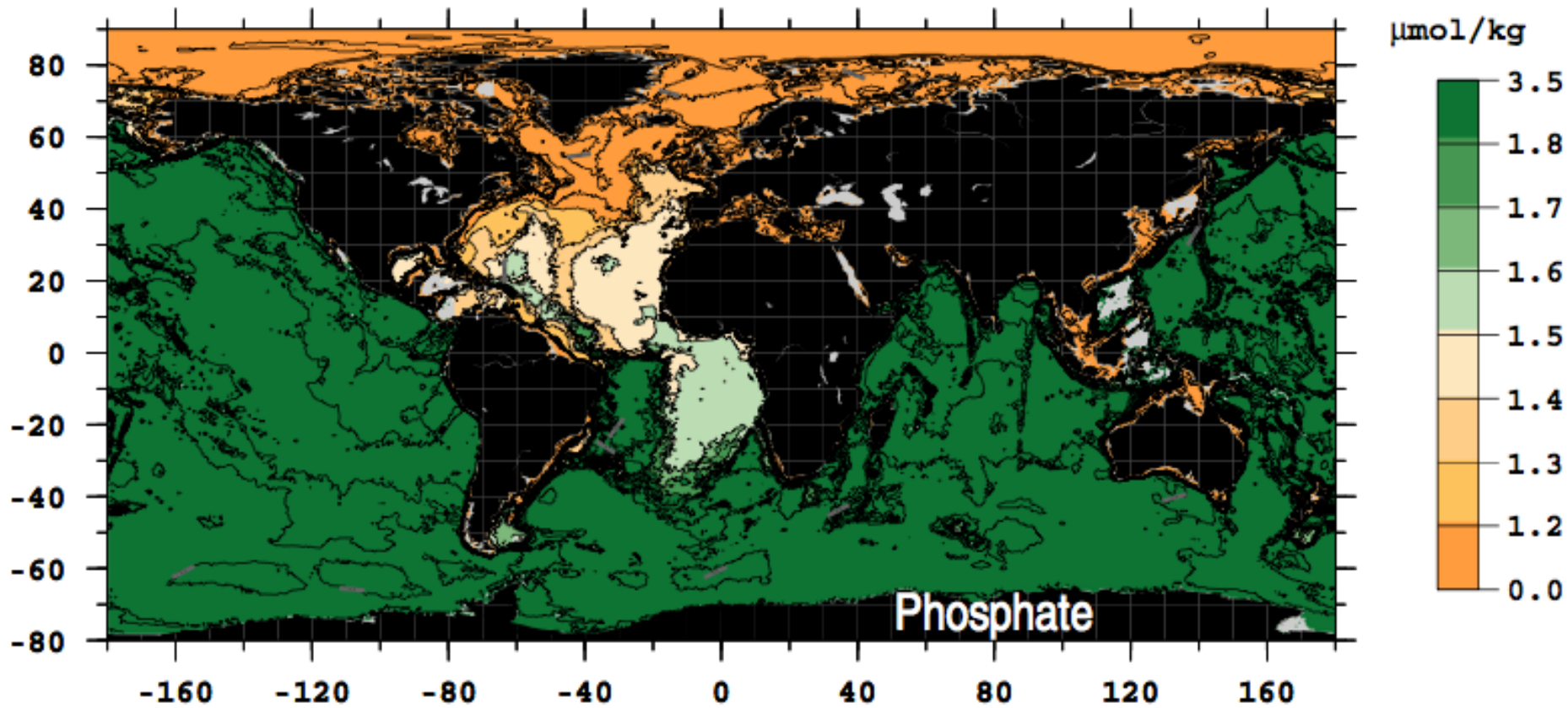




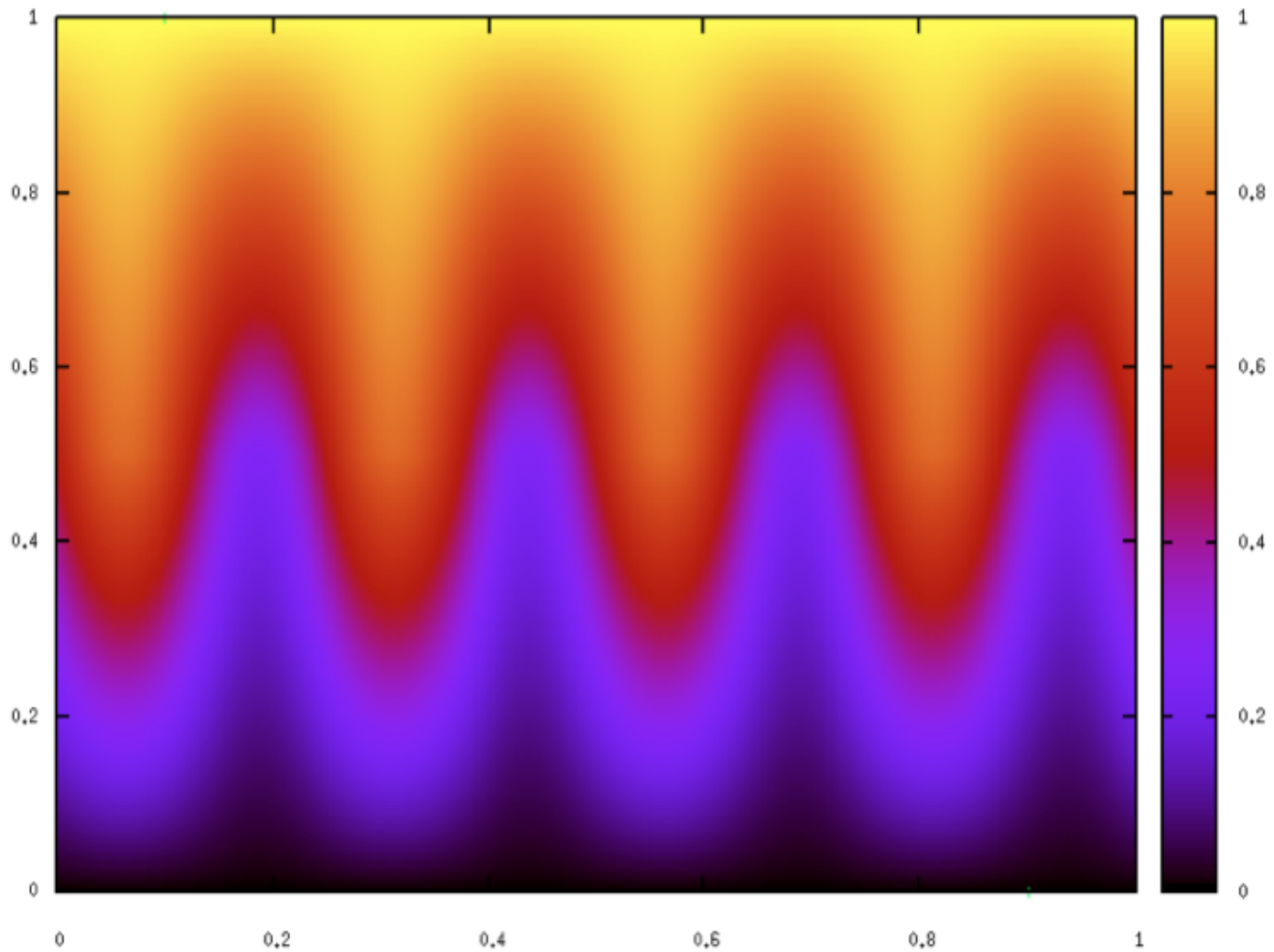




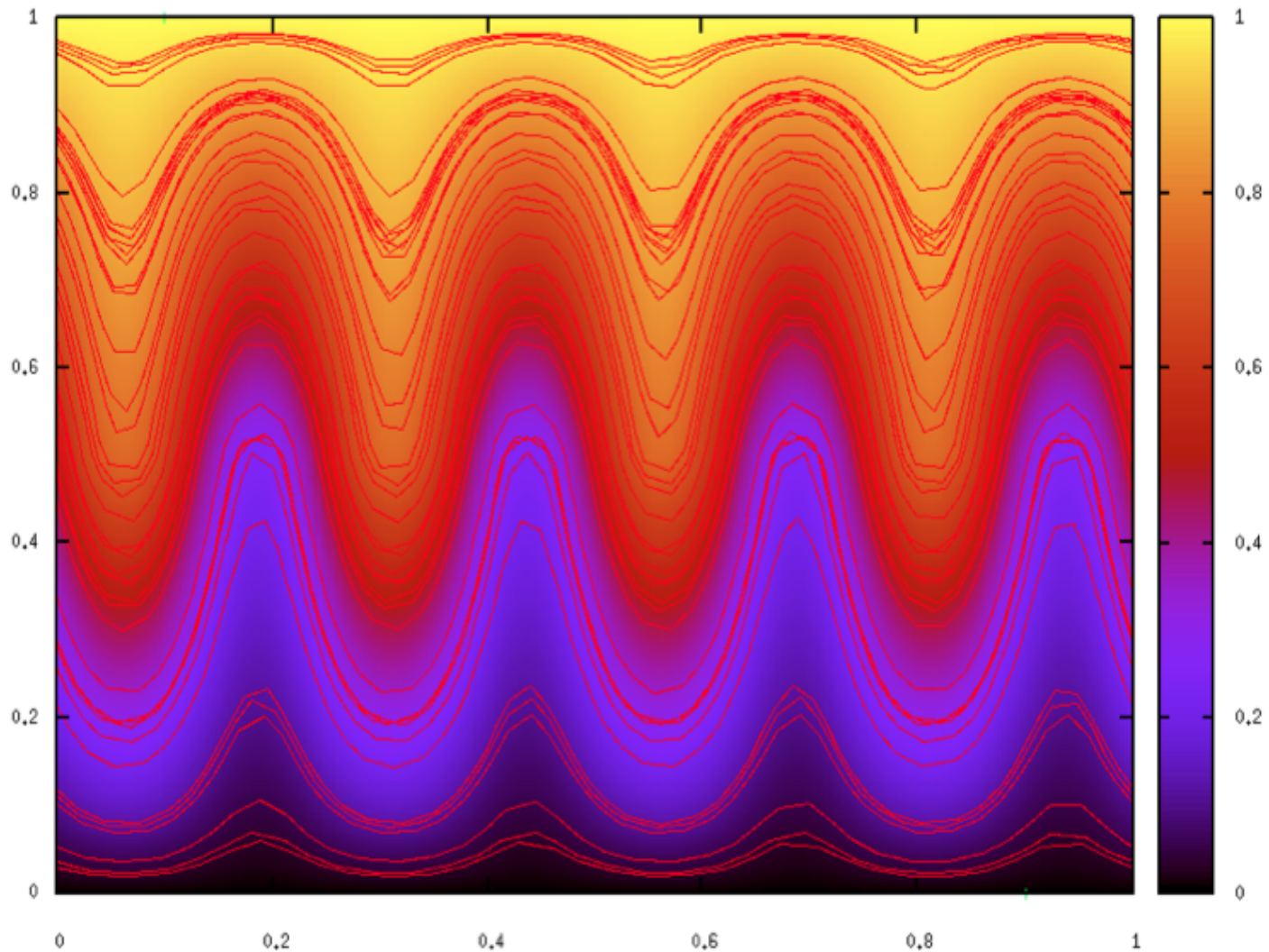




Directional Interpolation

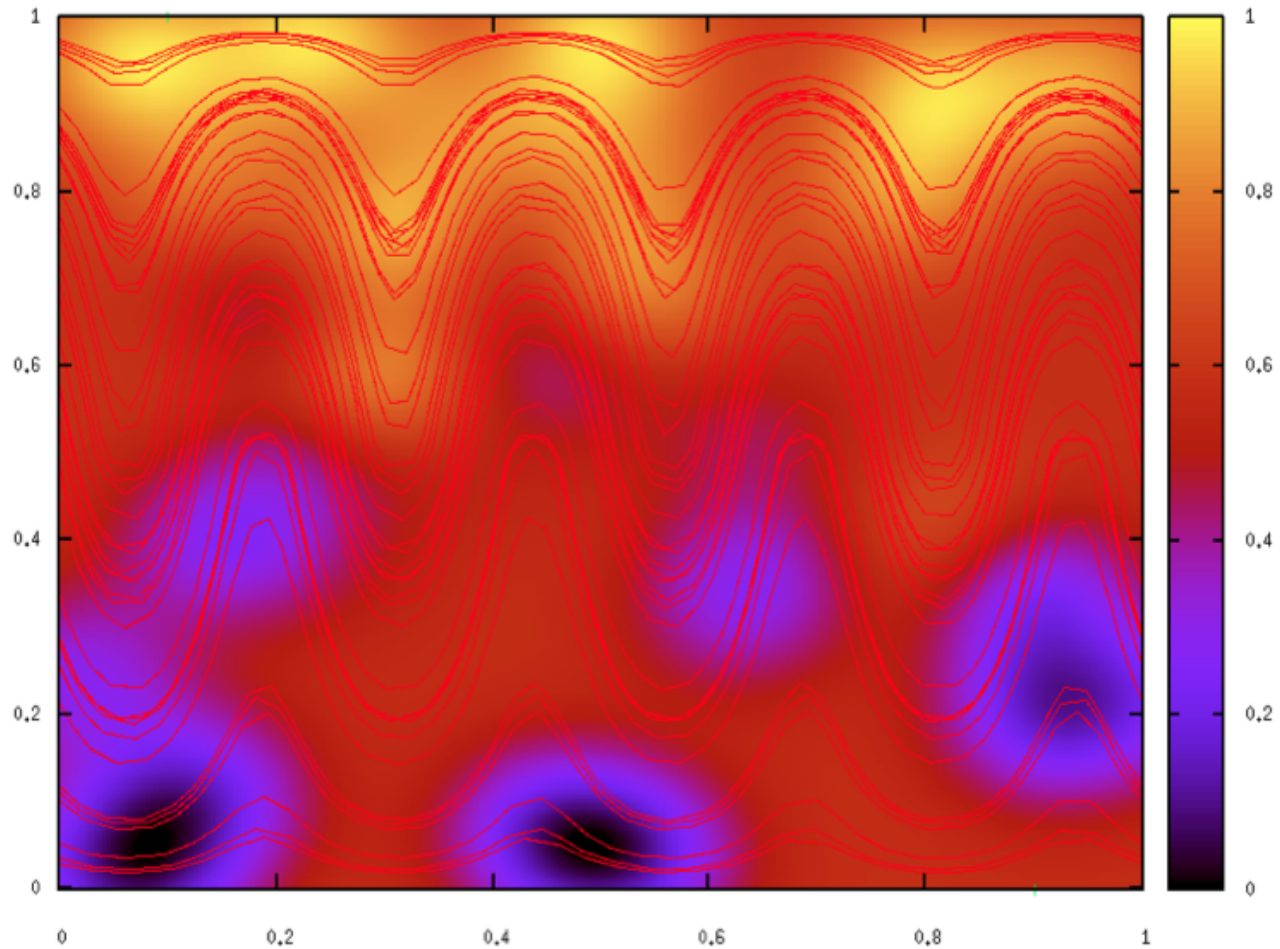


Directional Interpolation



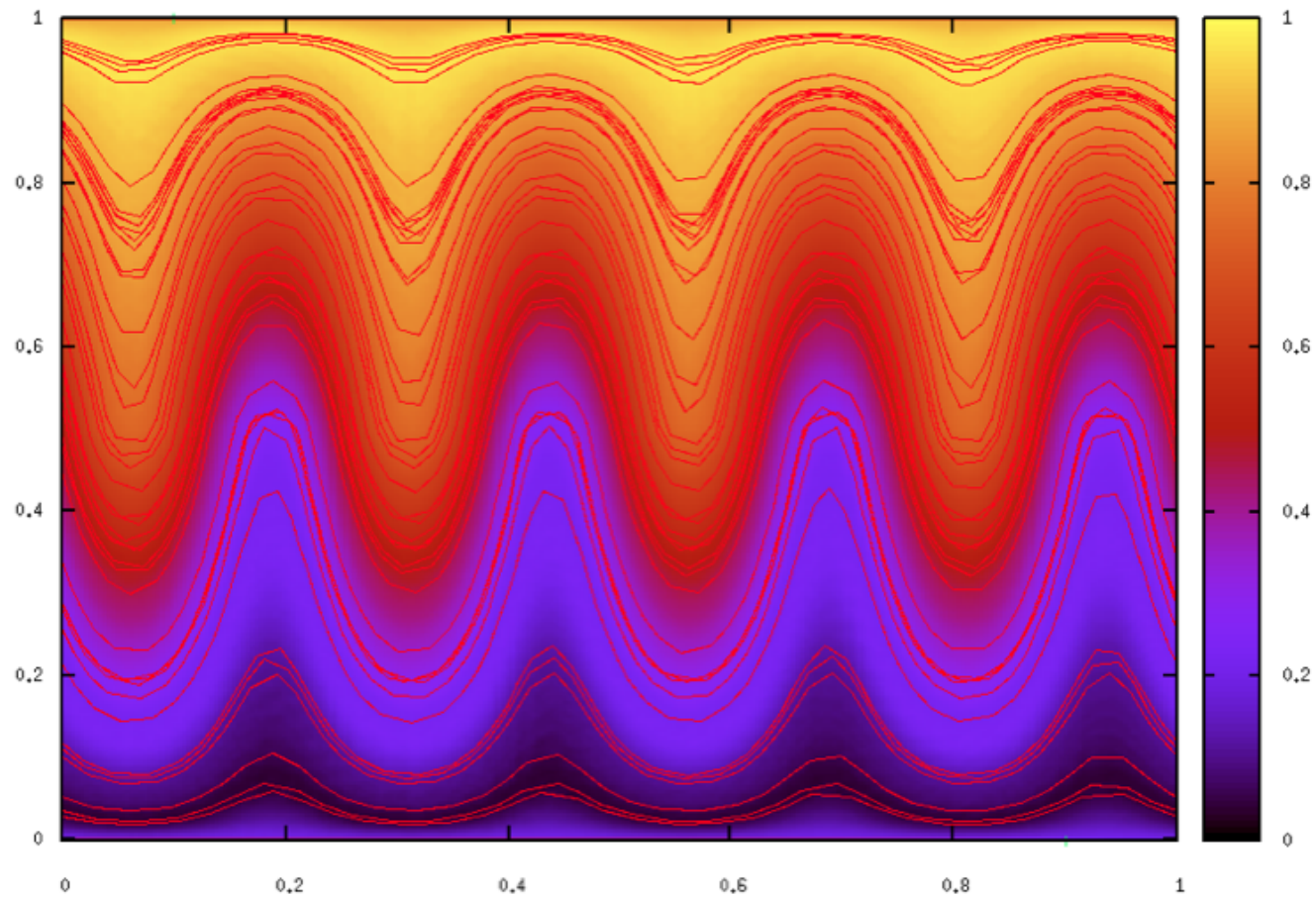
Directional Interpolation

Nondirectional interpolation (OI) (CORRLEN = 0.1)

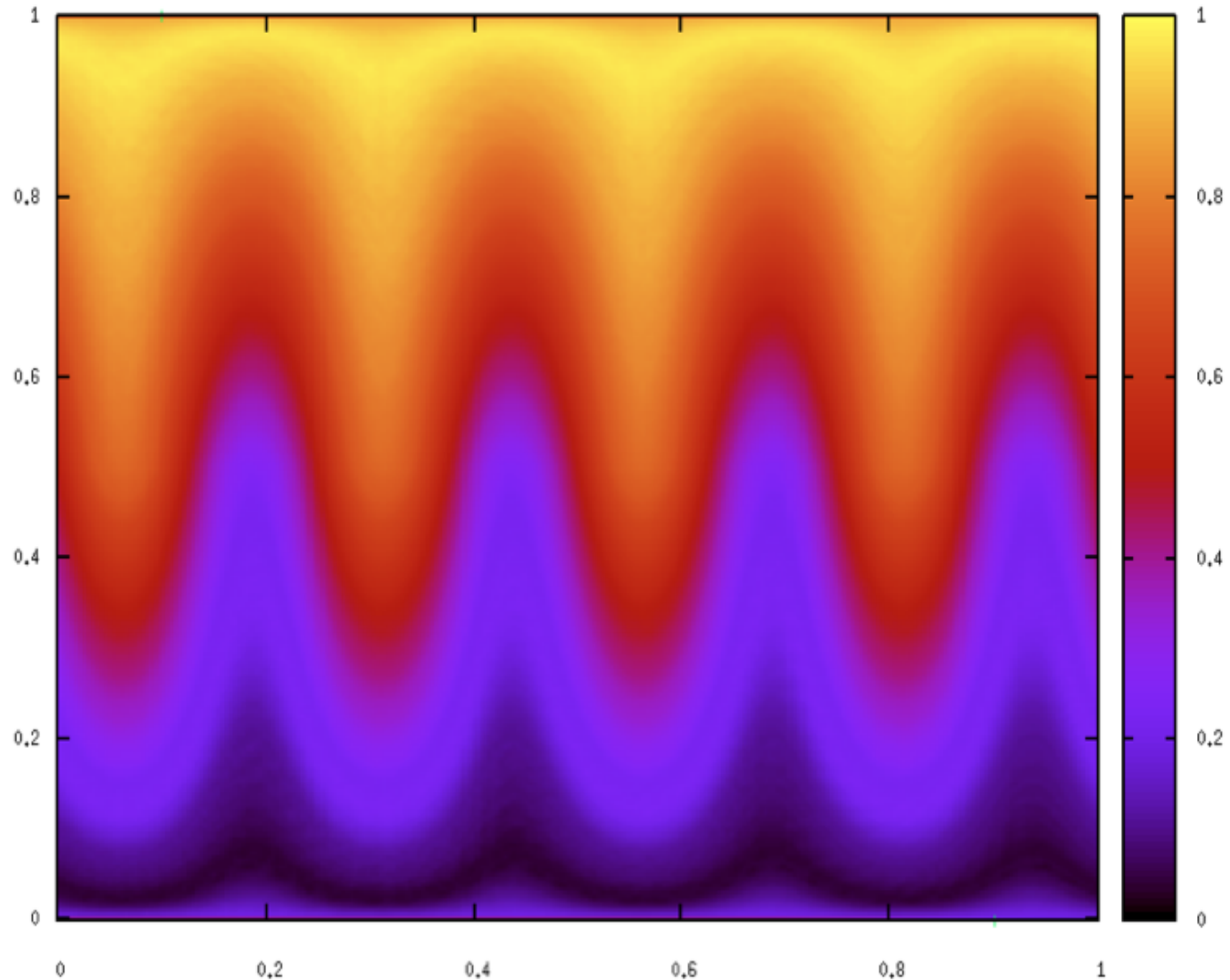


Directional Interpolation

Modified Hausdorff distance method (CORLEN = 0.1)



Directional Interpolation



Scalar Field Approximation in a Flow Field

- Can we do something analogous to flow-field-aware directional interpolation, but without a priori knowledge of the flow field?
- Might want to sample scalar fields at nearby points in order to get flow field approximations
- In general, a spatial statistics problem
- Can we determine where additional data points are needed?

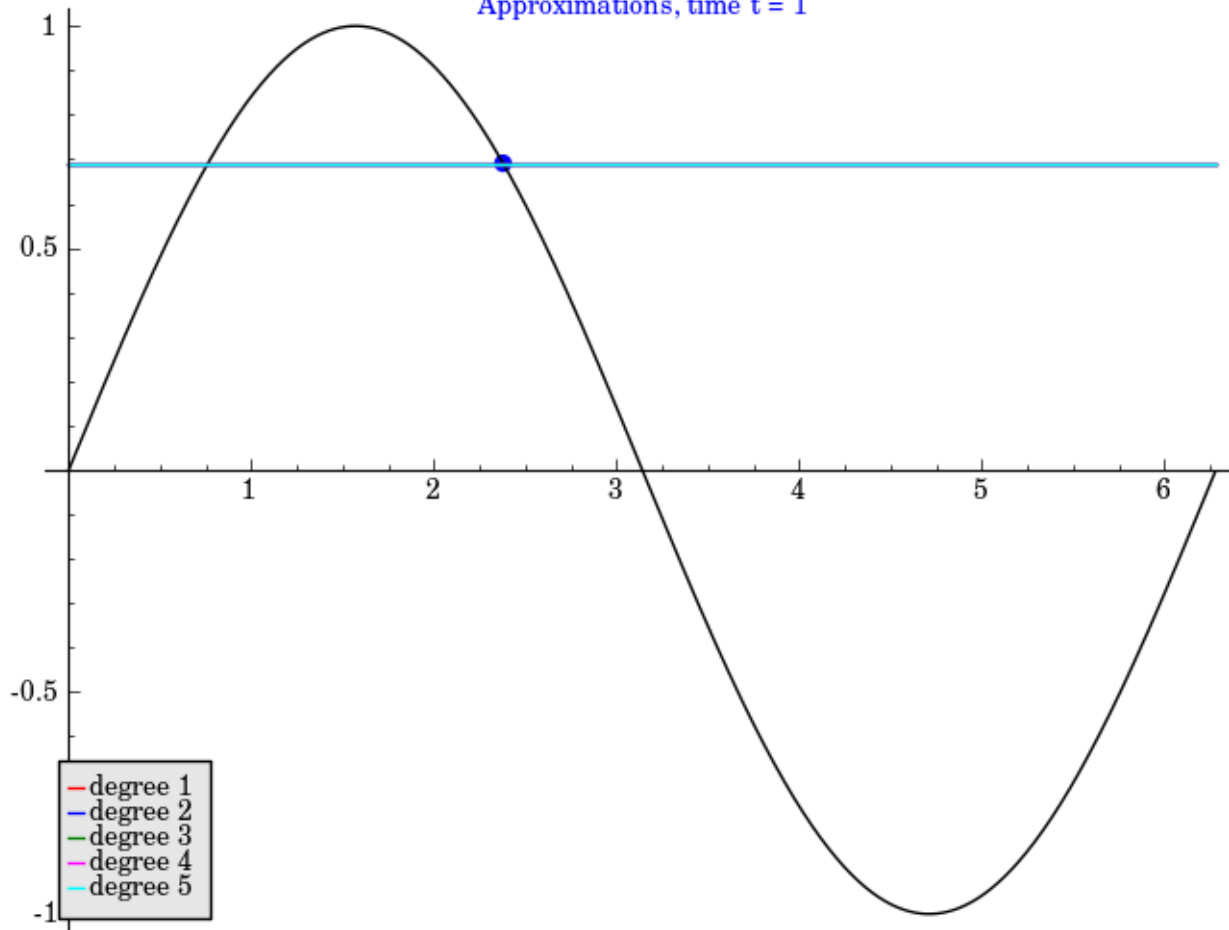
Simple Test Problems

- Approximation methods in 1D and 2D
 - Spline interpolation
 - Regression
 - Scattered data interpolation

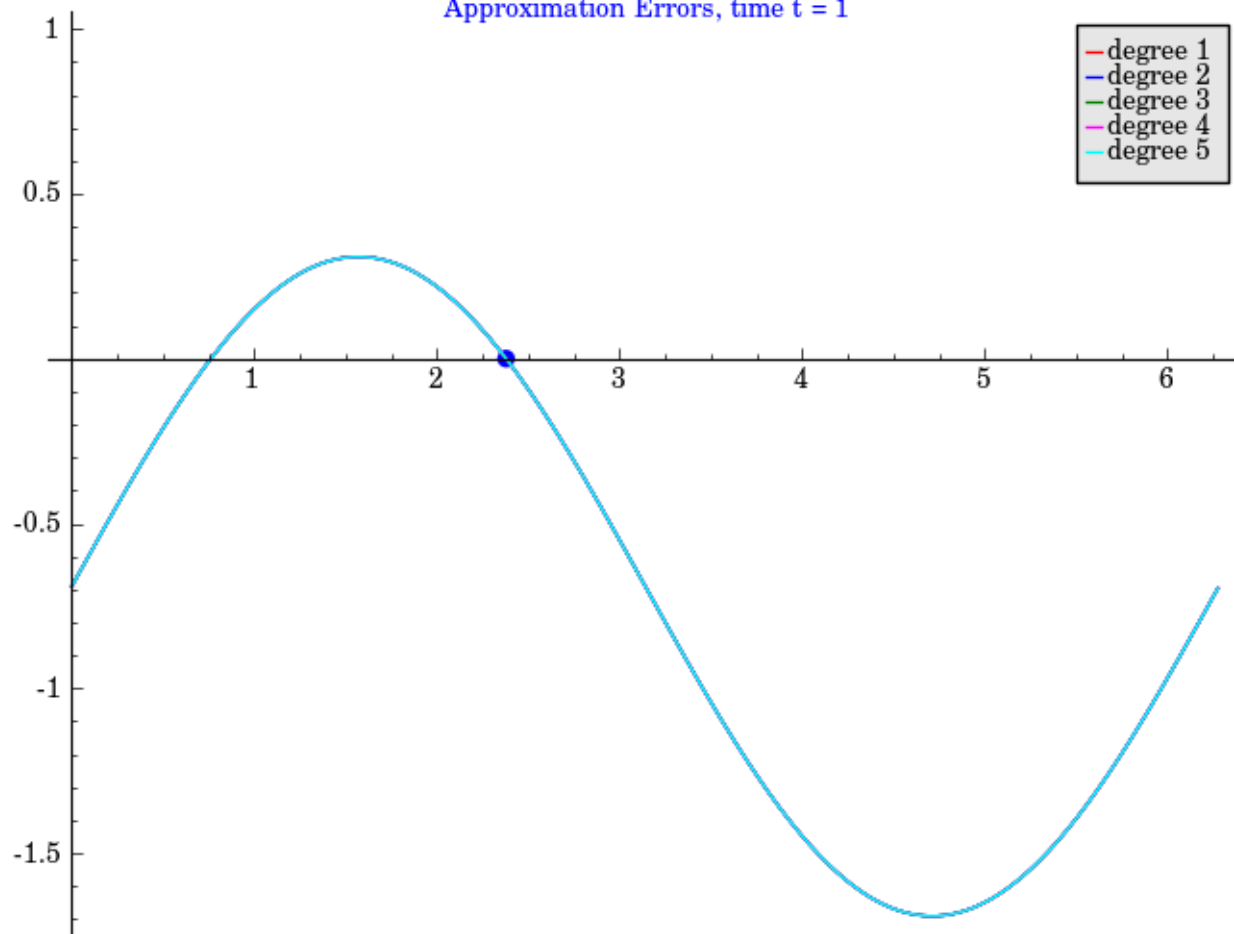
Using Computational Mechanics

- How to formulate a mathematical approximation problem as a dynamical system?
- First approach : sequential sampling of a given (unknown) function
- As with computational mechanics, a primary goal of our approximation problem is **prediction**

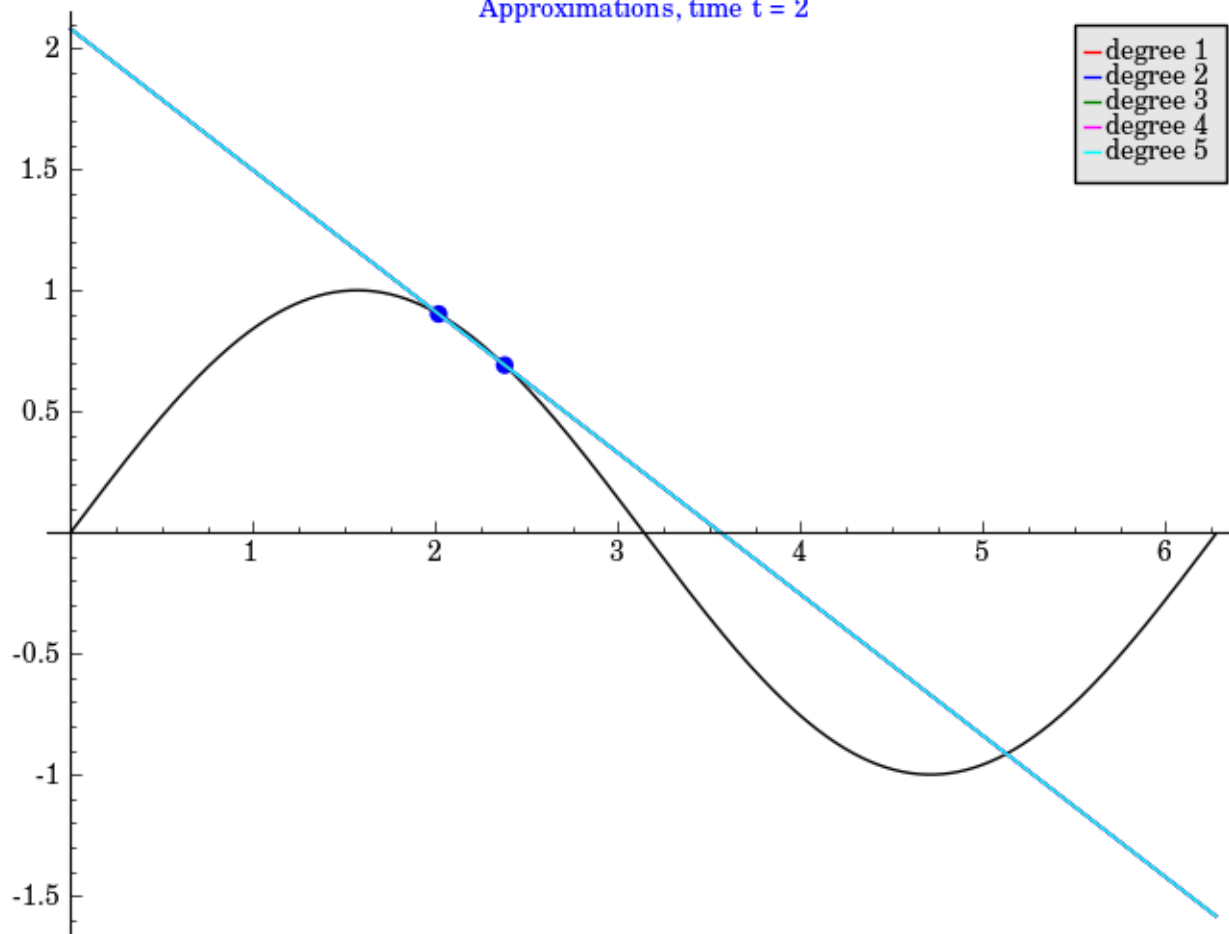
Approximations, time $t = 1$



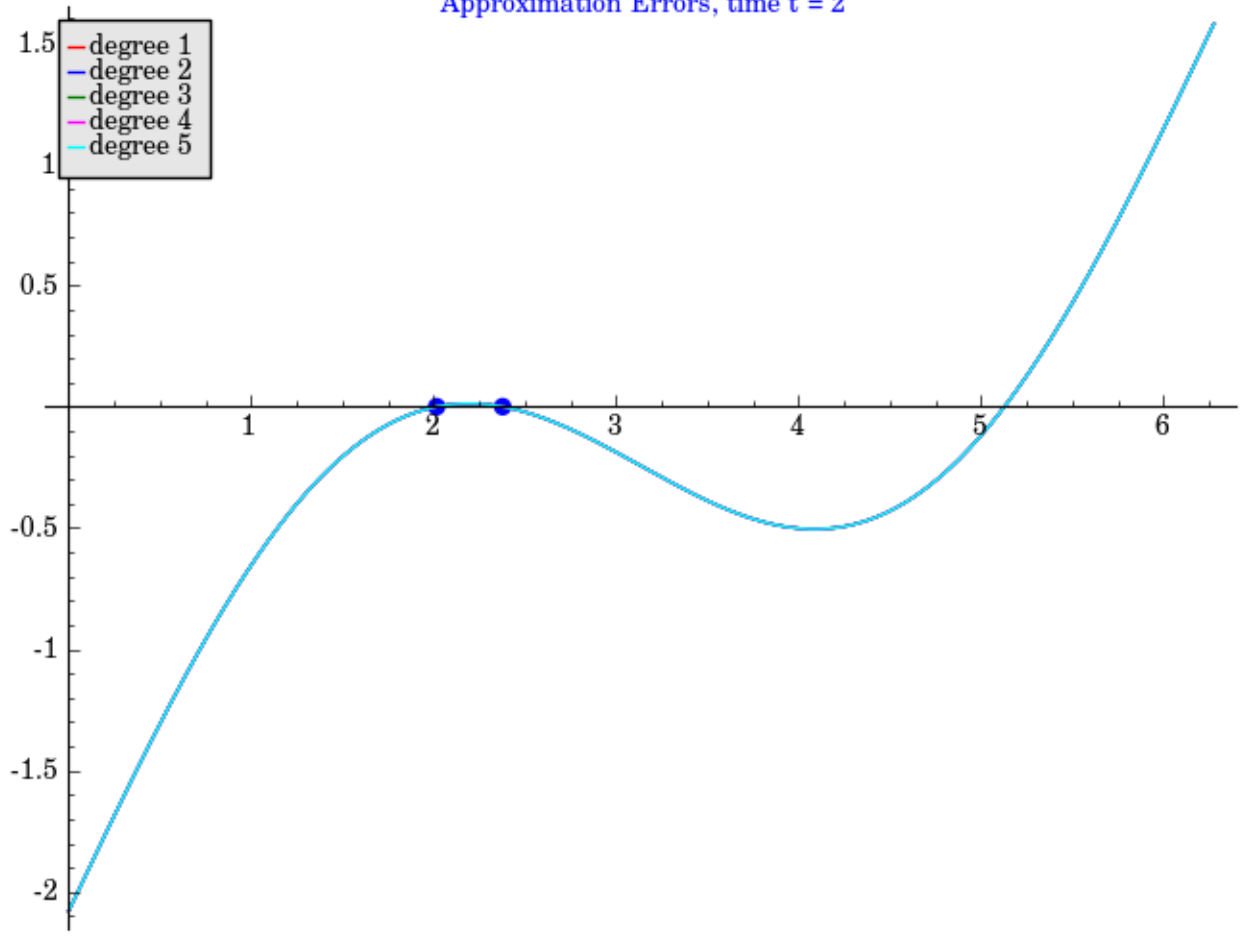
Approximation Errors, time $t = 1$

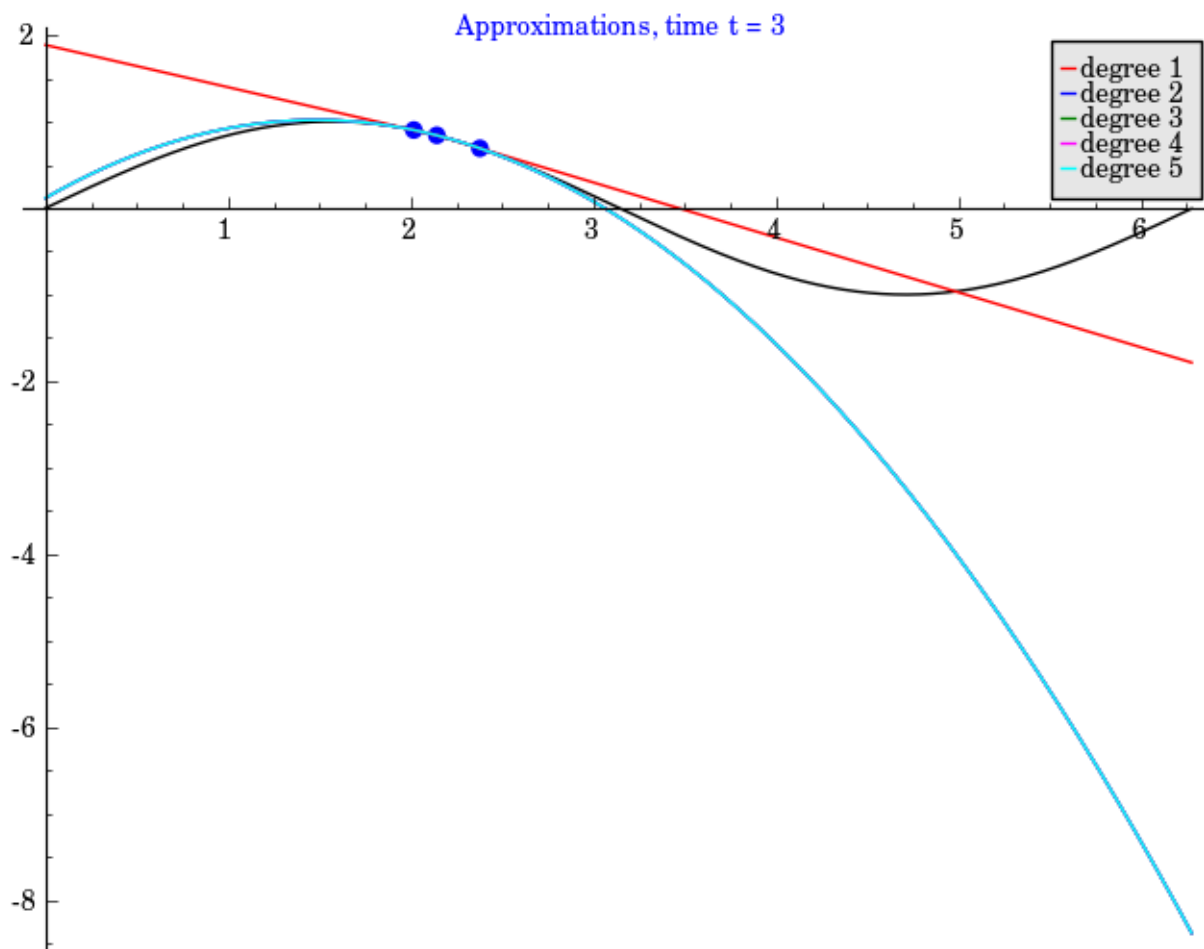


Approximations, time $t = 2$

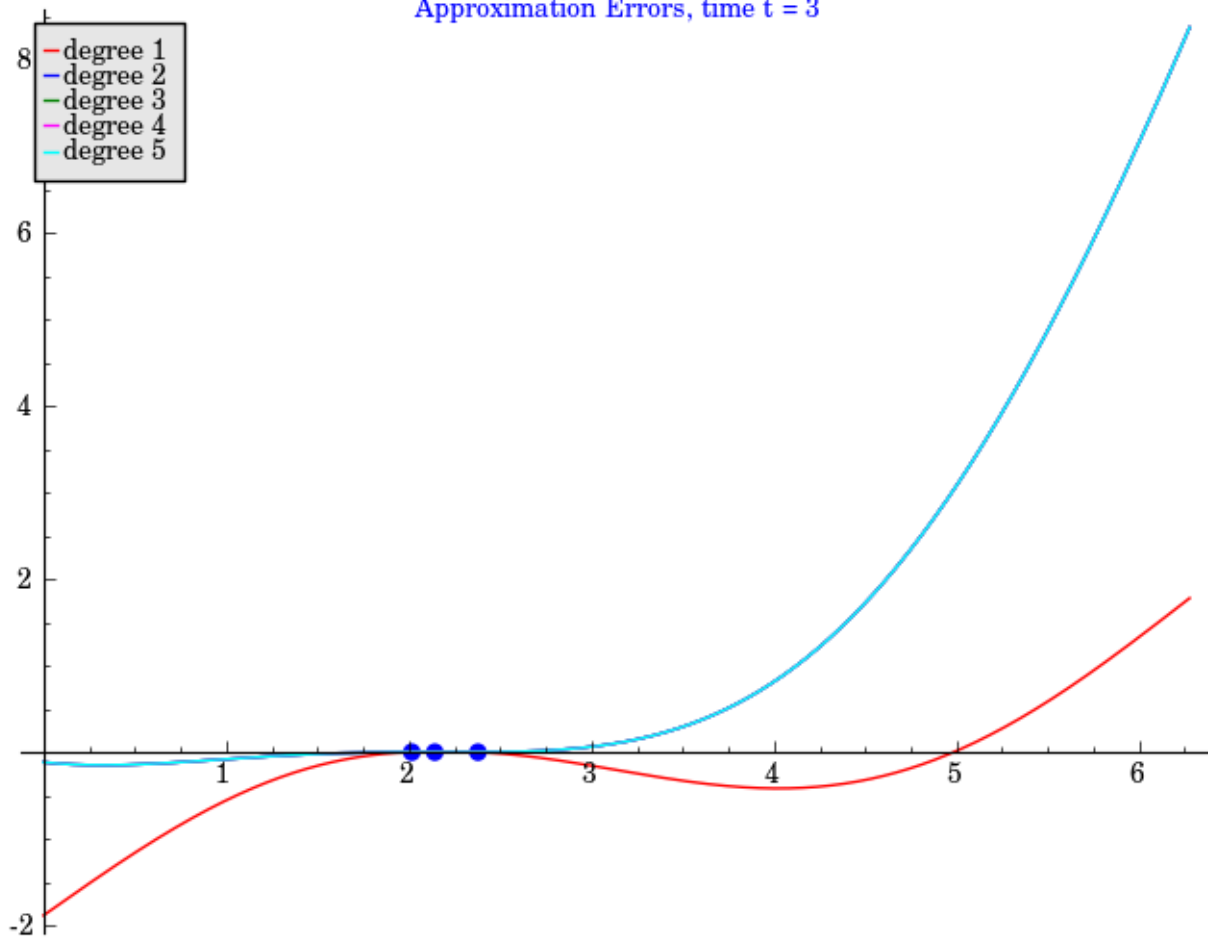


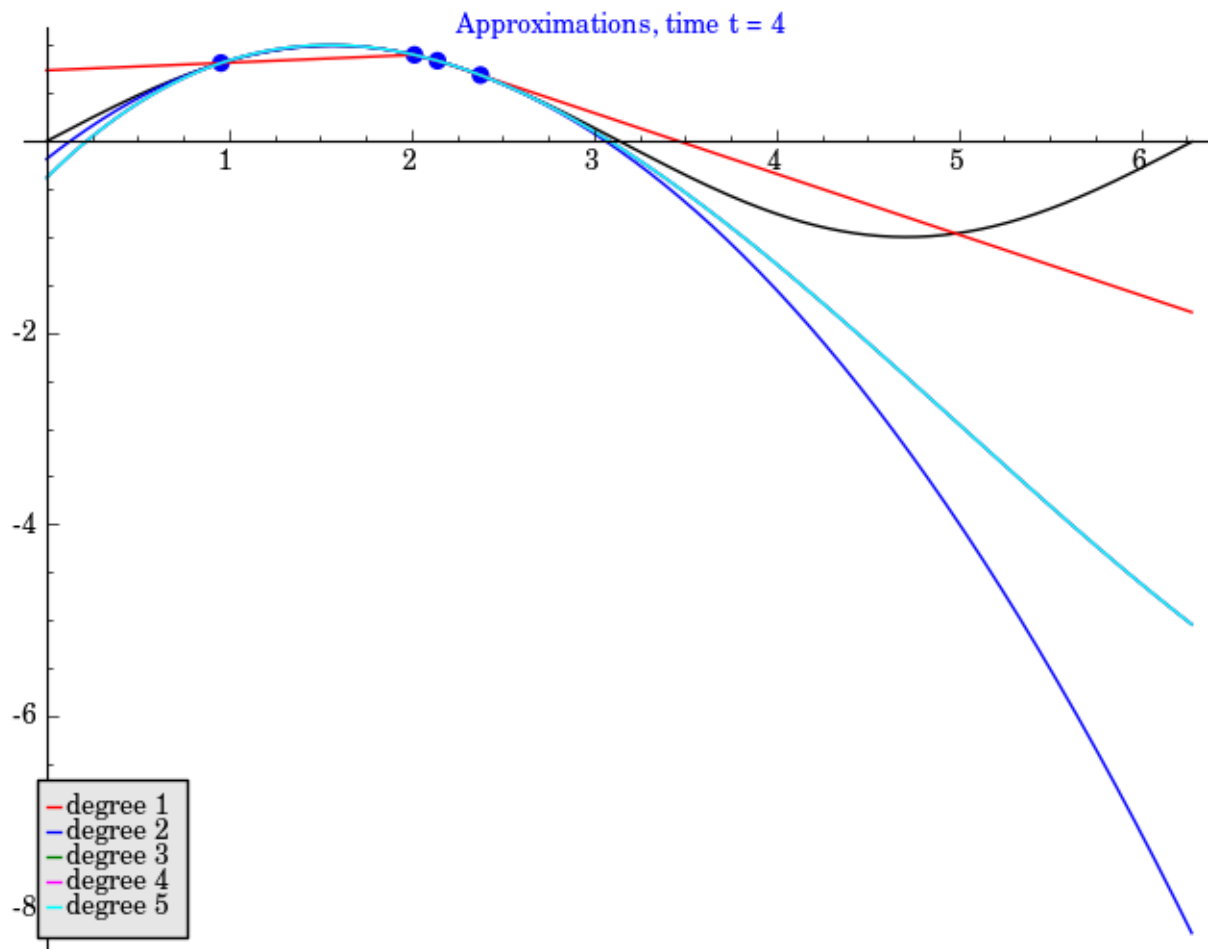
Approximation Errors, time $t = 2$



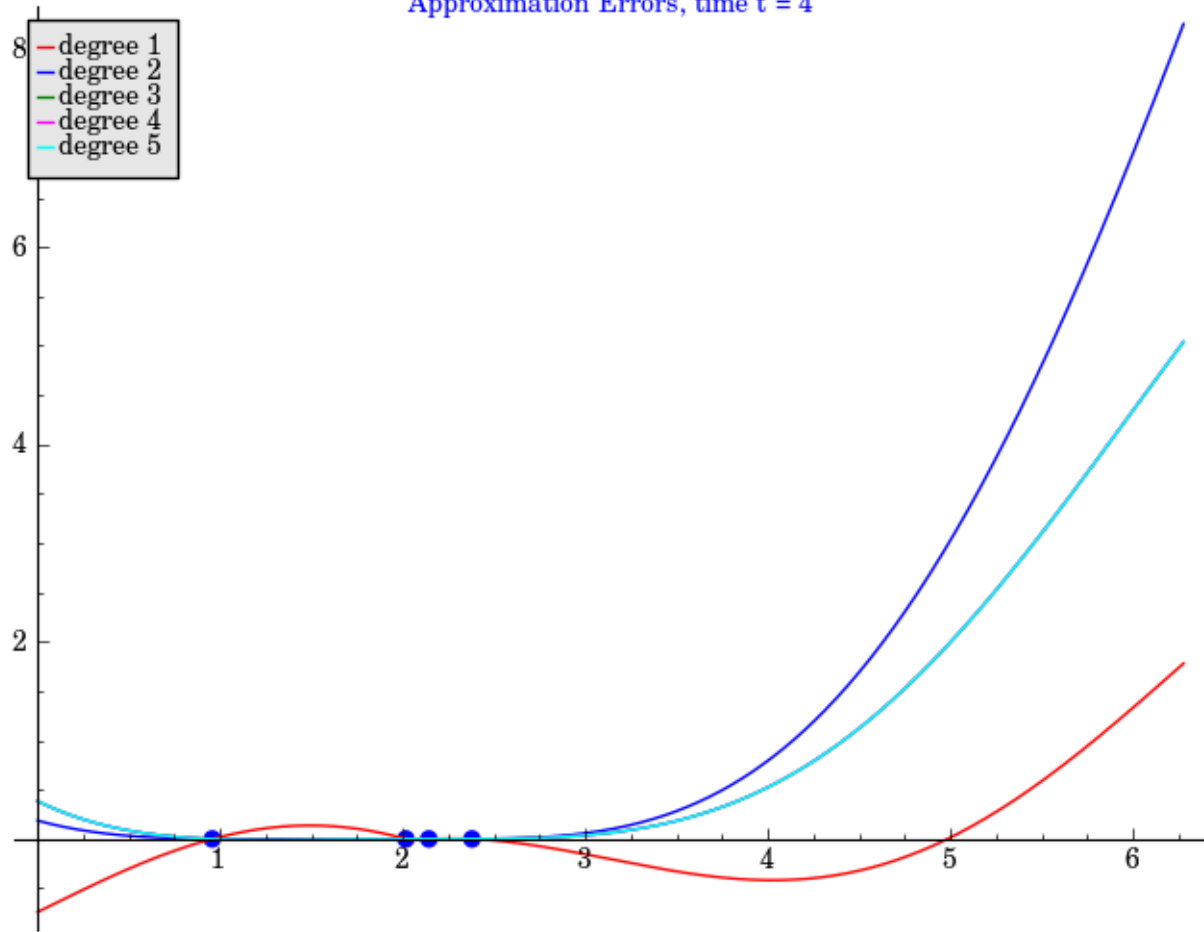


Approximation Errors, time $t = 3$

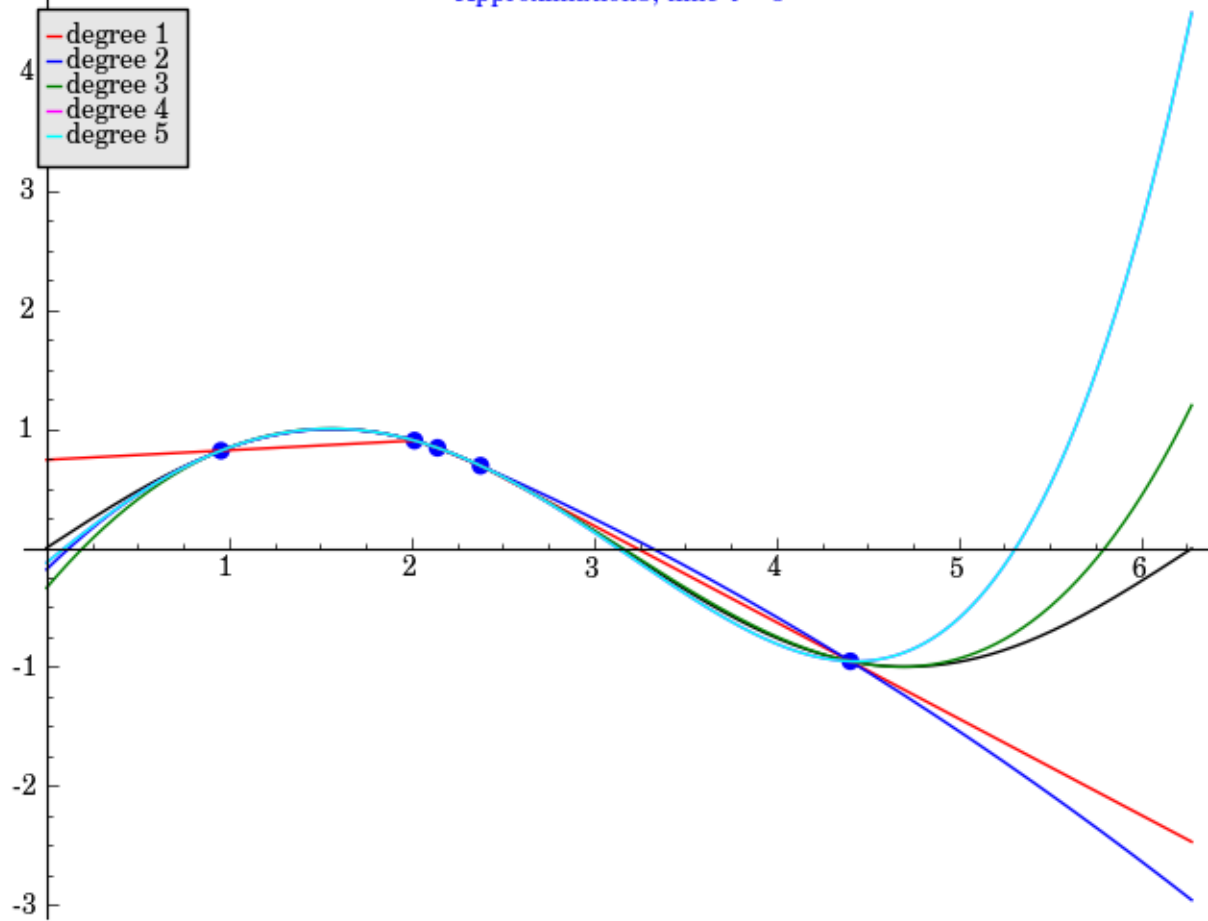




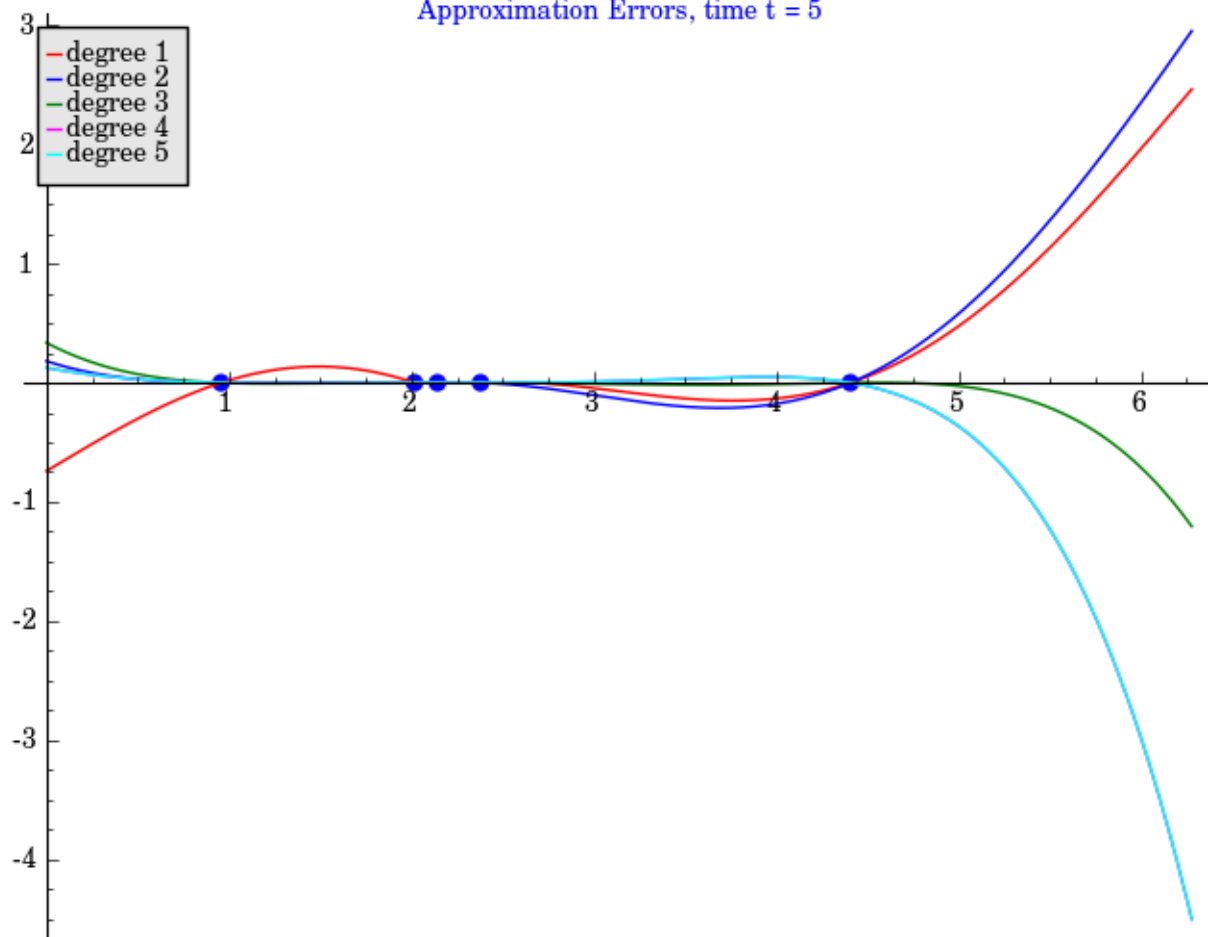
Approximation Errors, time $t = 4$



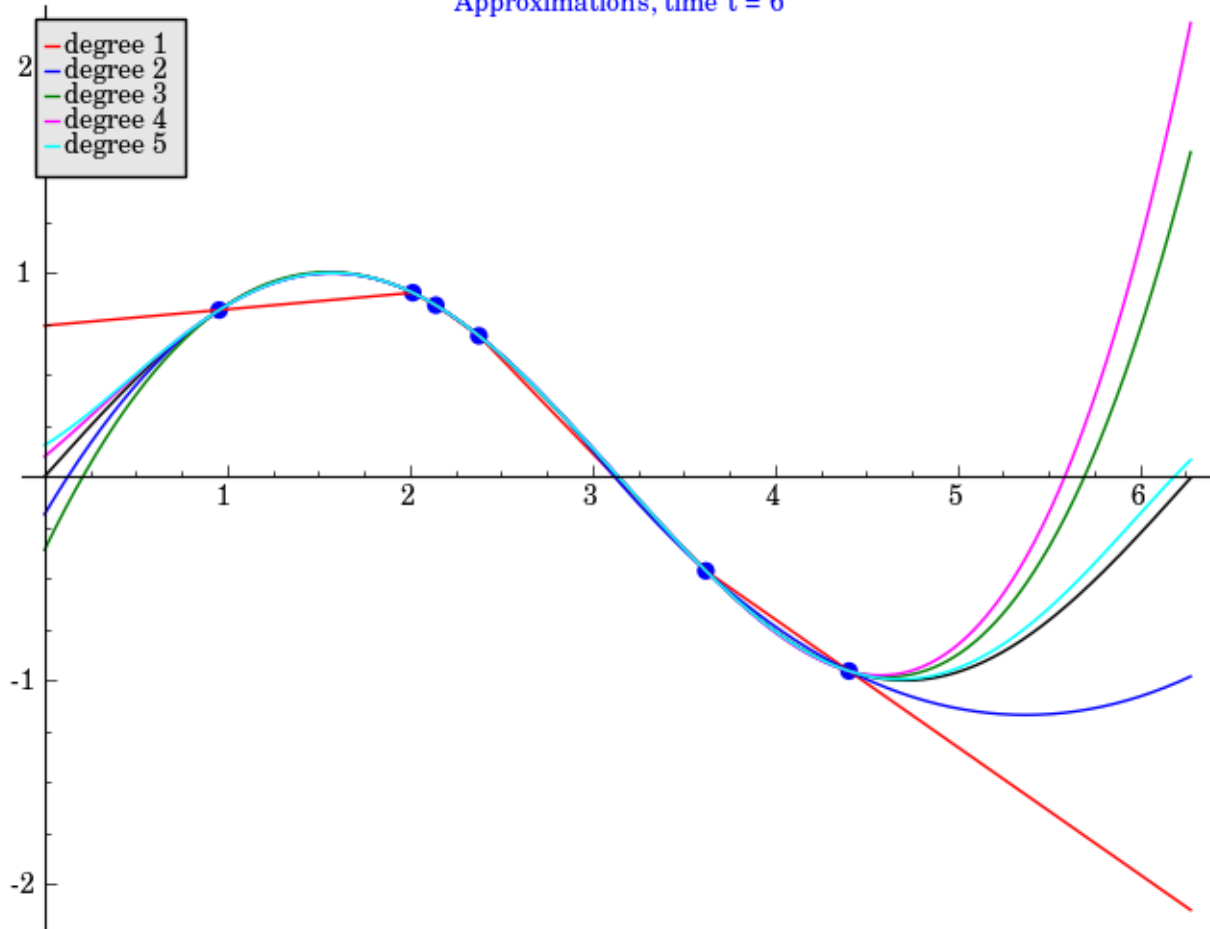
Approximations, time $t = 5$



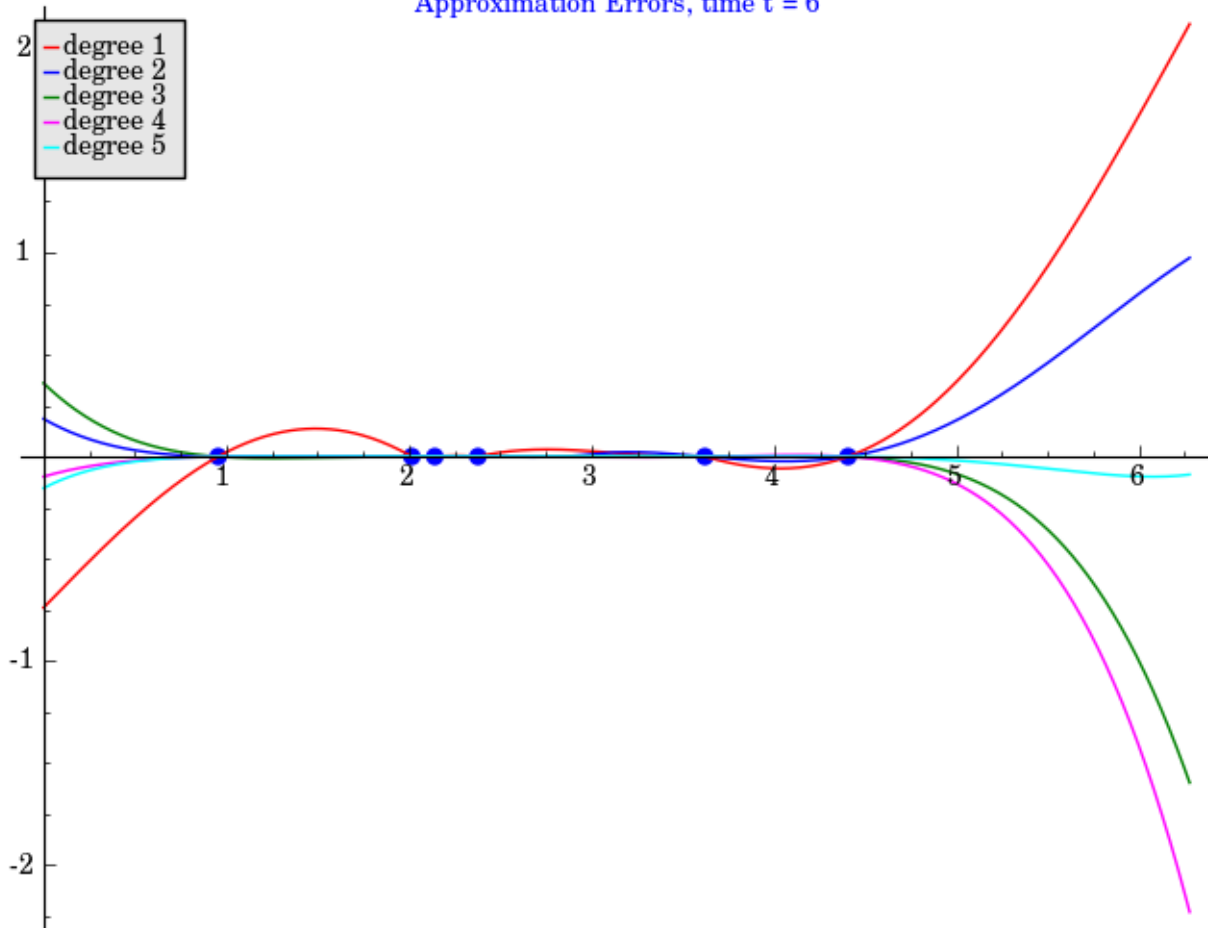
Approximation Errors, time $t = 5$



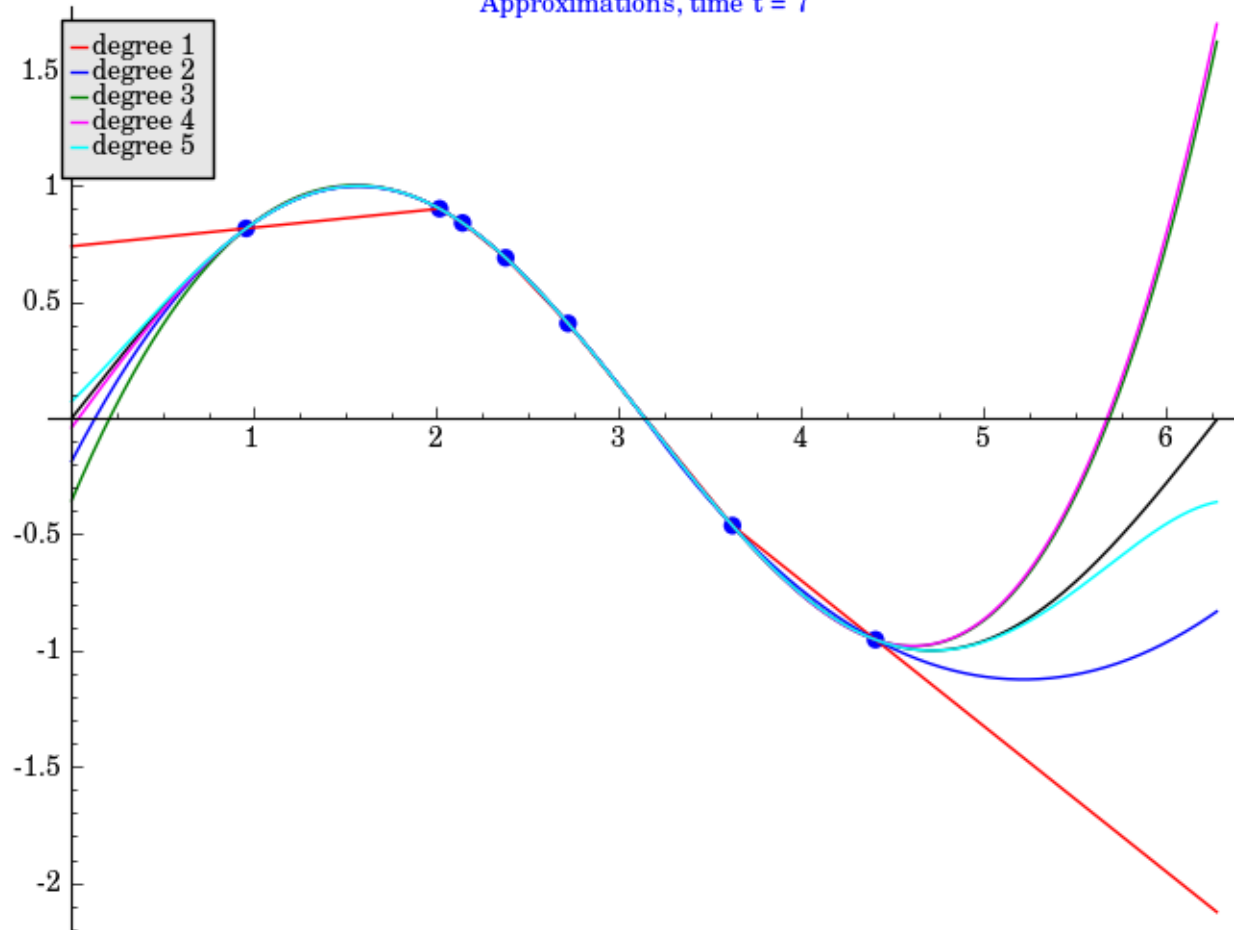
Approximations, time t = 6



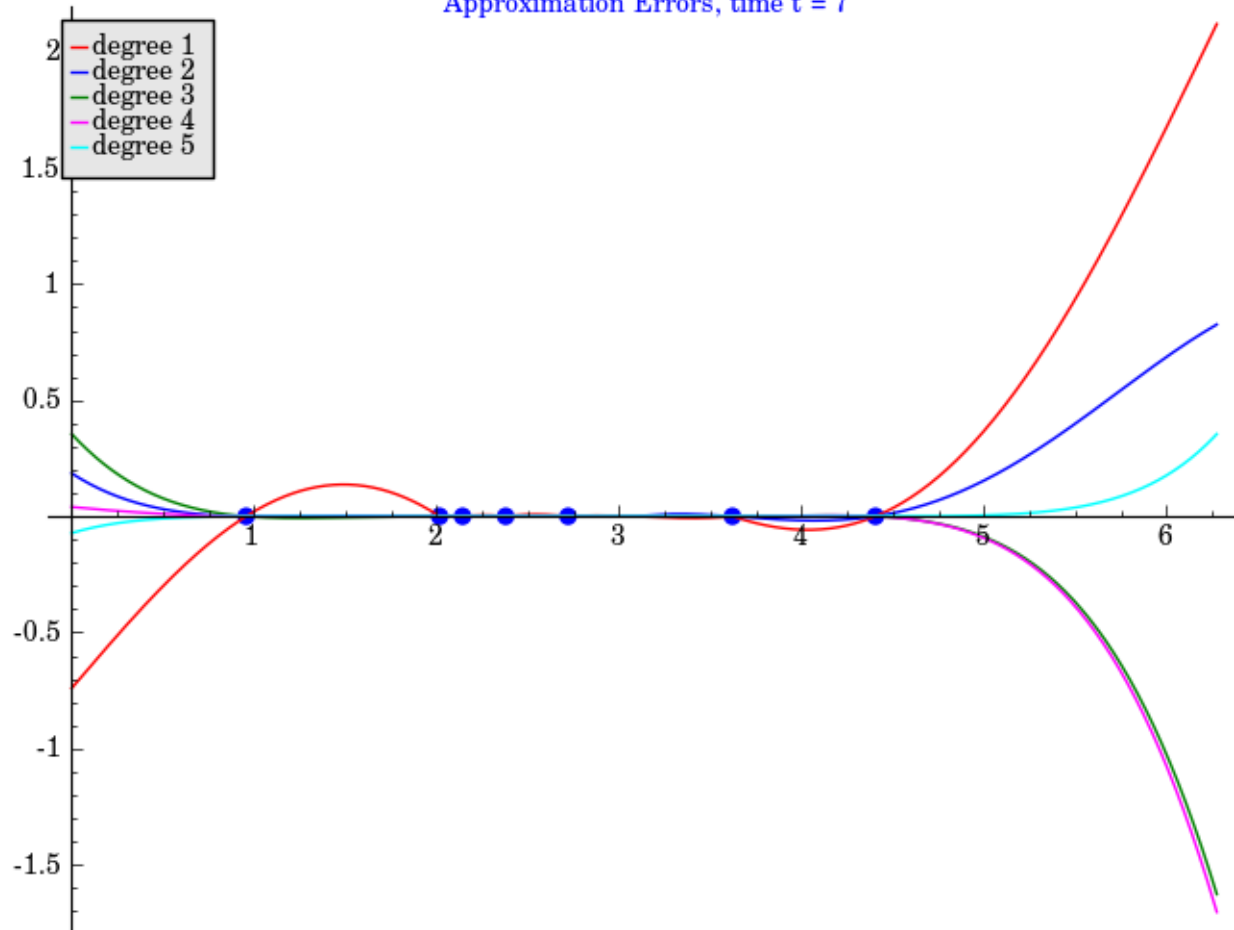
Approximation Errors, time t = 6



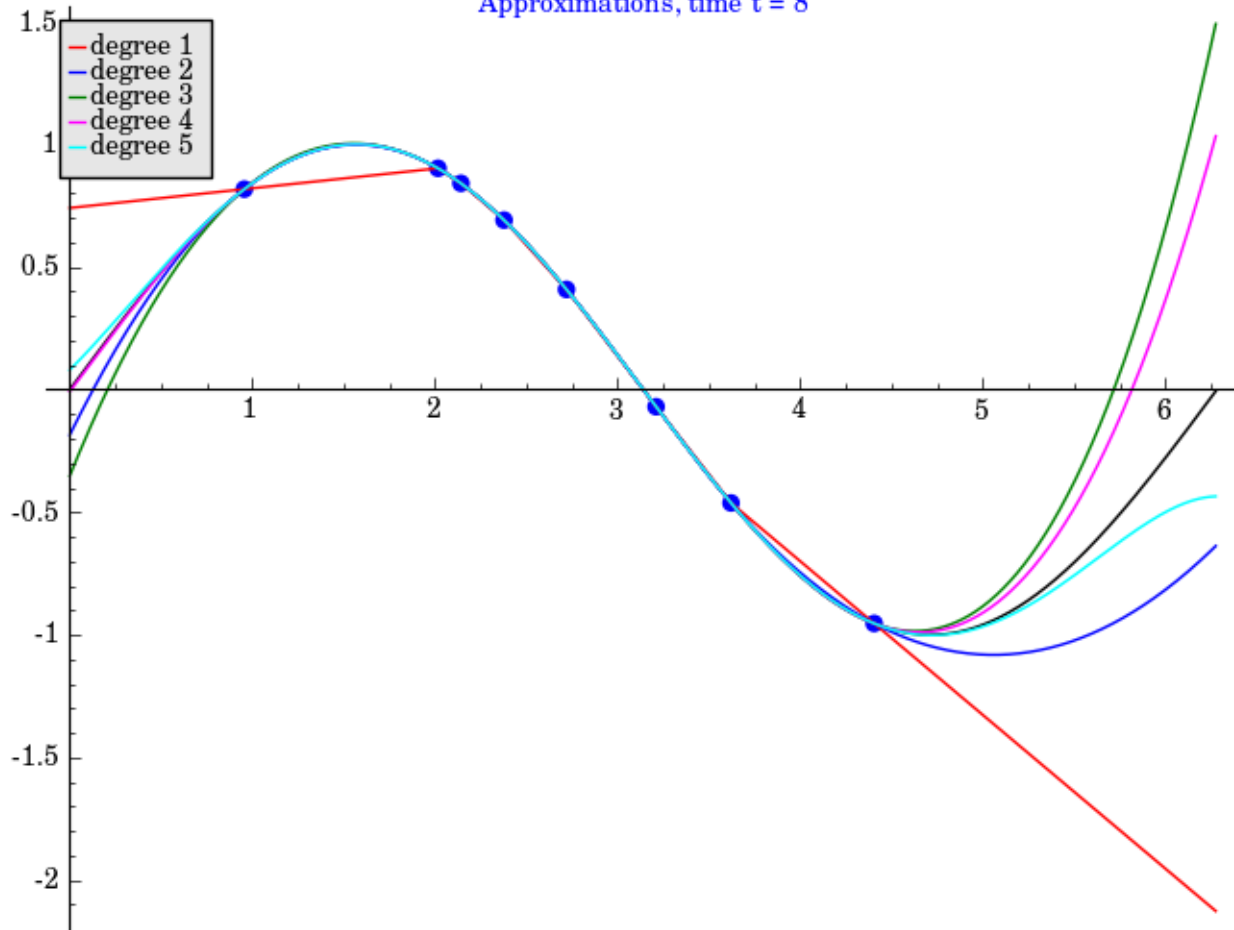
Approximations, time $t = 7$



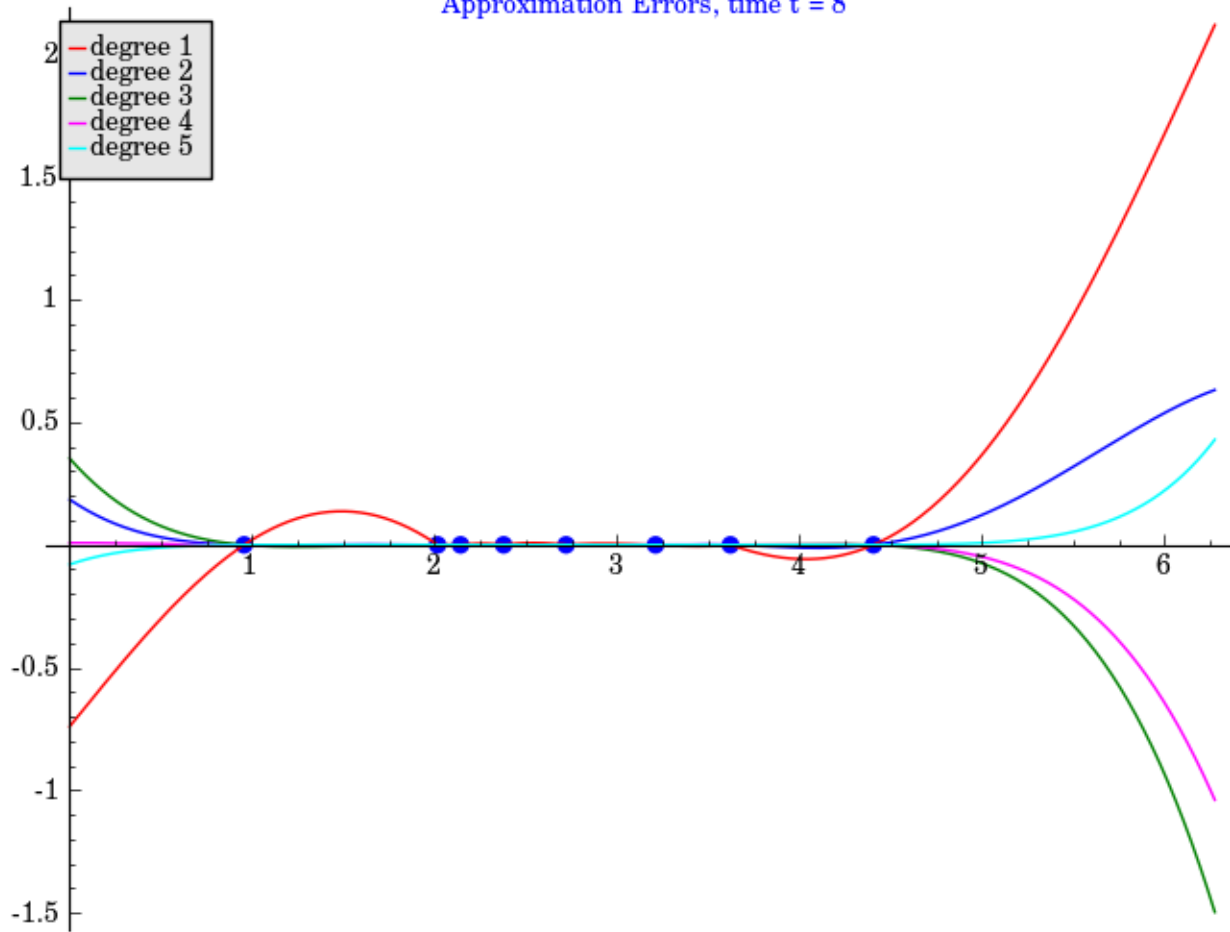
Approximation Errors, time $t = 7$



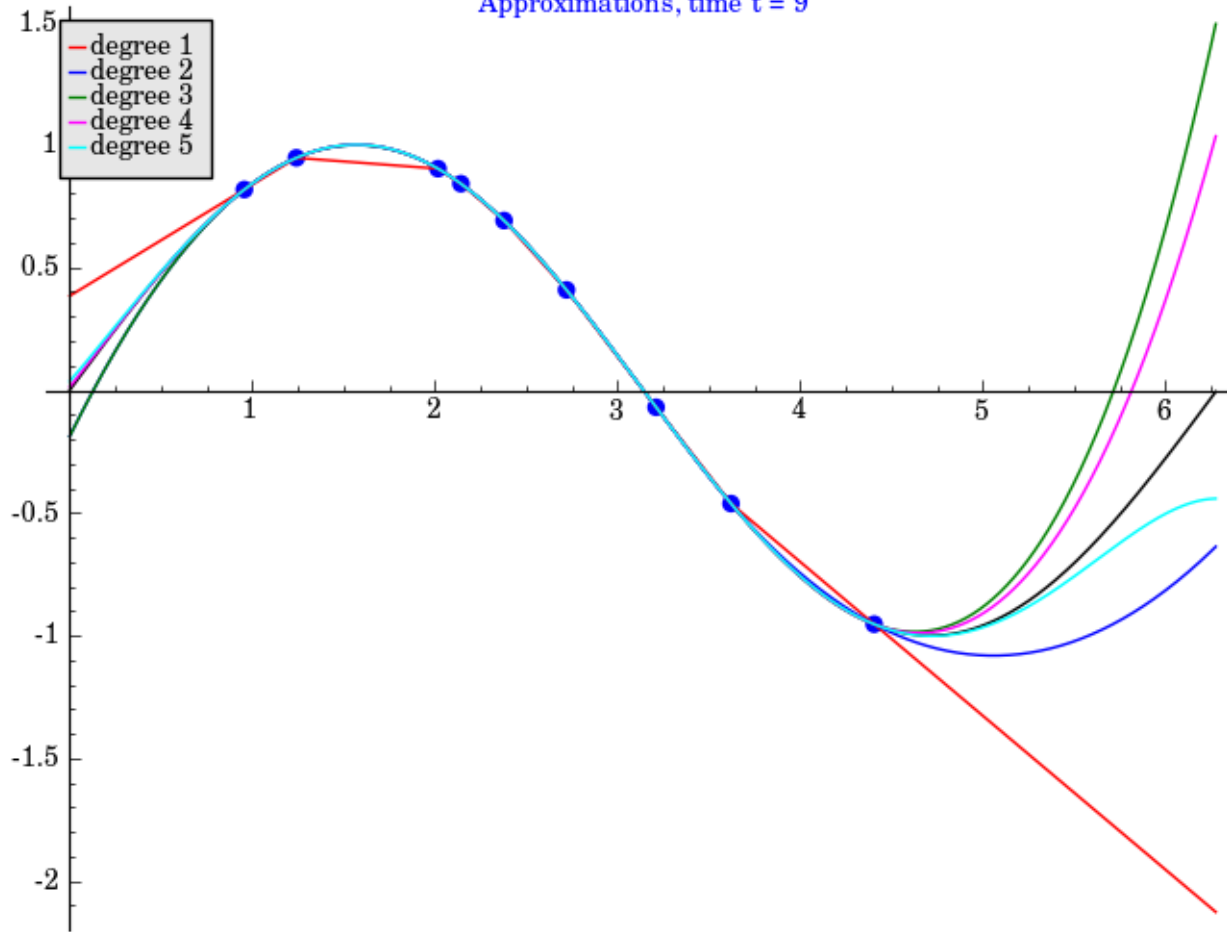
Approximations, time $t = 8$



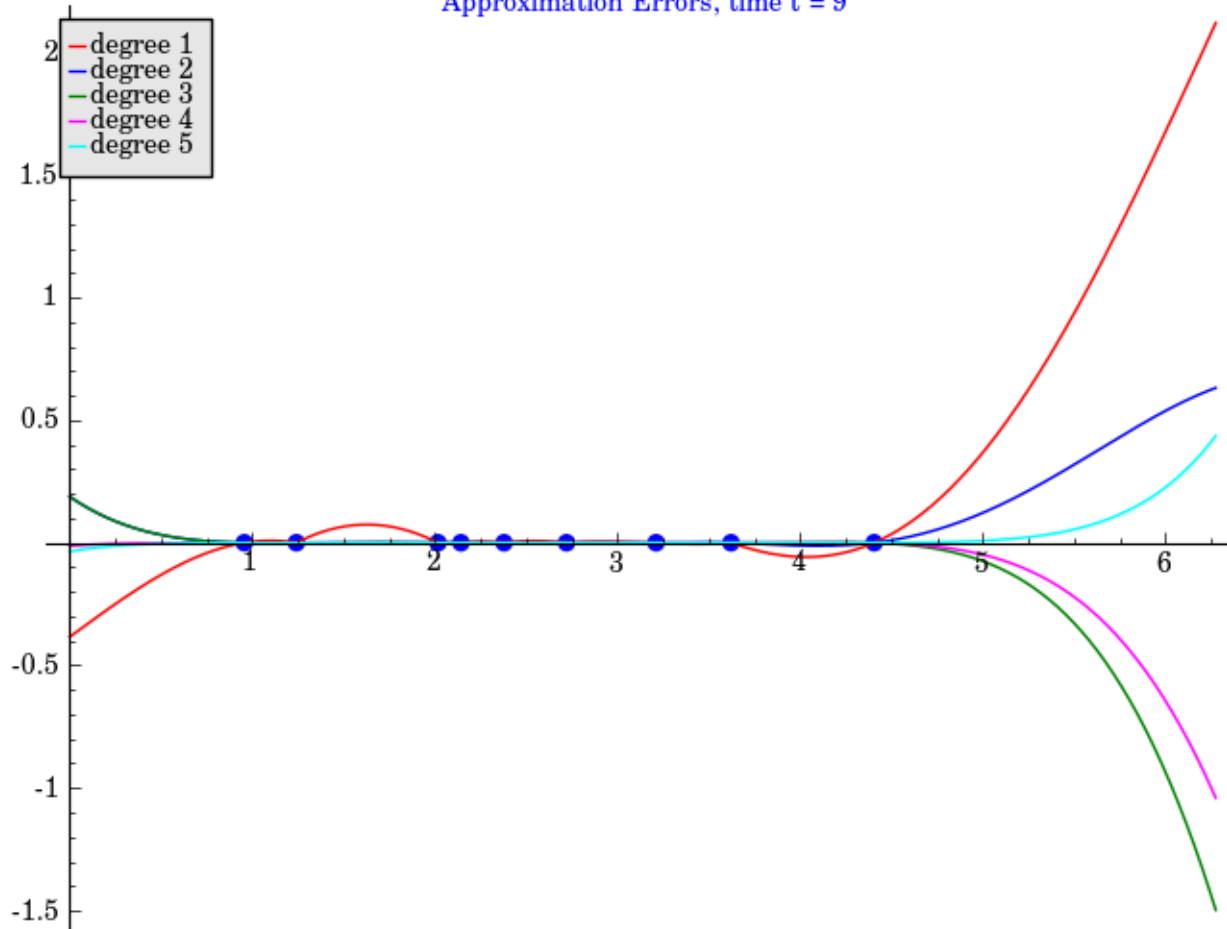
Approximation Errors, time t = 8



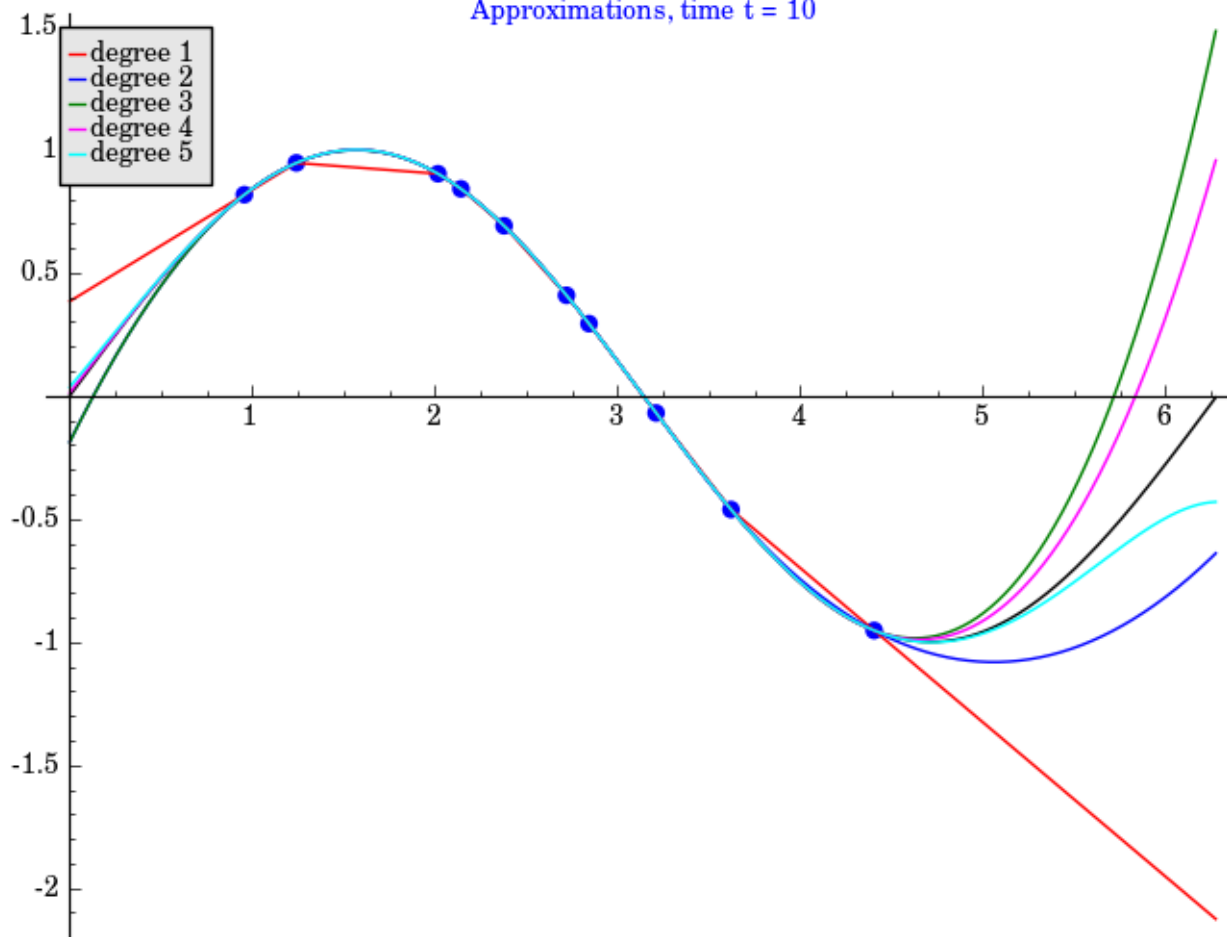
Approximations, time t = 9



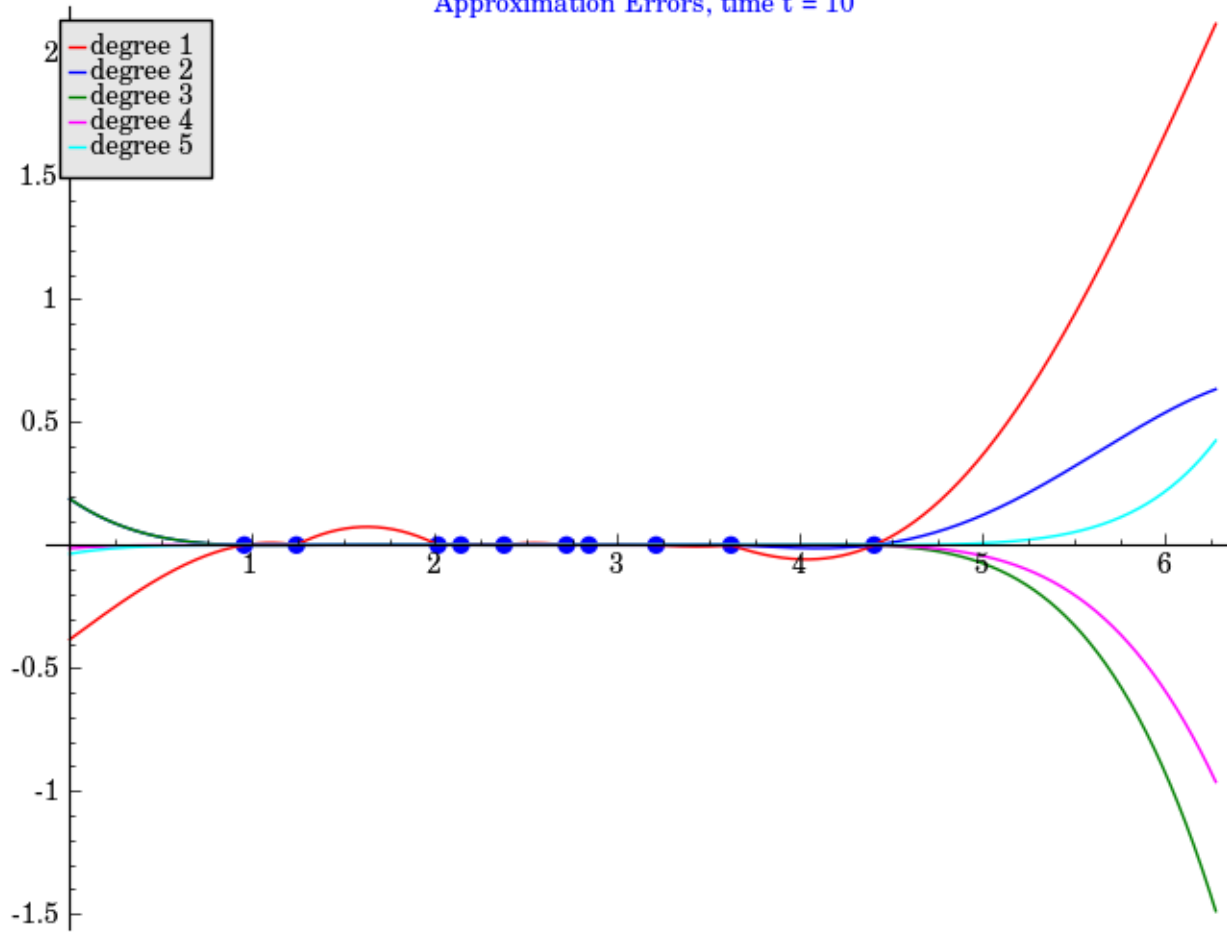
Approximation Errors, time t = 9

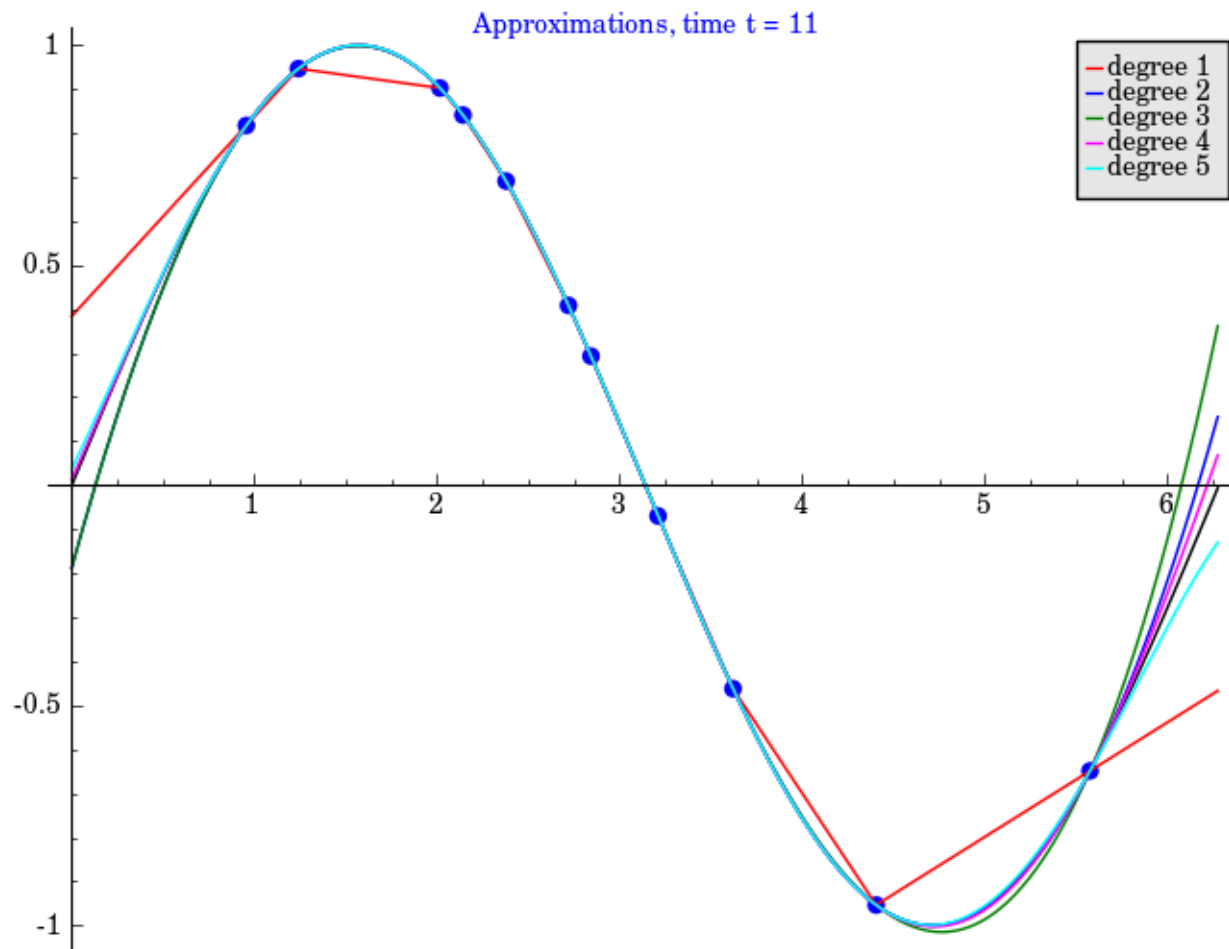


Approximations, time t = 10

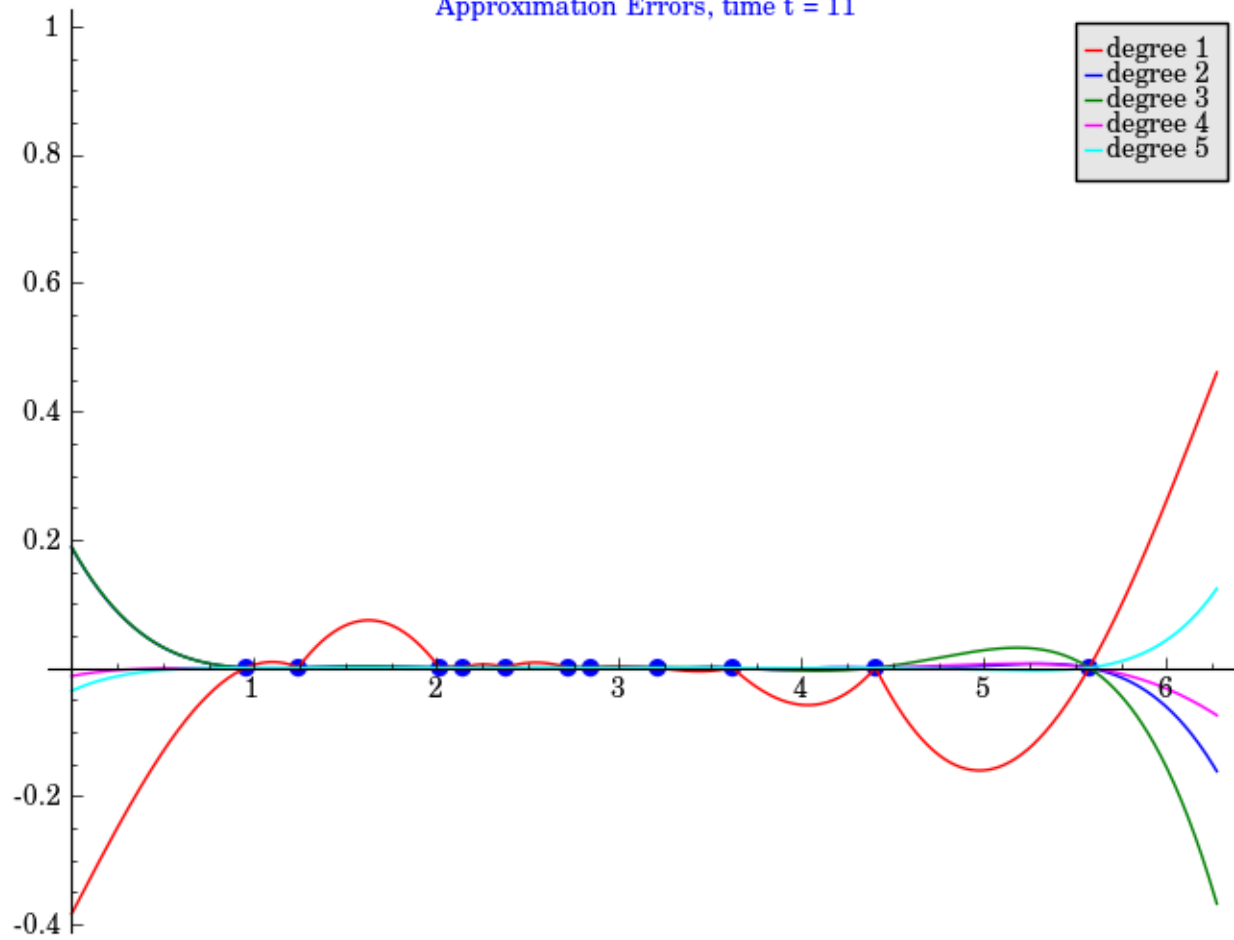


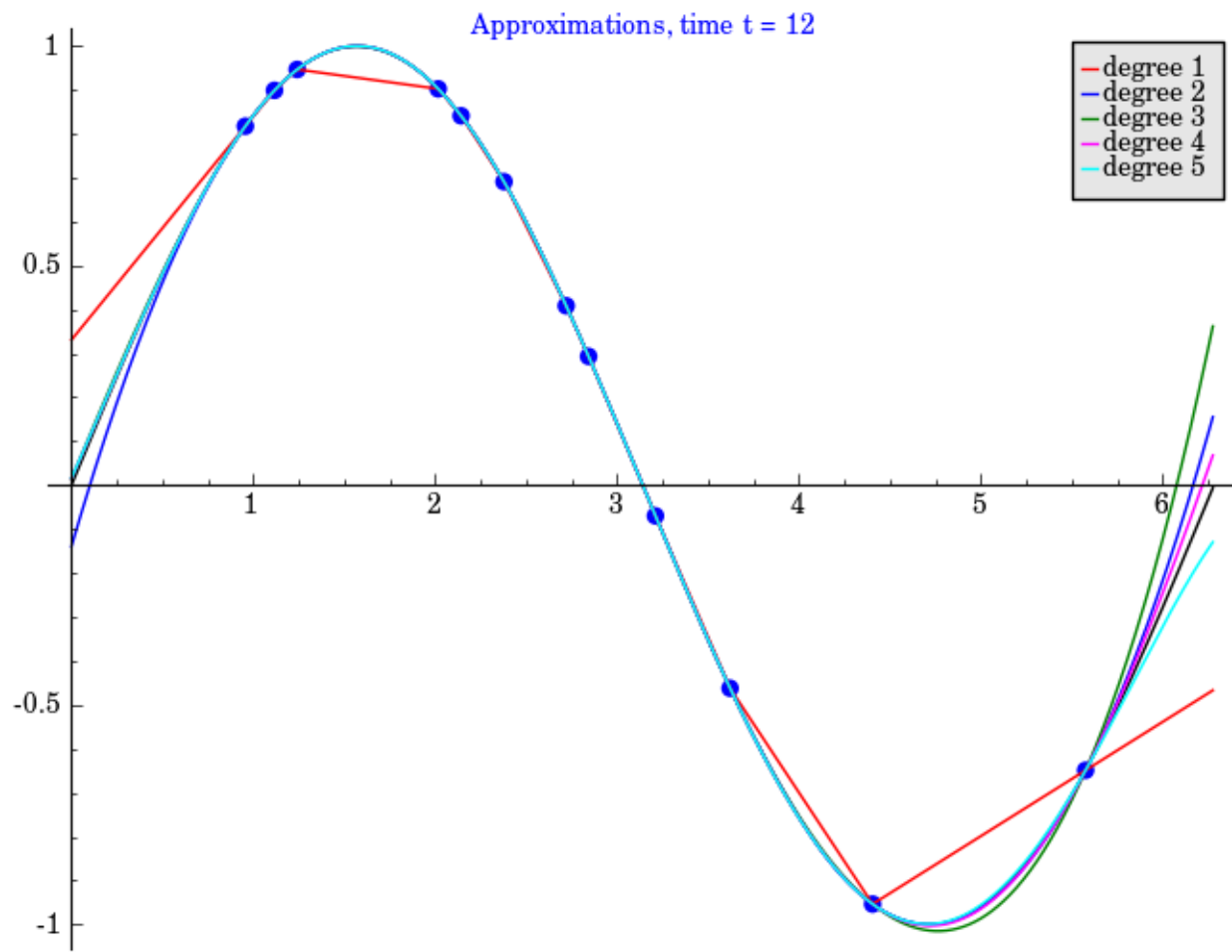
Approximation Errors, time $t = 10$



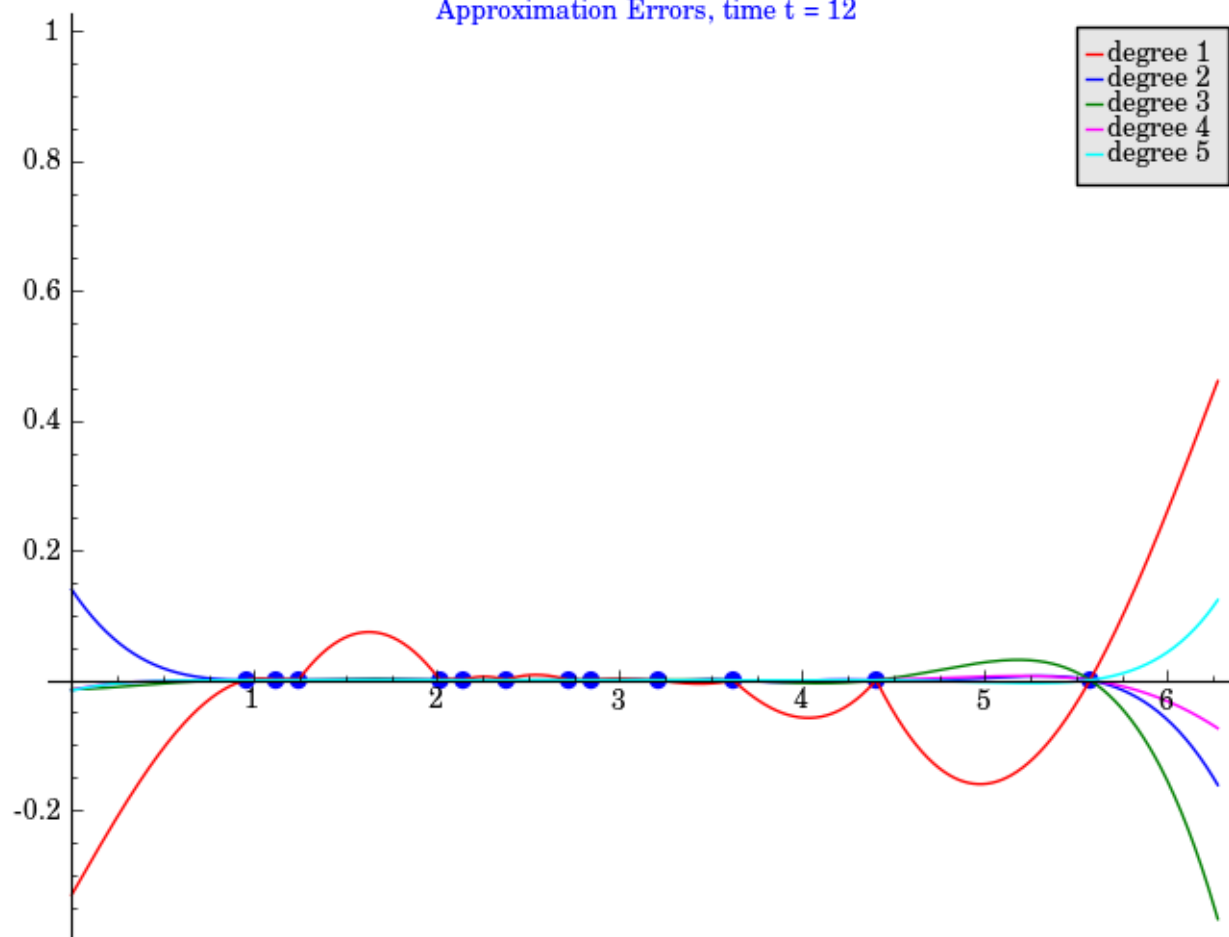


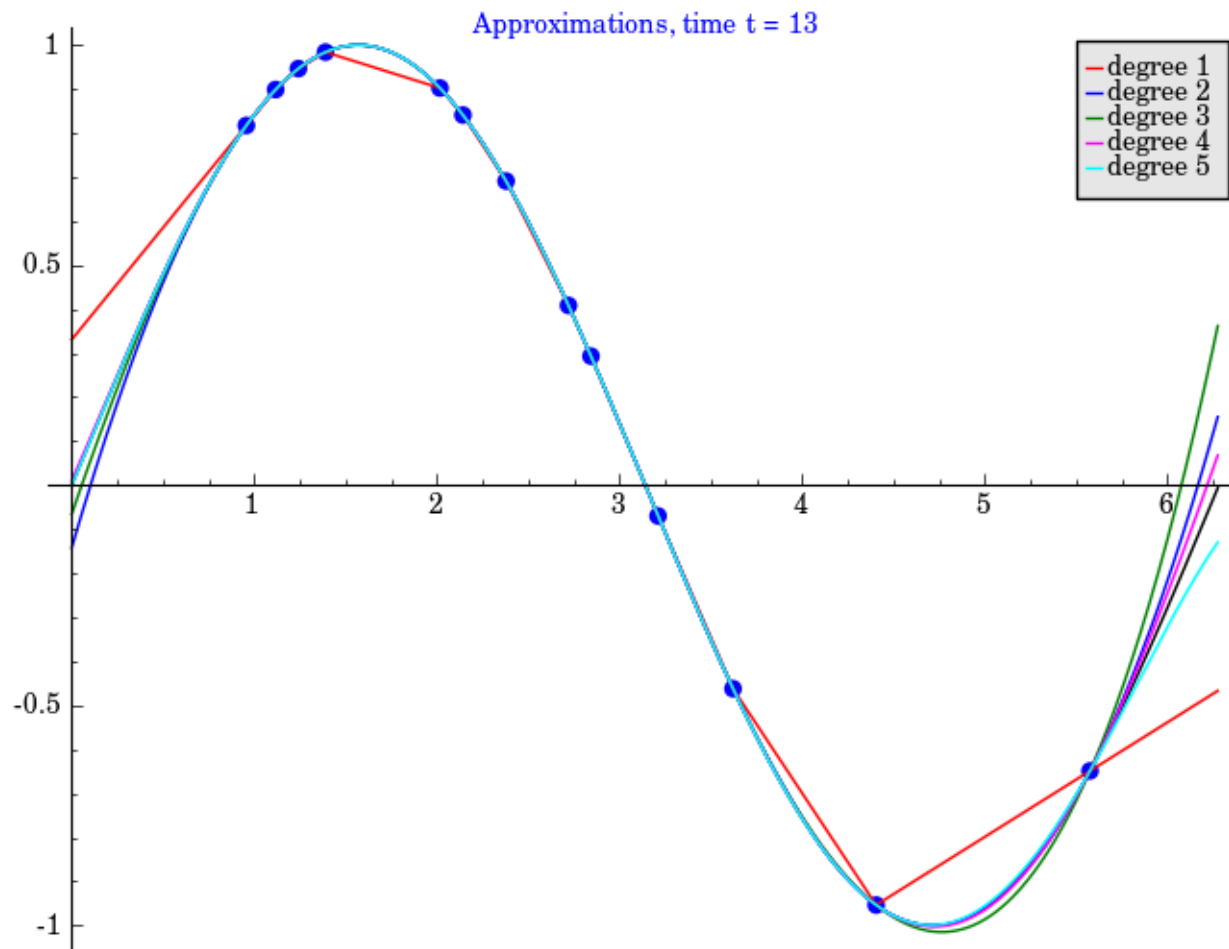
Approximation Errors, time t = 11



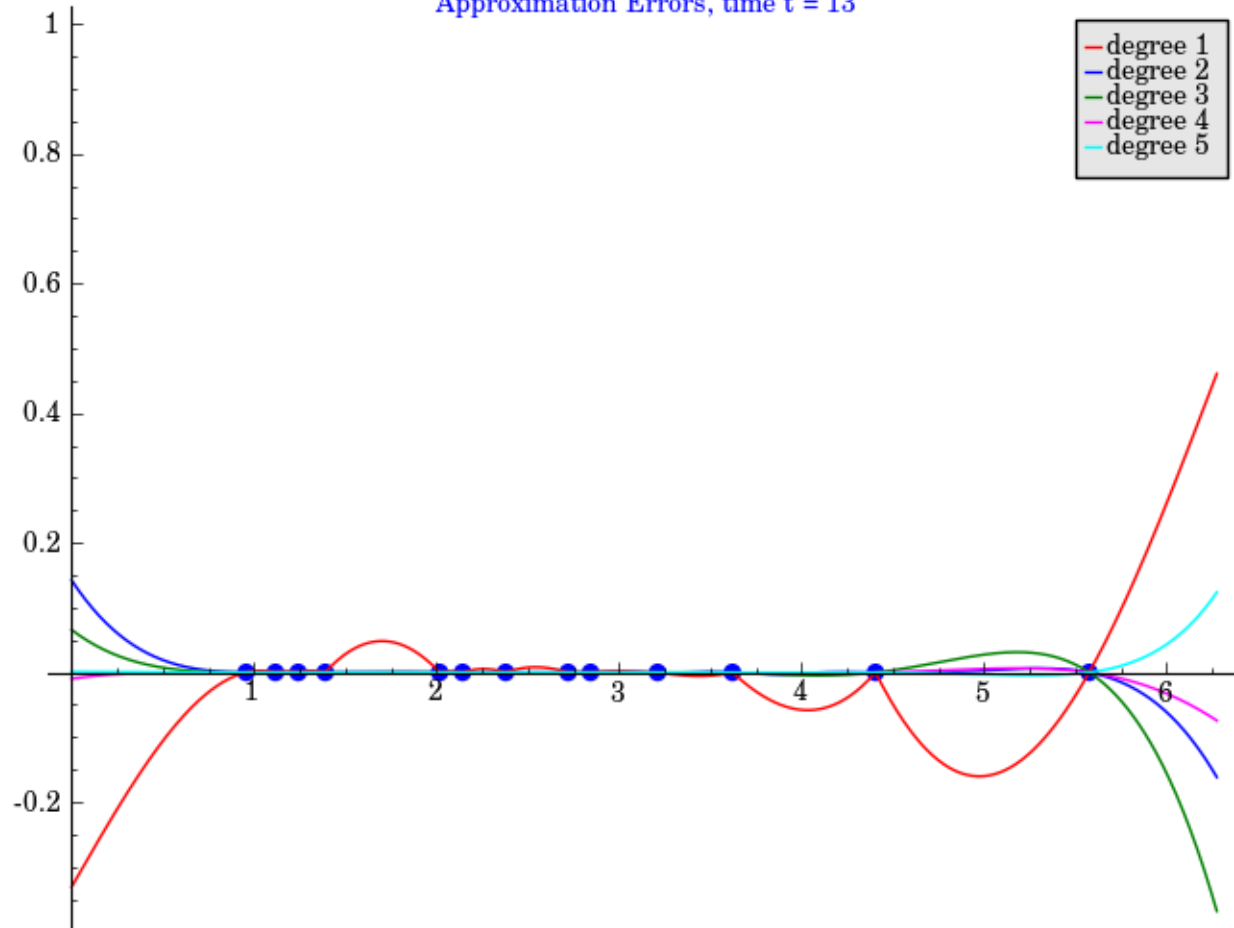


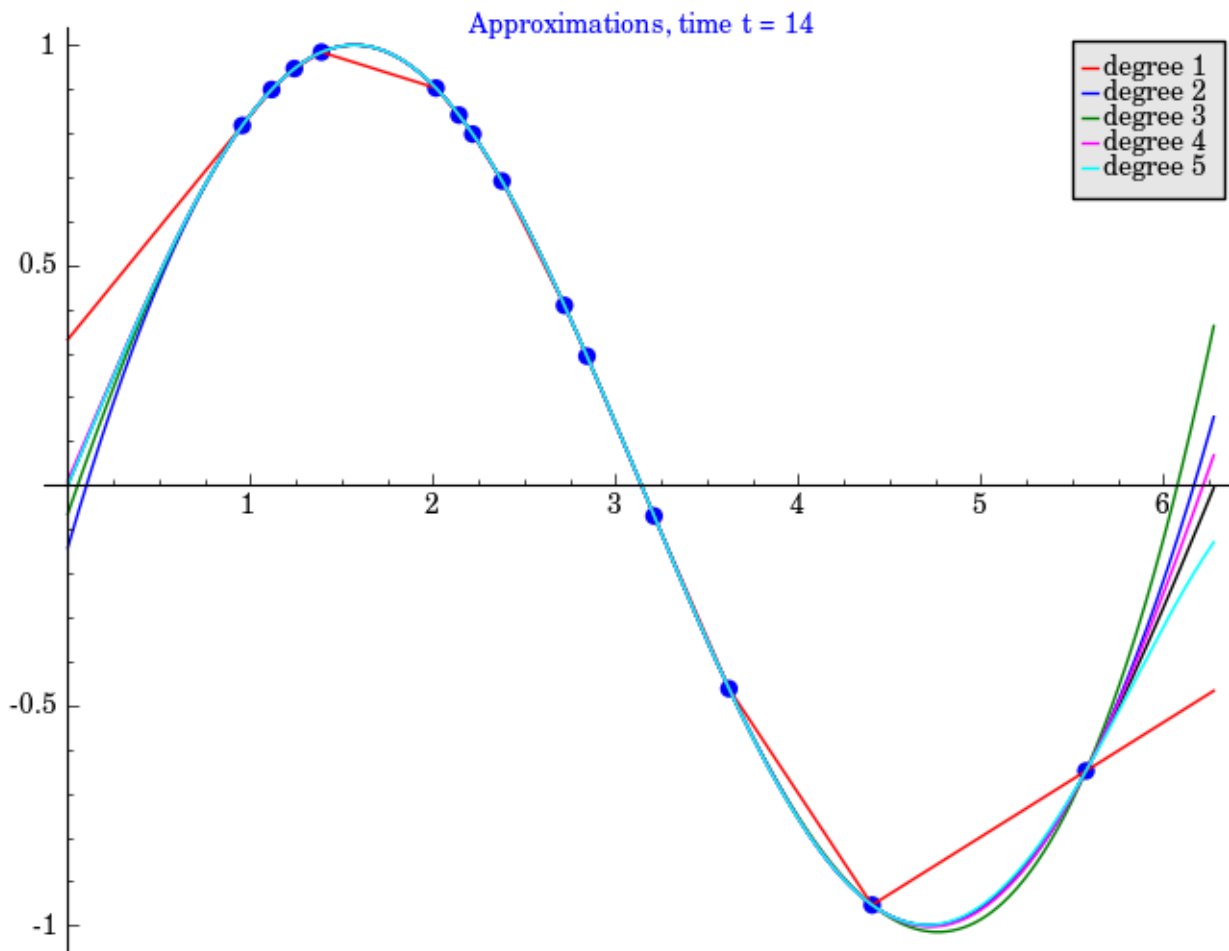
Approximation Errors, time $t = 12$



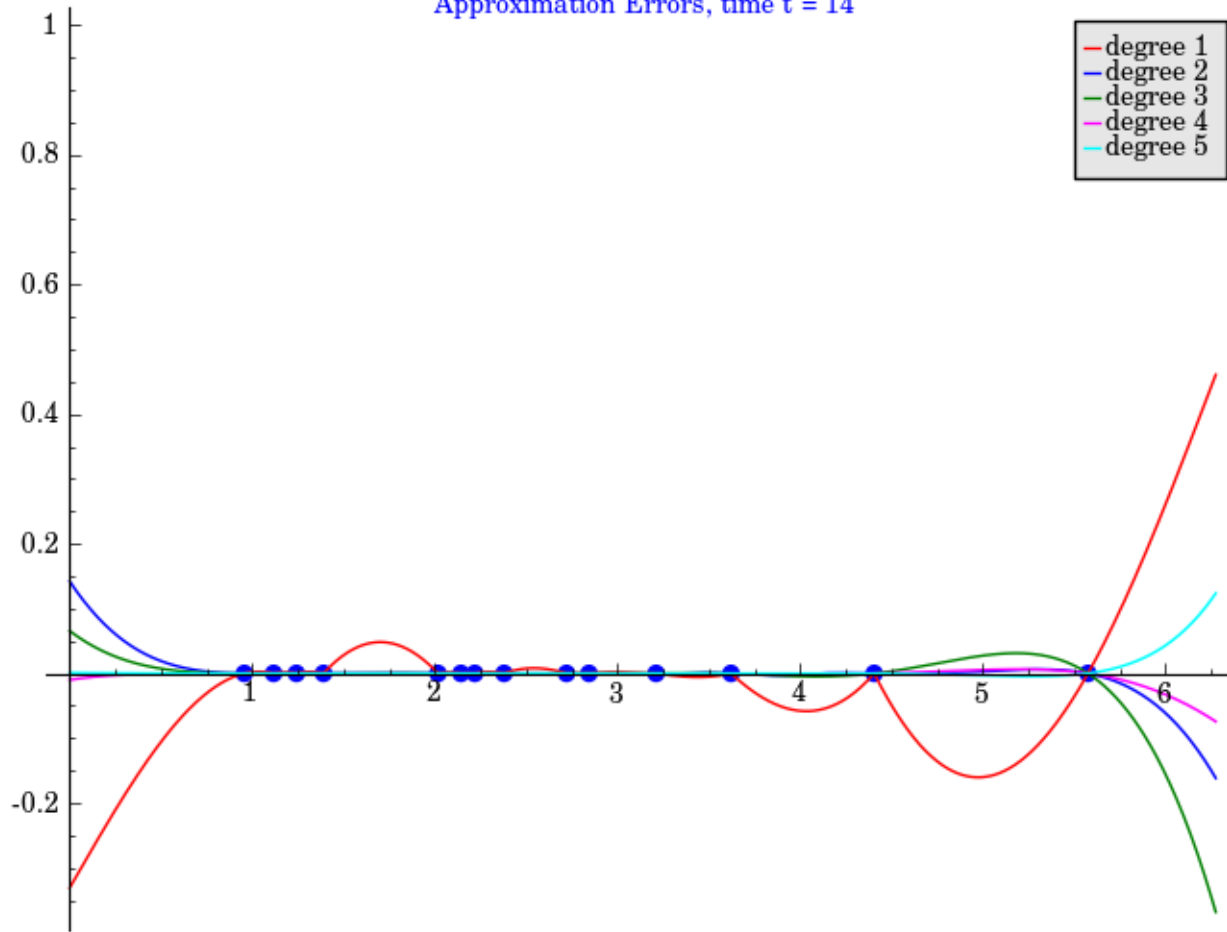


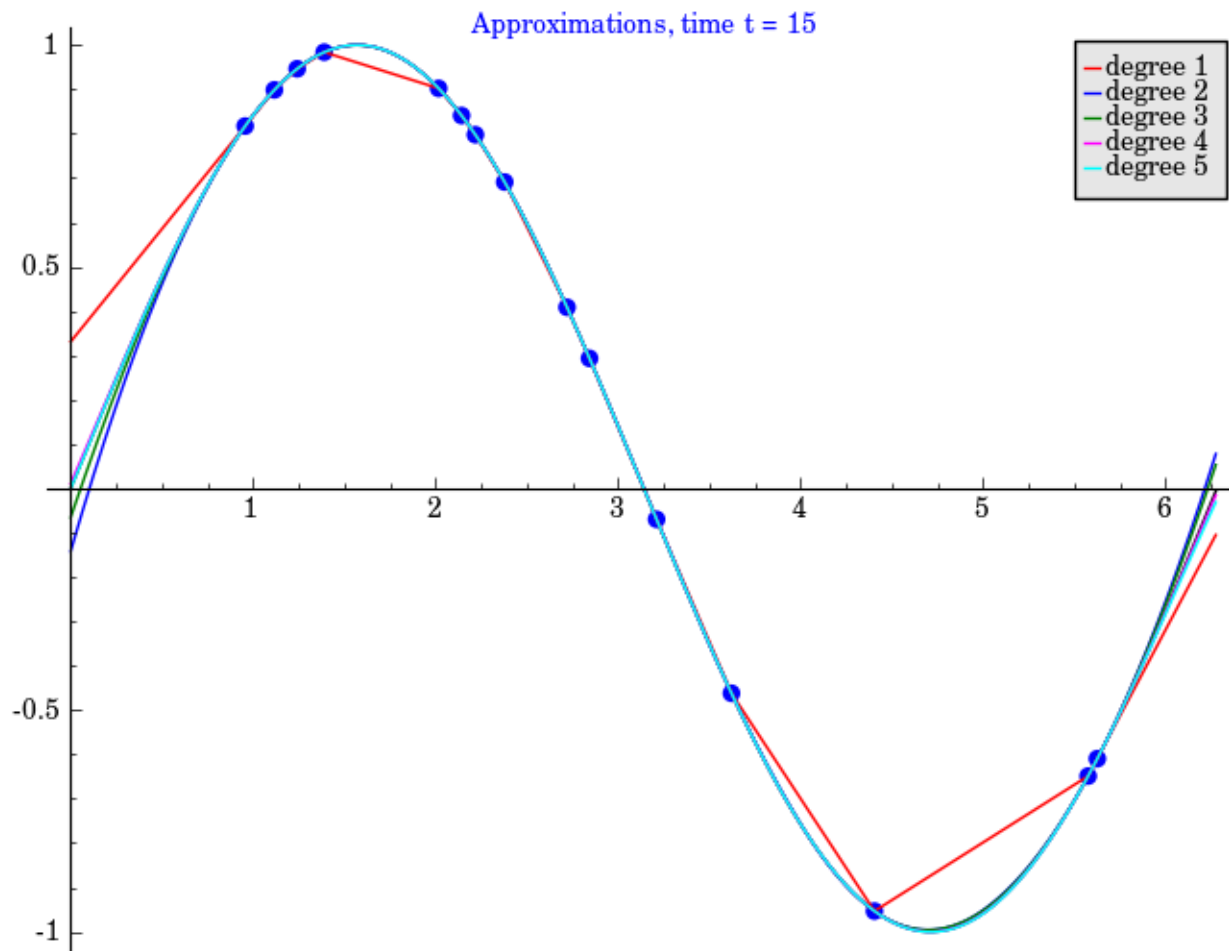
Approximation Errors, time t = 13



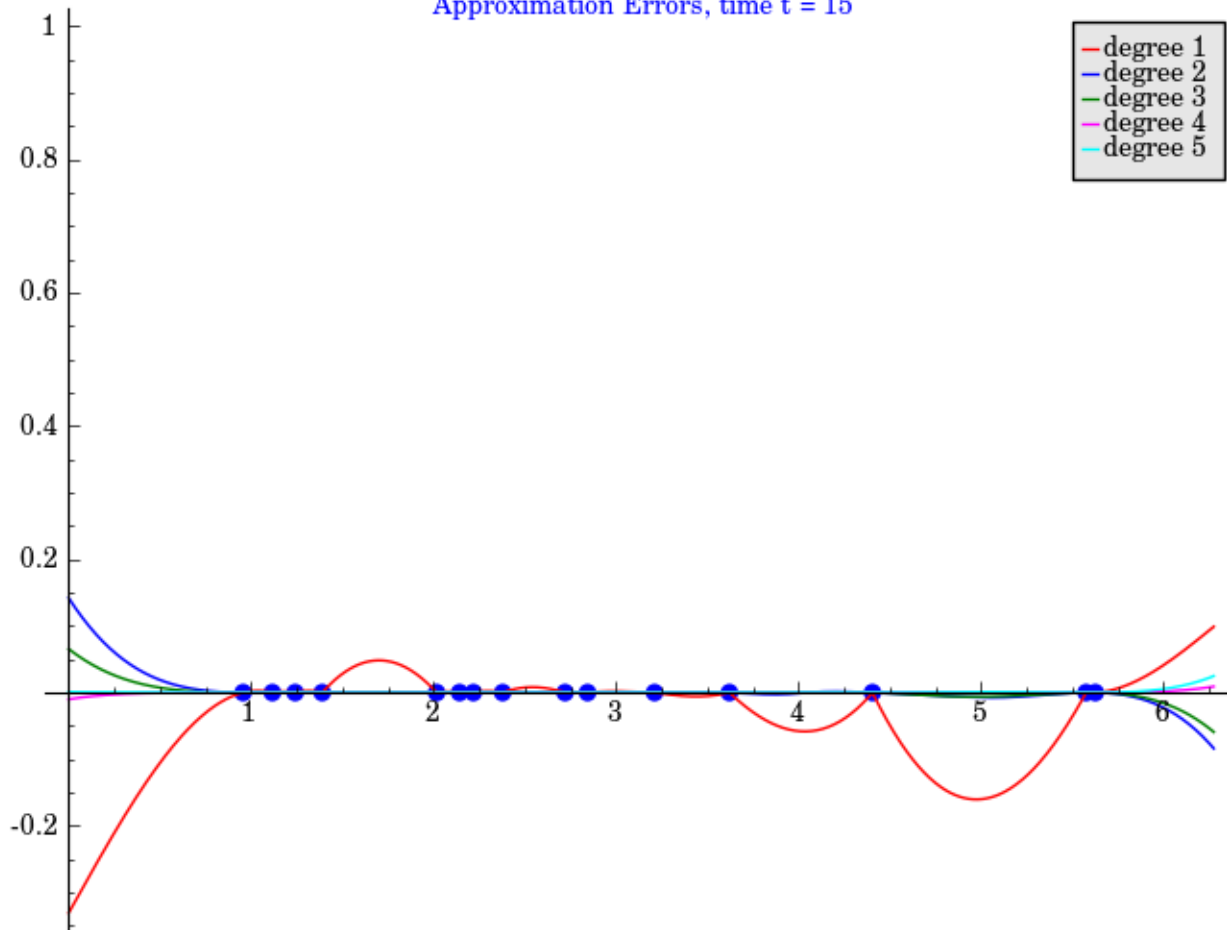


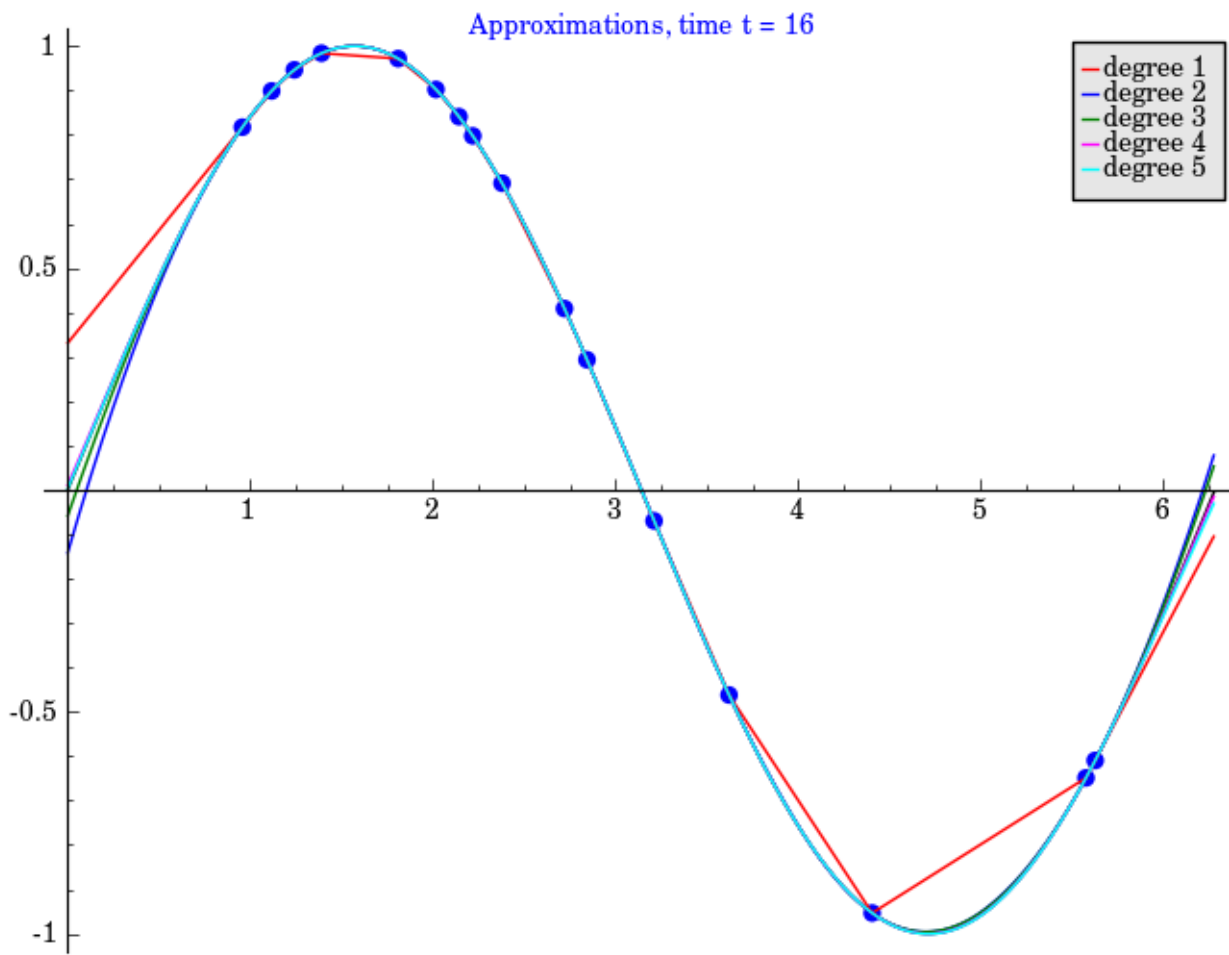
Approximation Errors, time t = 14



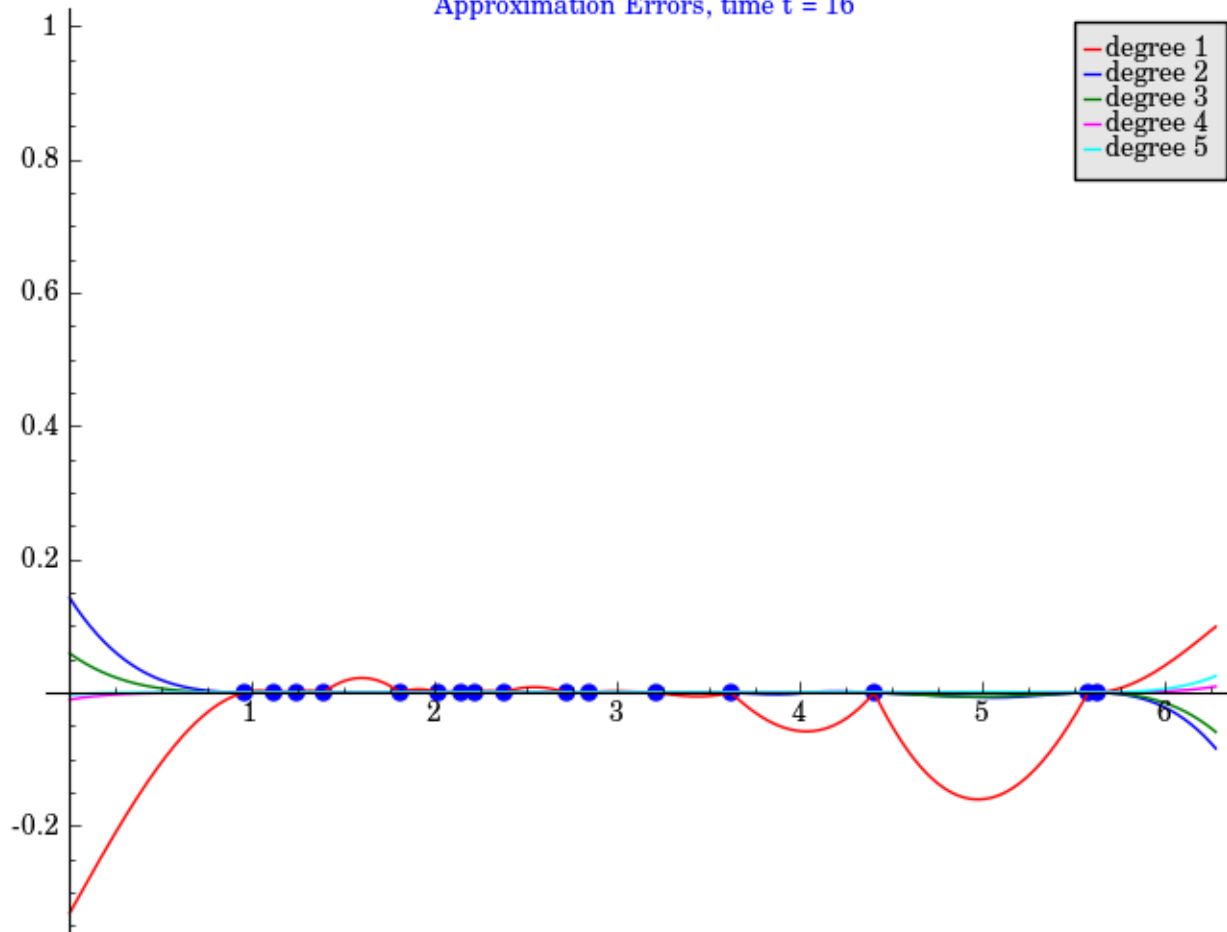


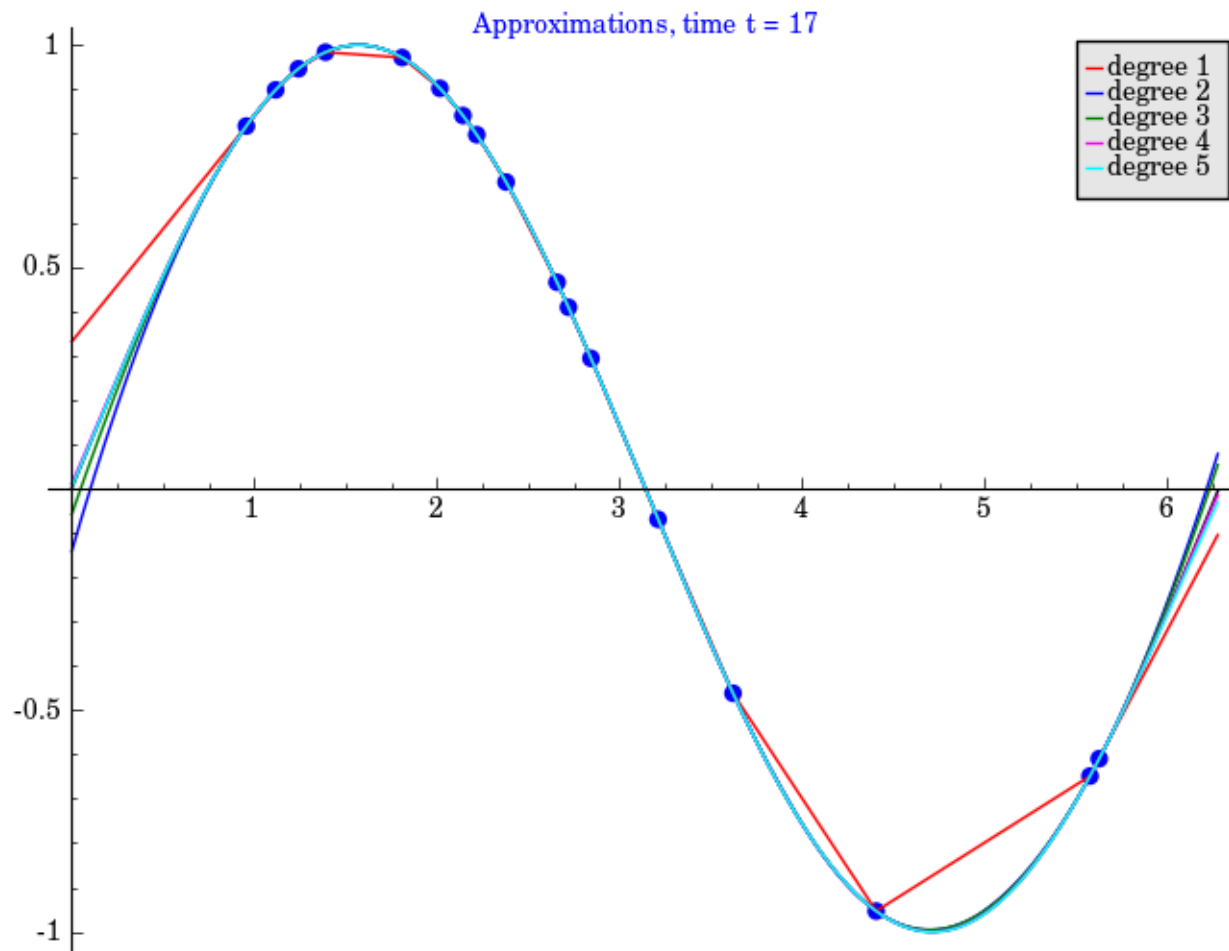
Approximation Errors, time t = 15



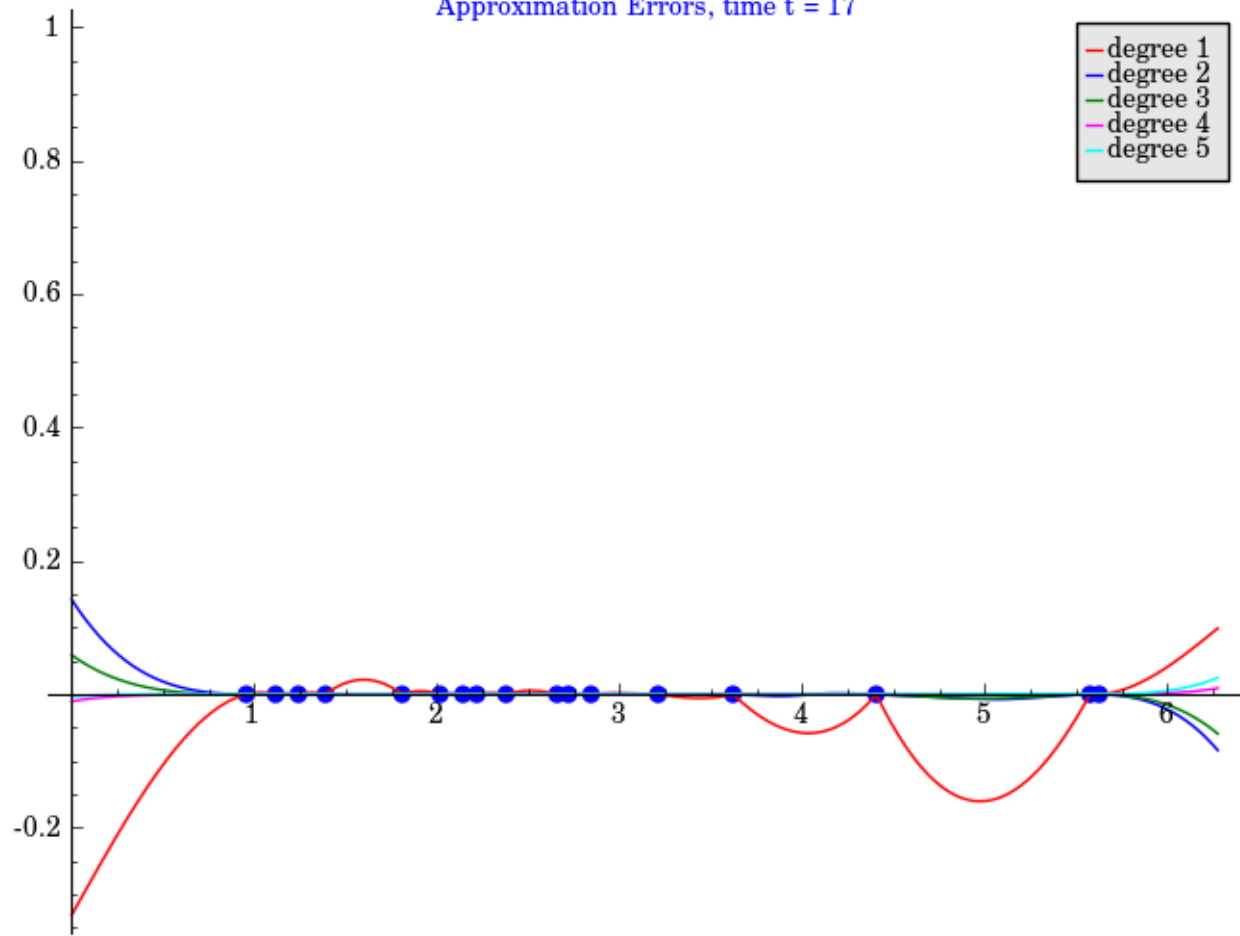


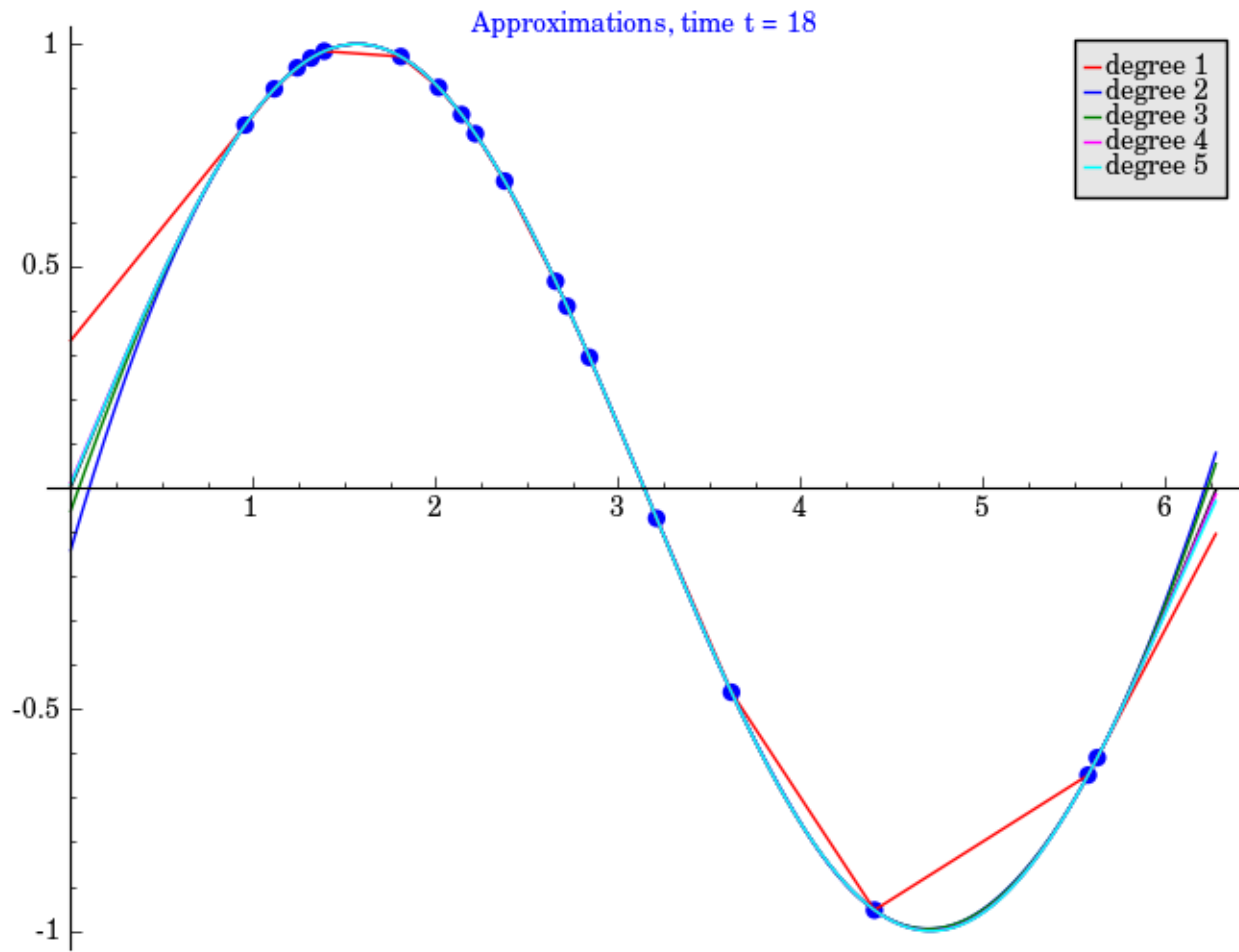
Approximation Errors, time t = 16



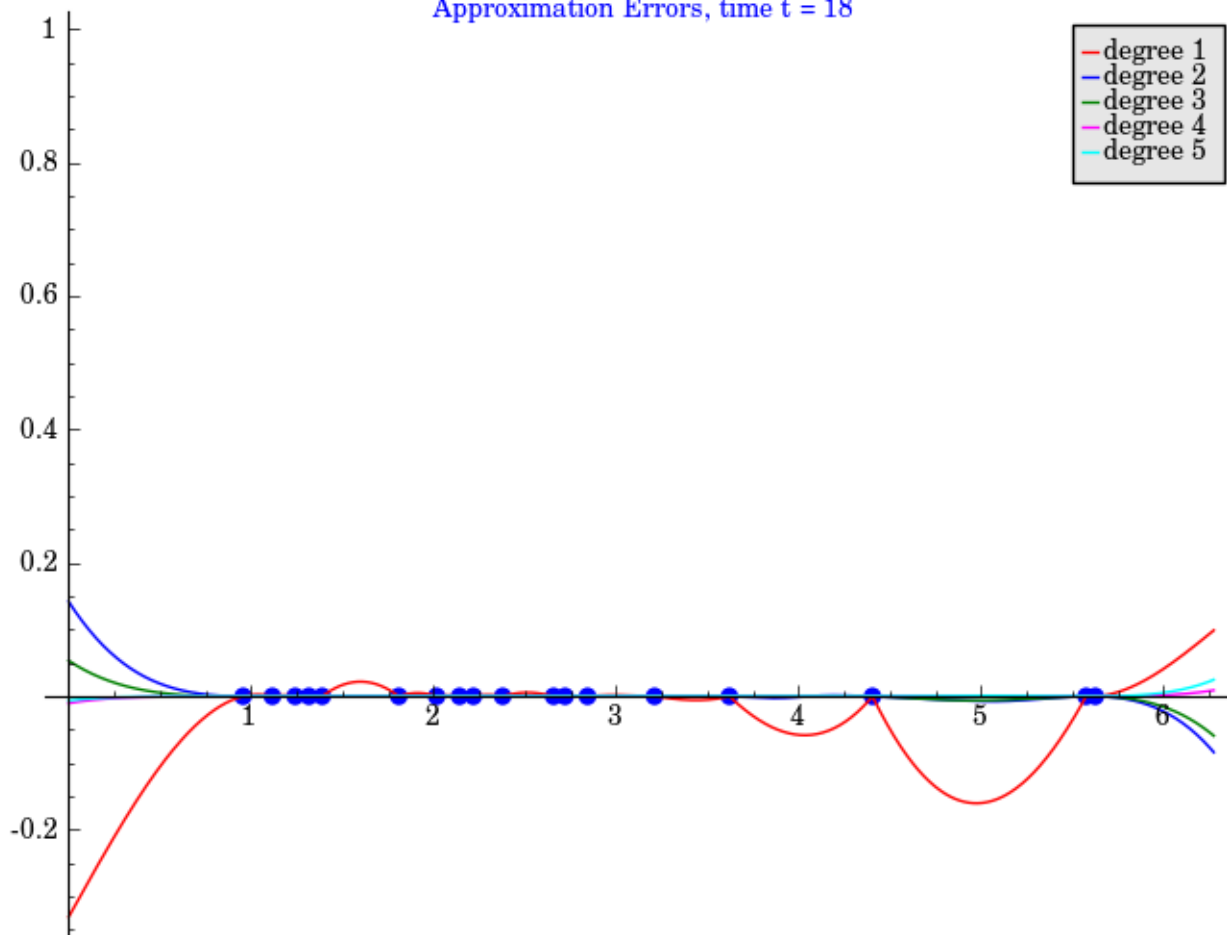


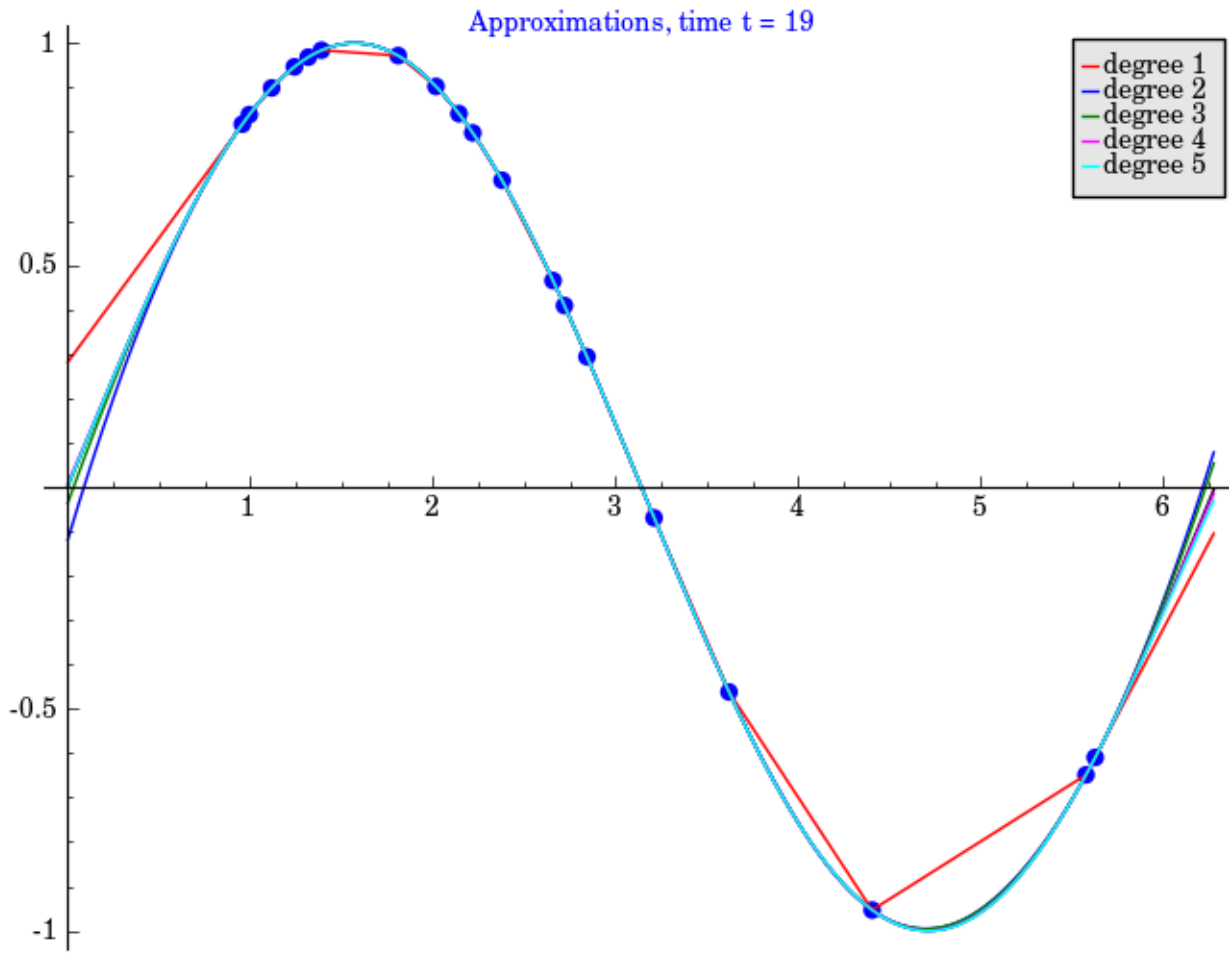
Approximation Errors, time t = 17



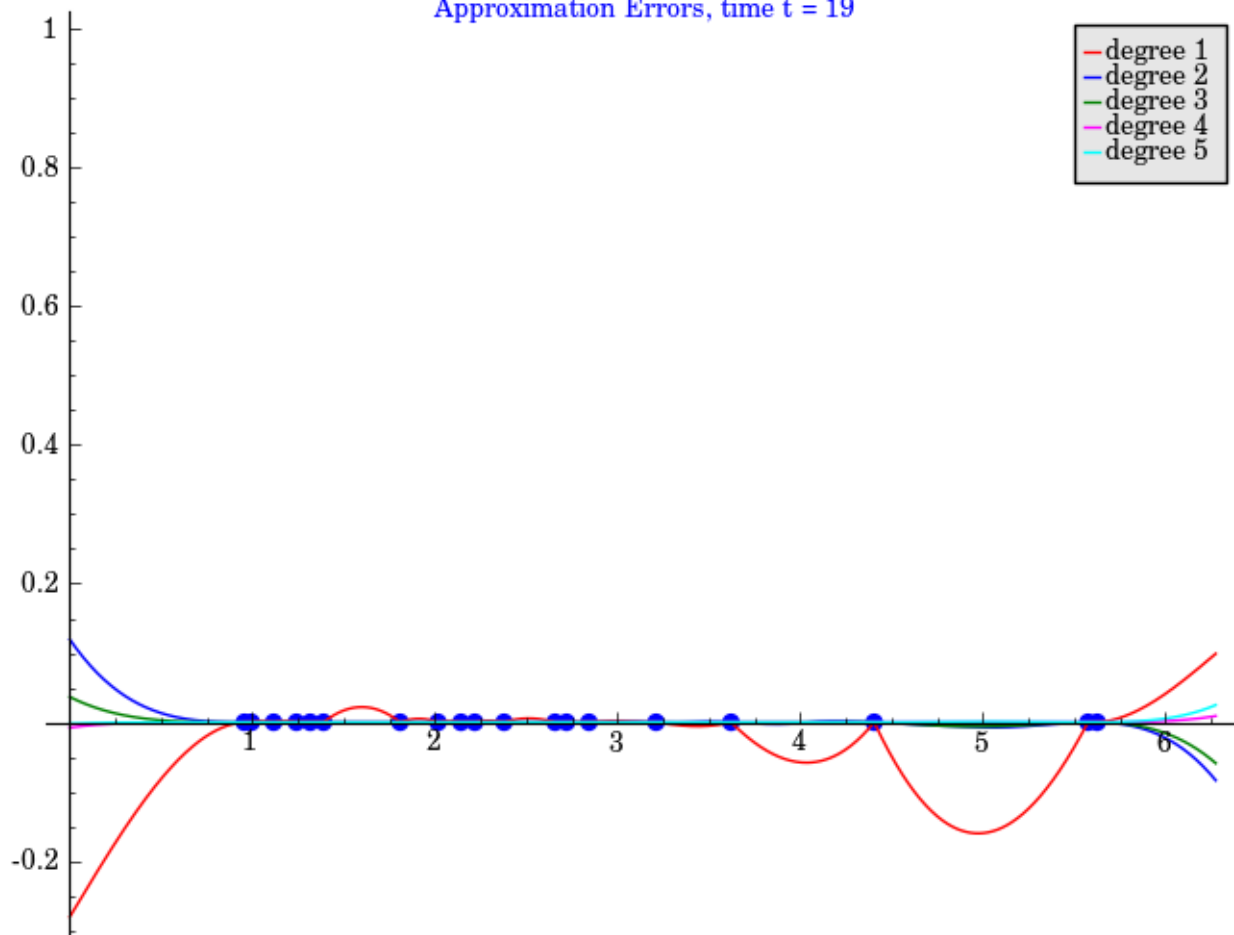


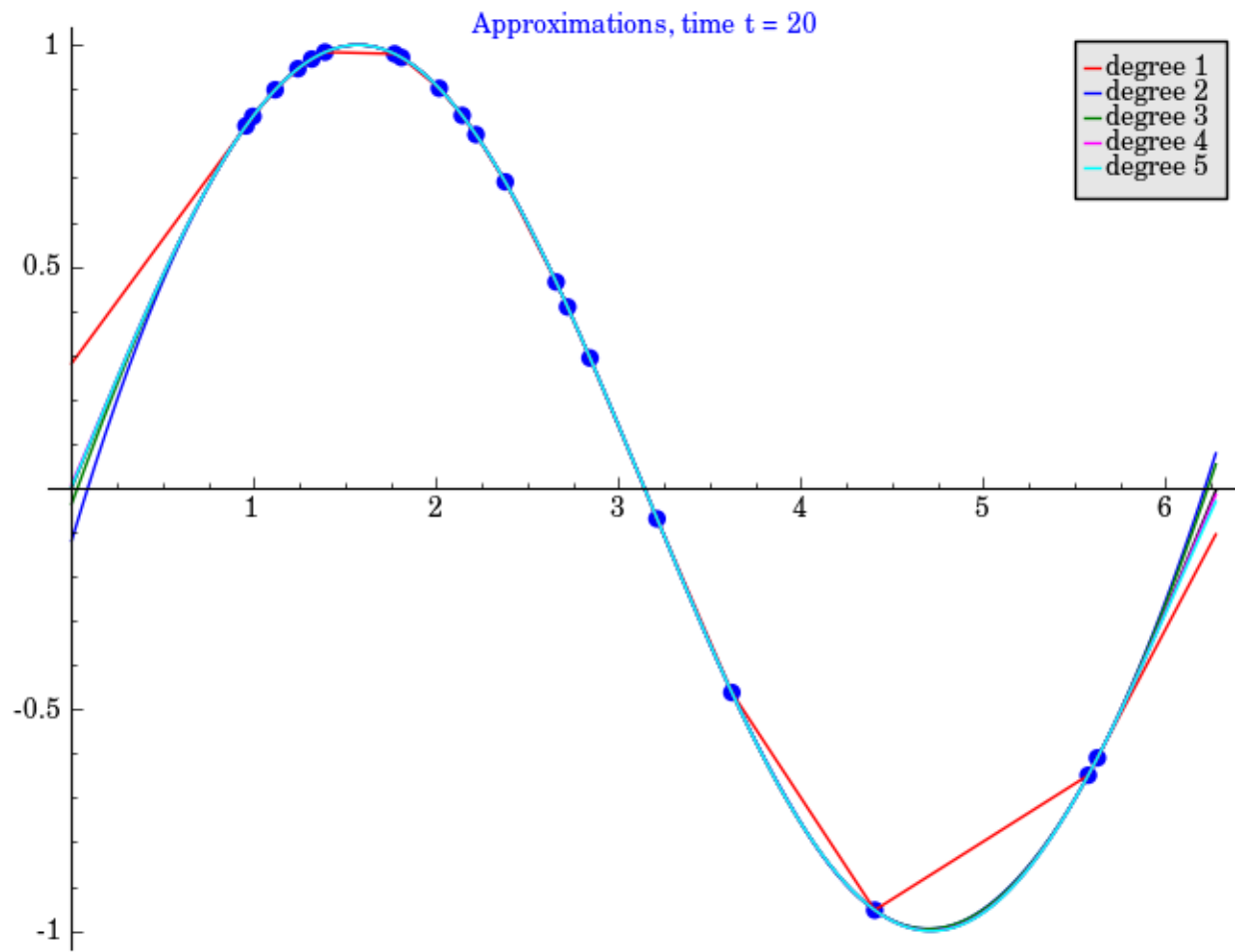
Approximation Errors, time t = 18



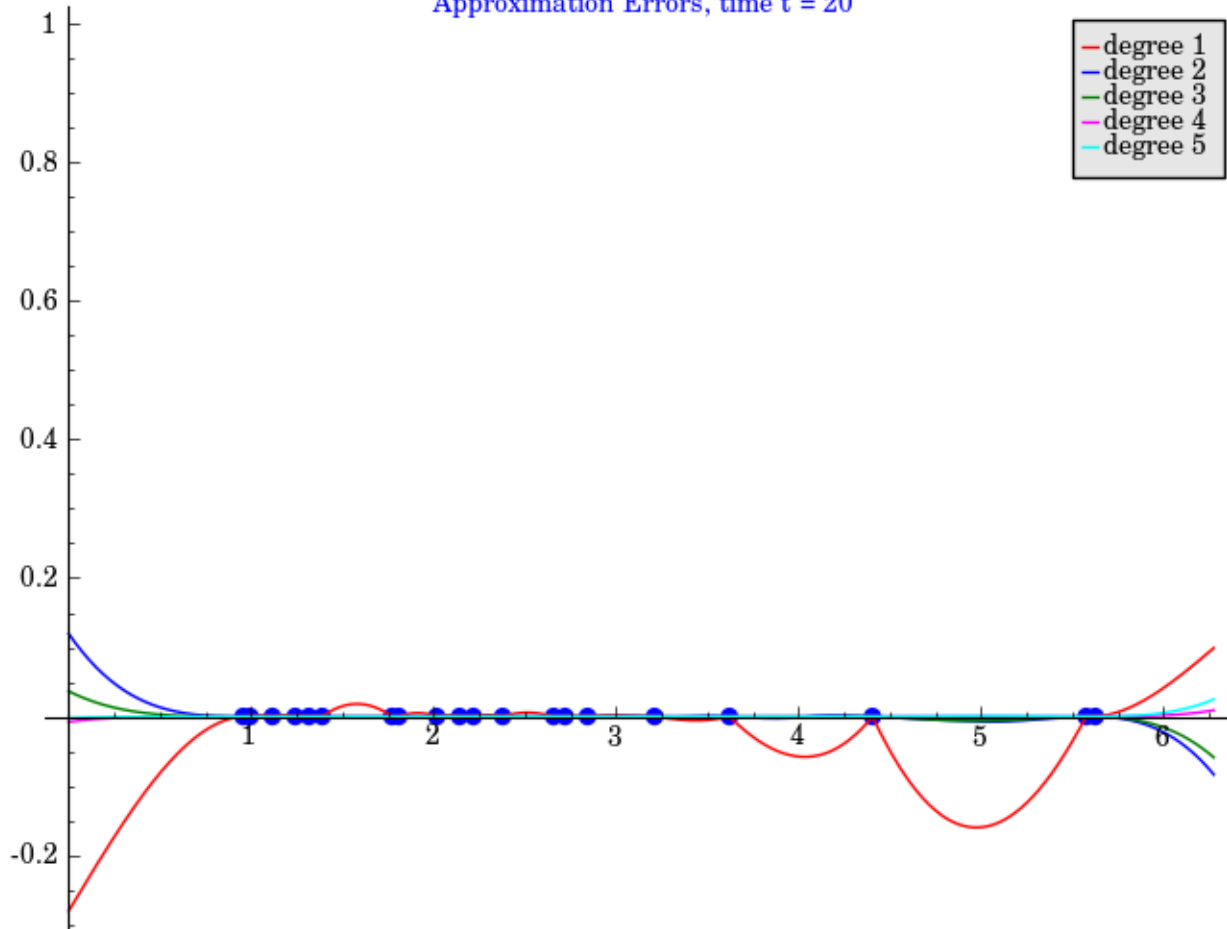


Approximation Errors, time t = 19

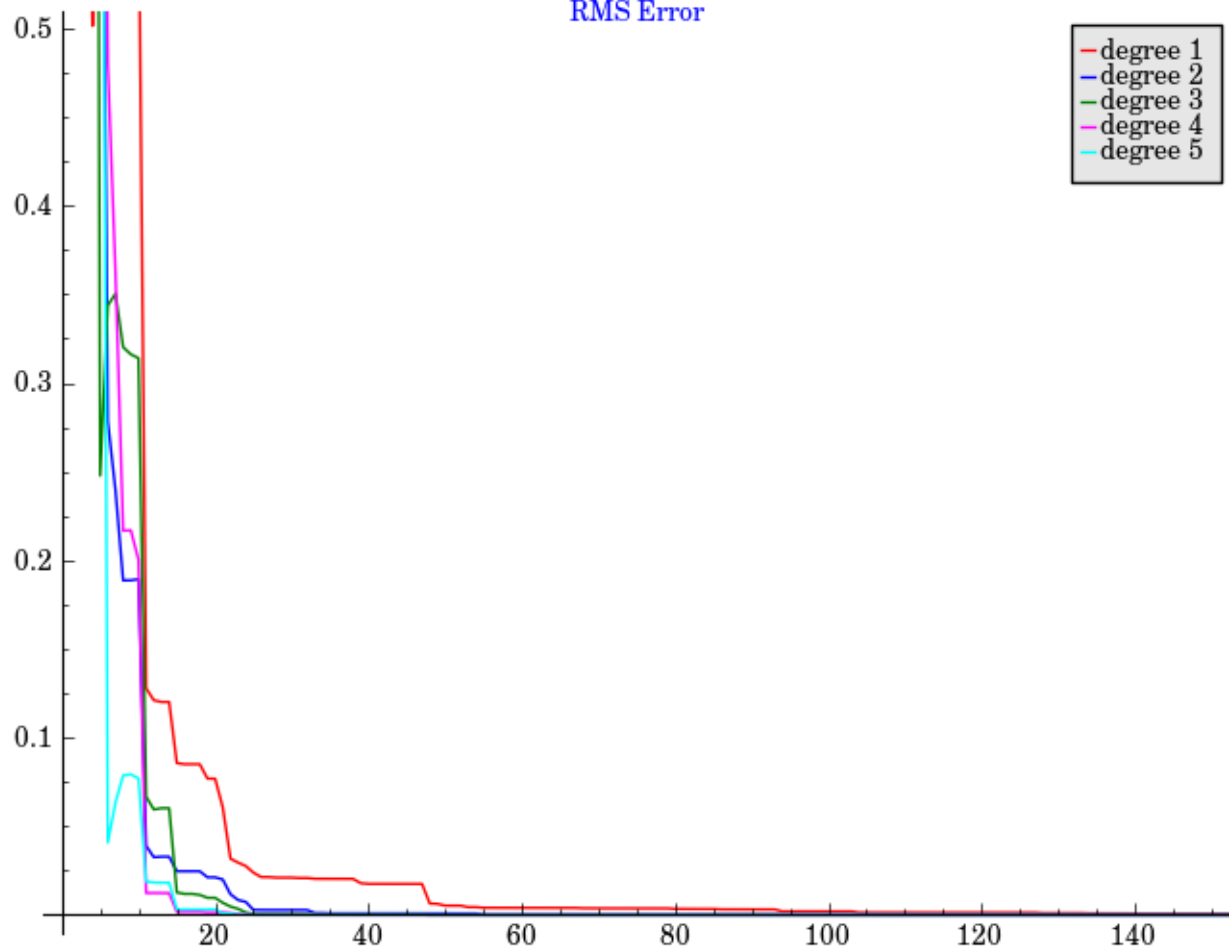


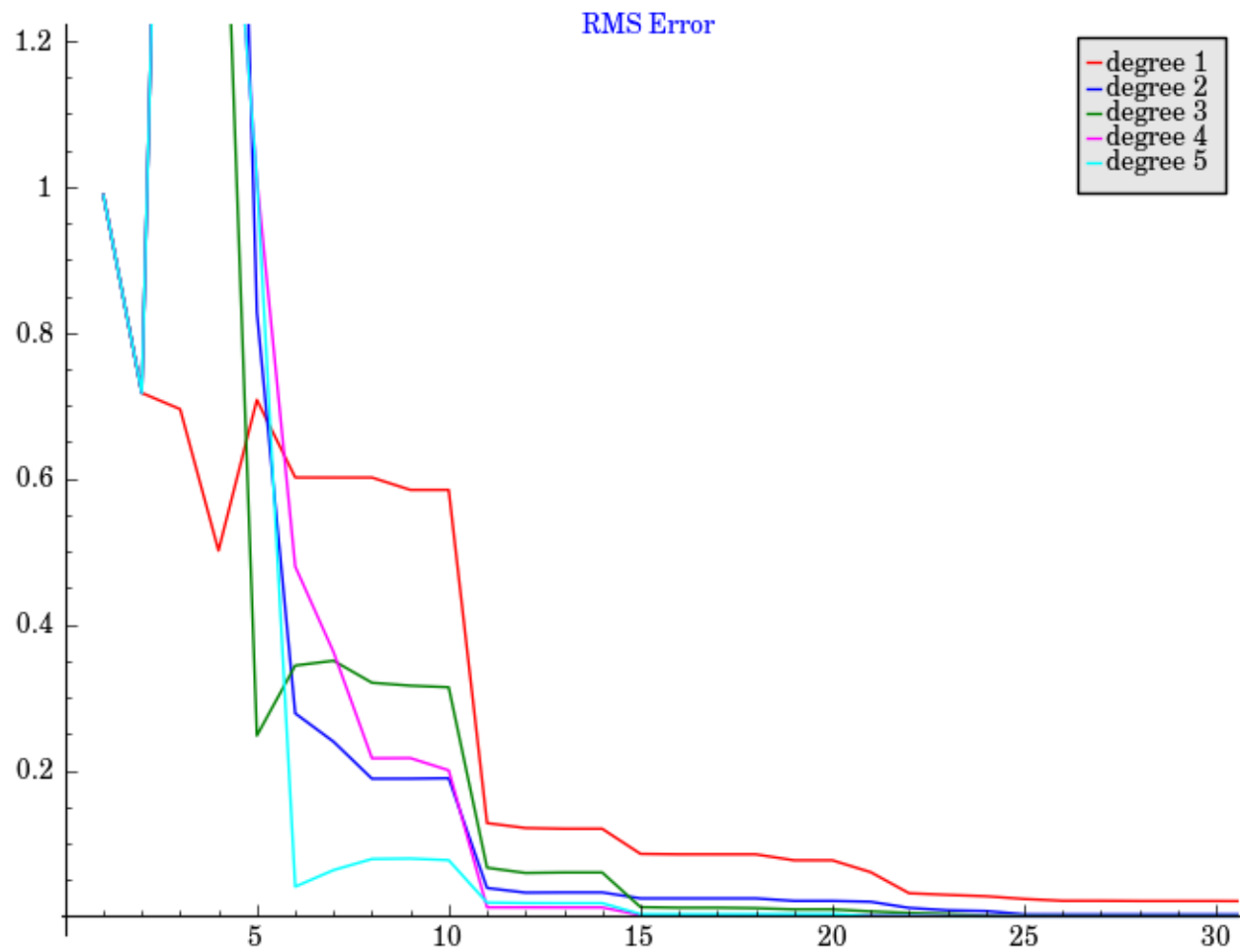


Approximation Errors, time $t = 20$



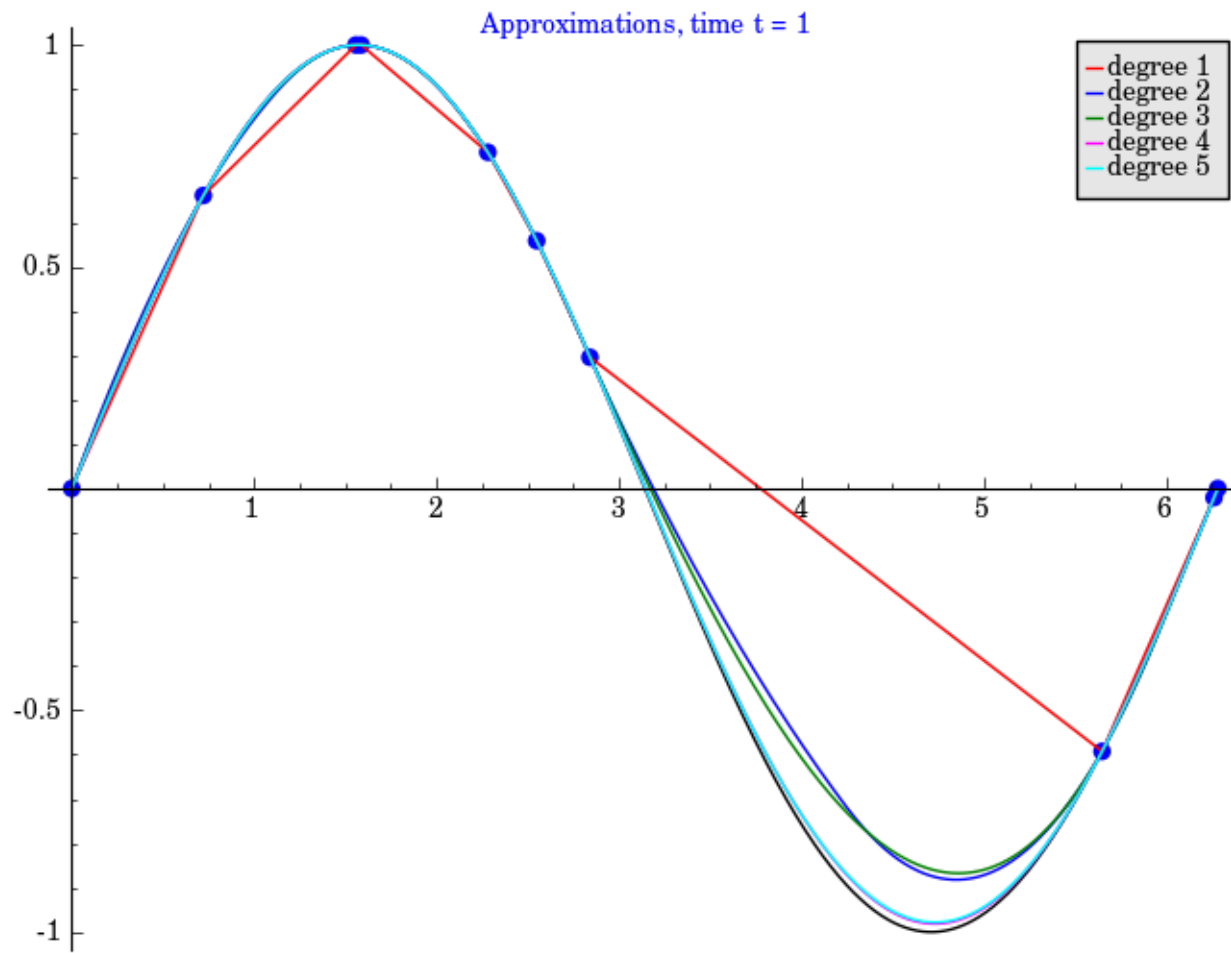
RMS Error



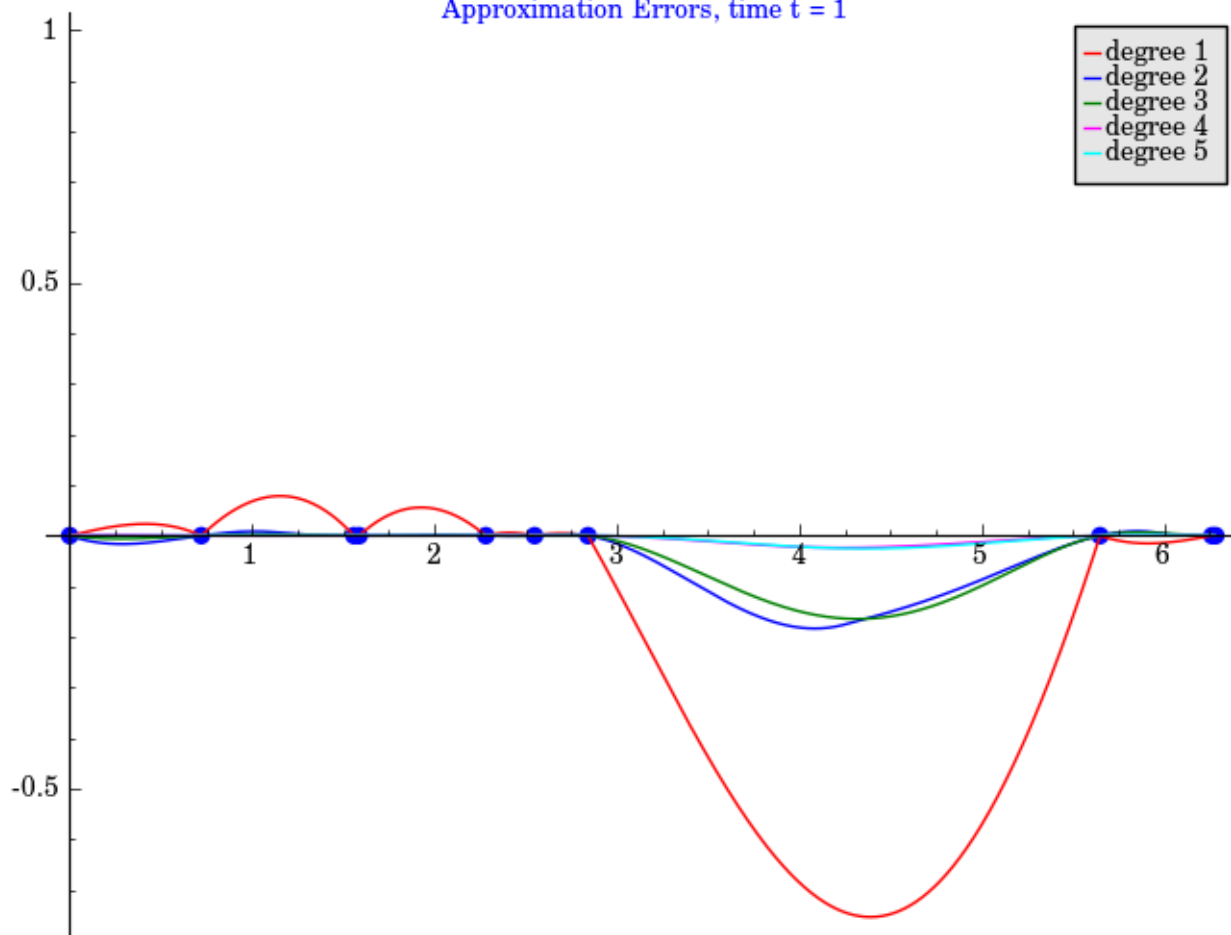


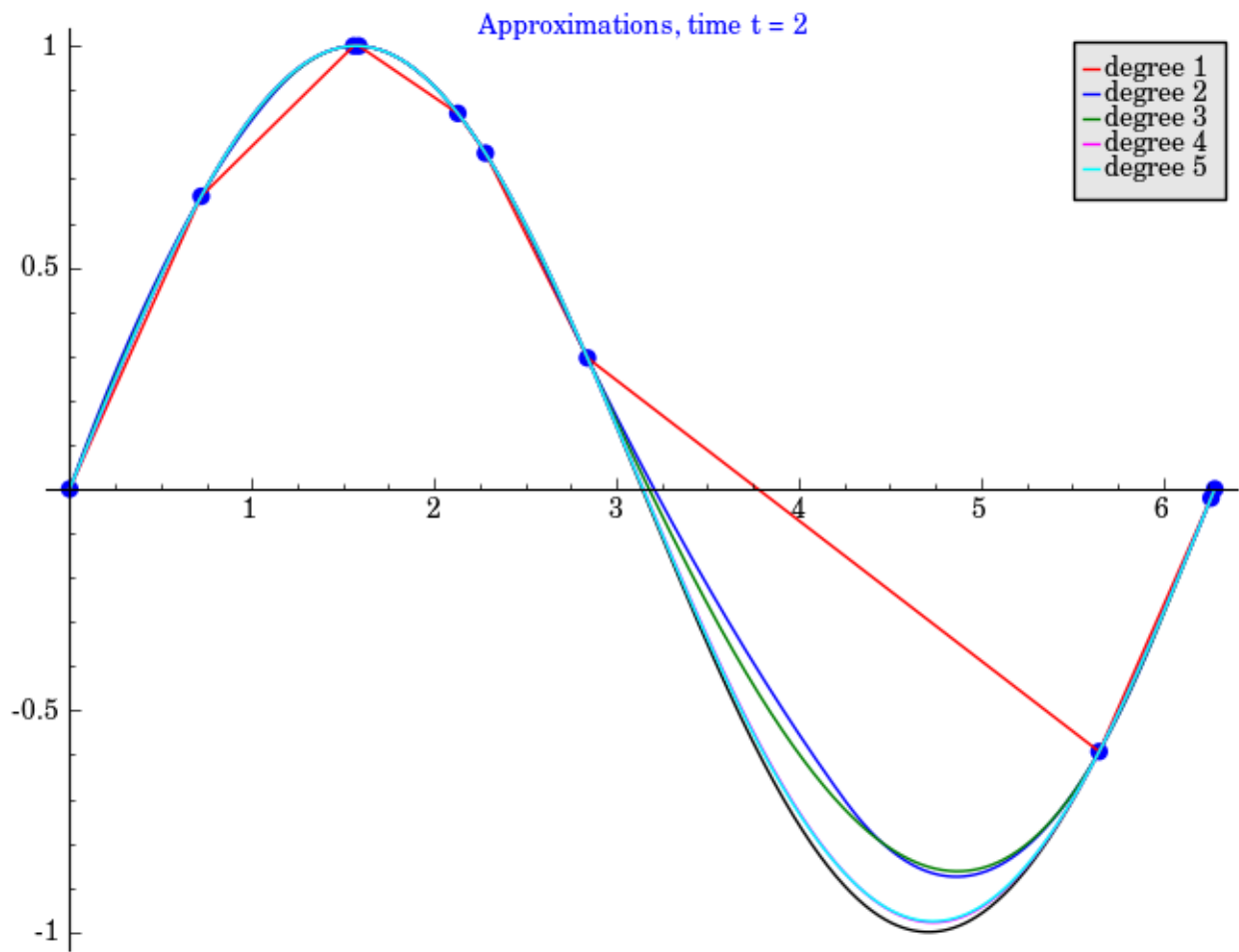
Applying Computational Mechanics

- Because of the quick decay of the RMS error, the system becomes uninteresting
- Also, not enough statistics to do (epsilon machine) inference
- Need a new dynamic system definition
 - Perturbation of sample points

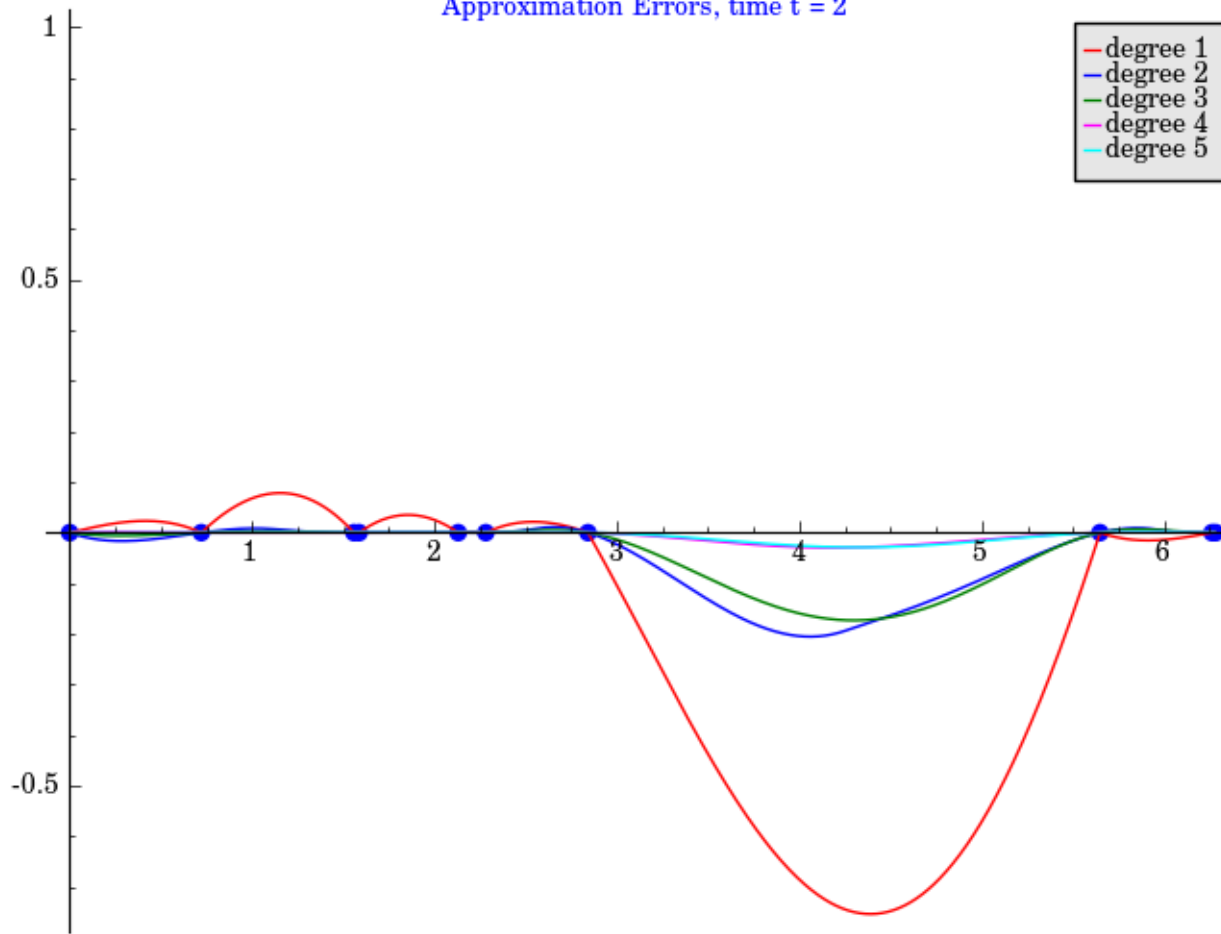


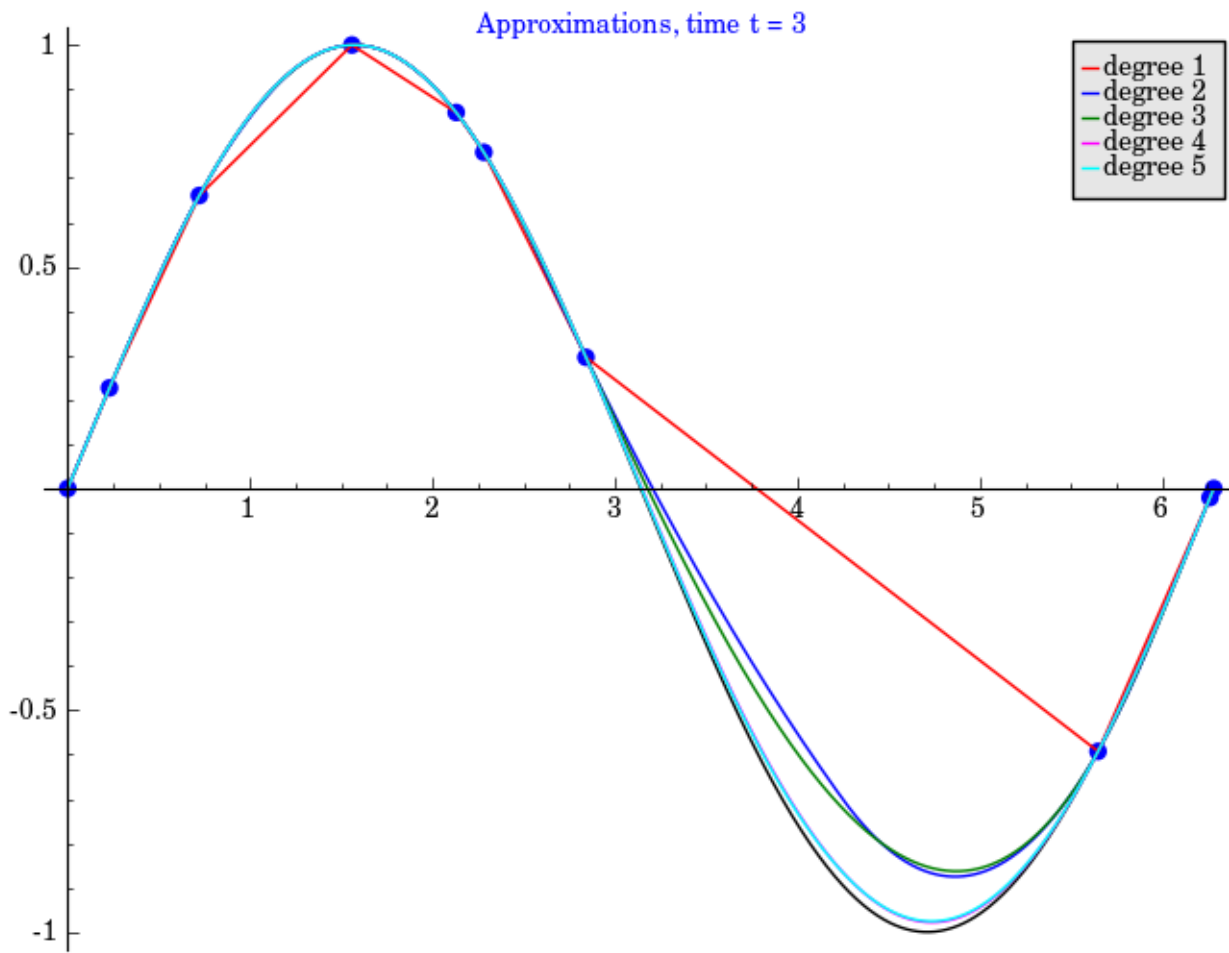
Approximation Errors, time t = 1



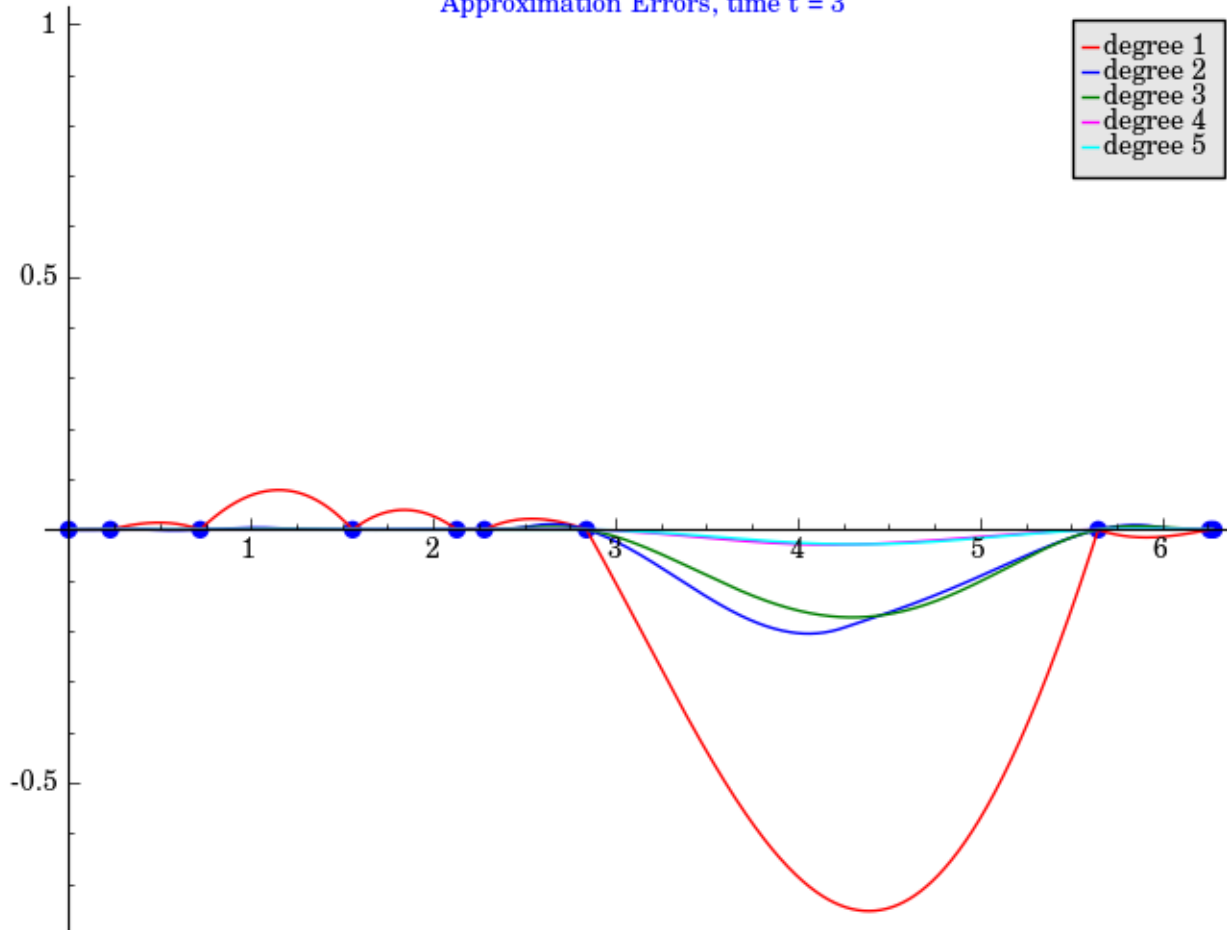


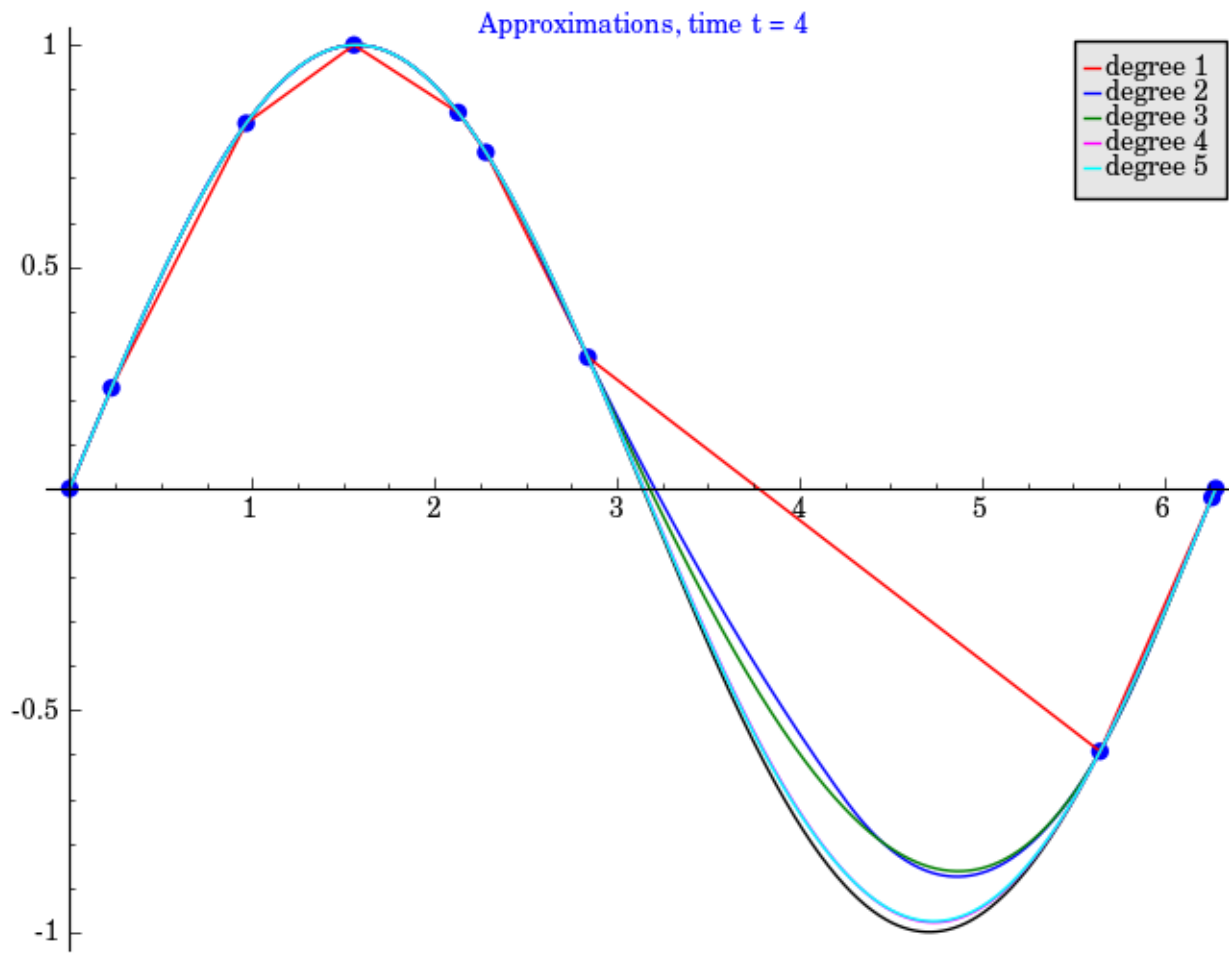
Approximation Errors, time t = 2



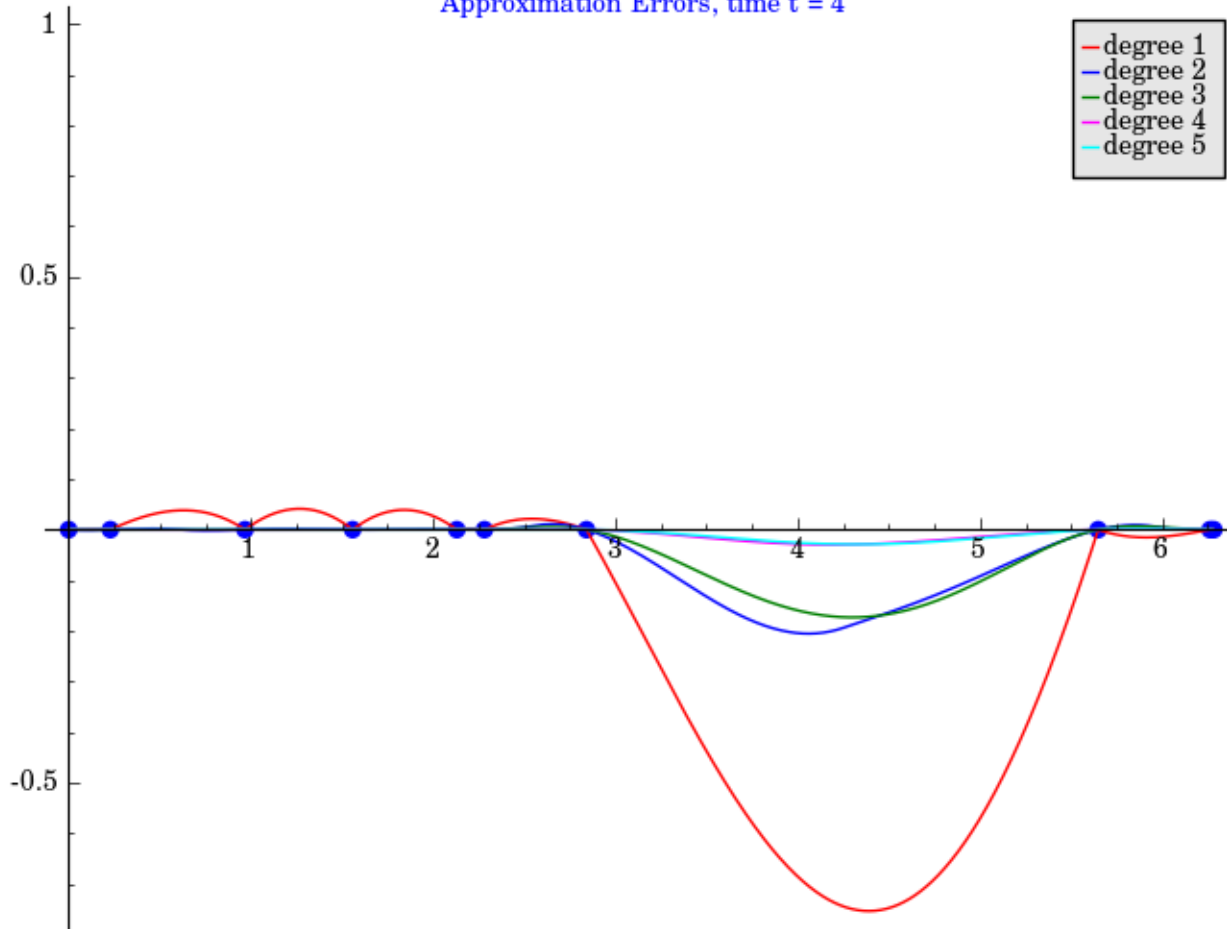


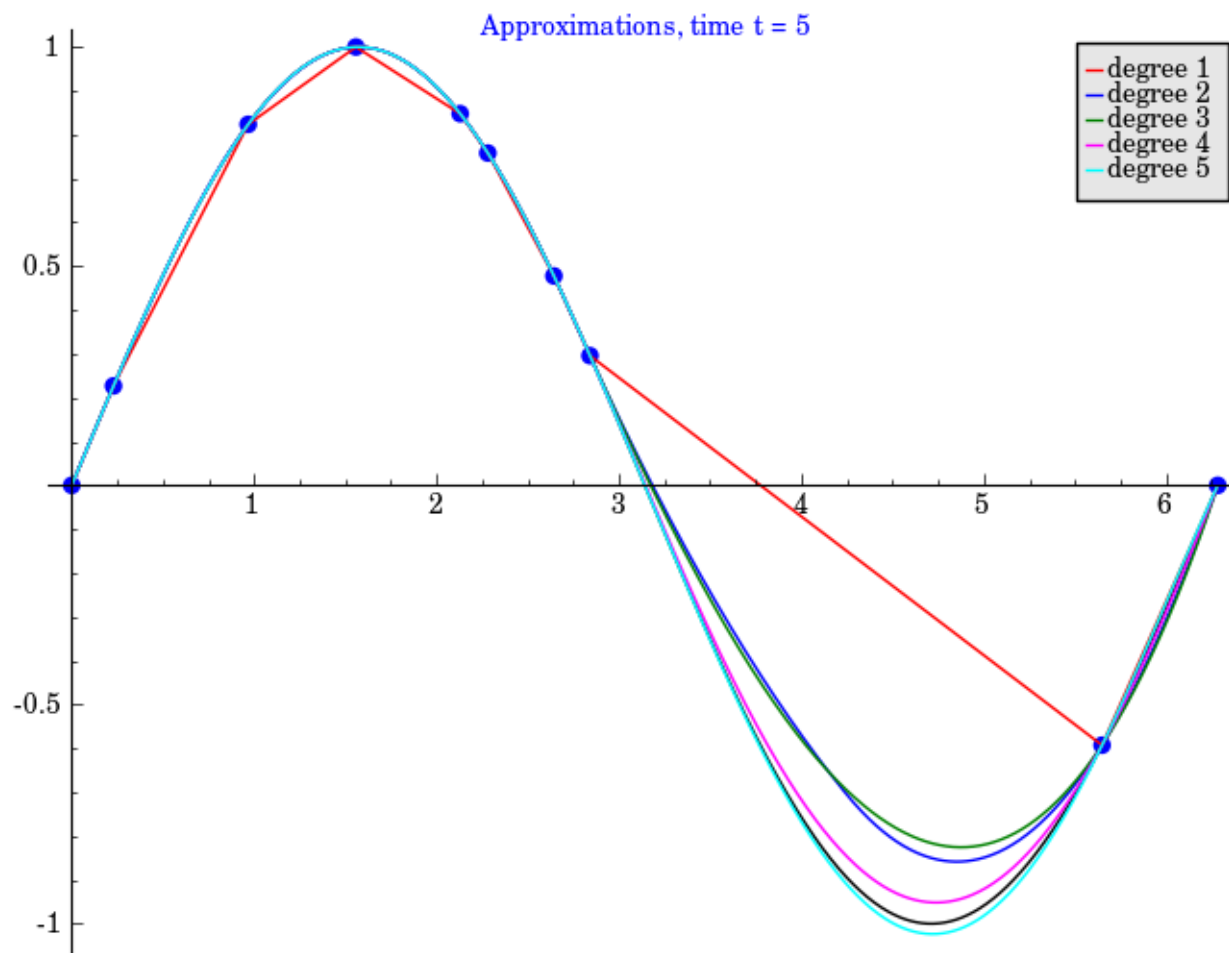
Approximation Errors, time t = 3



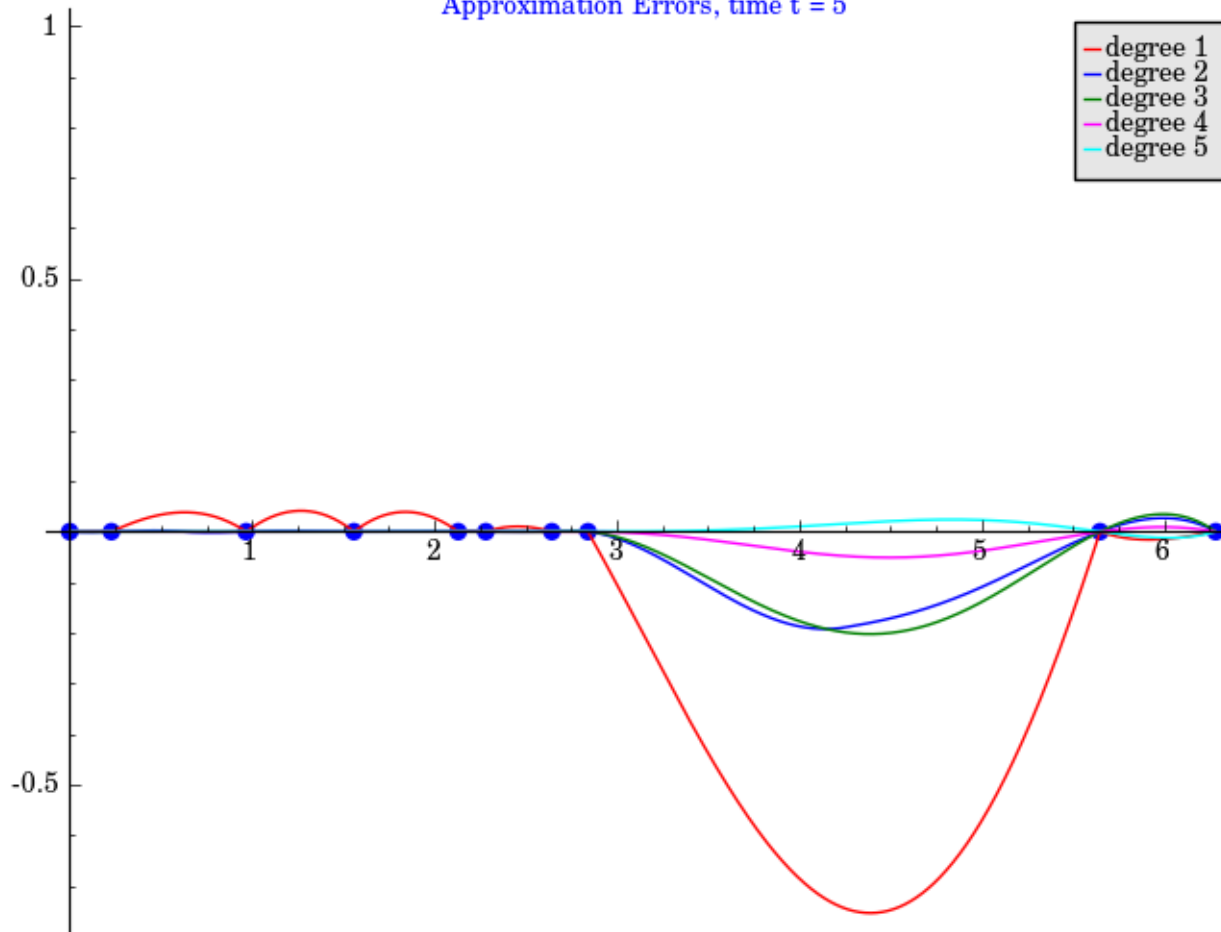


Approximation Errors, time t = 4

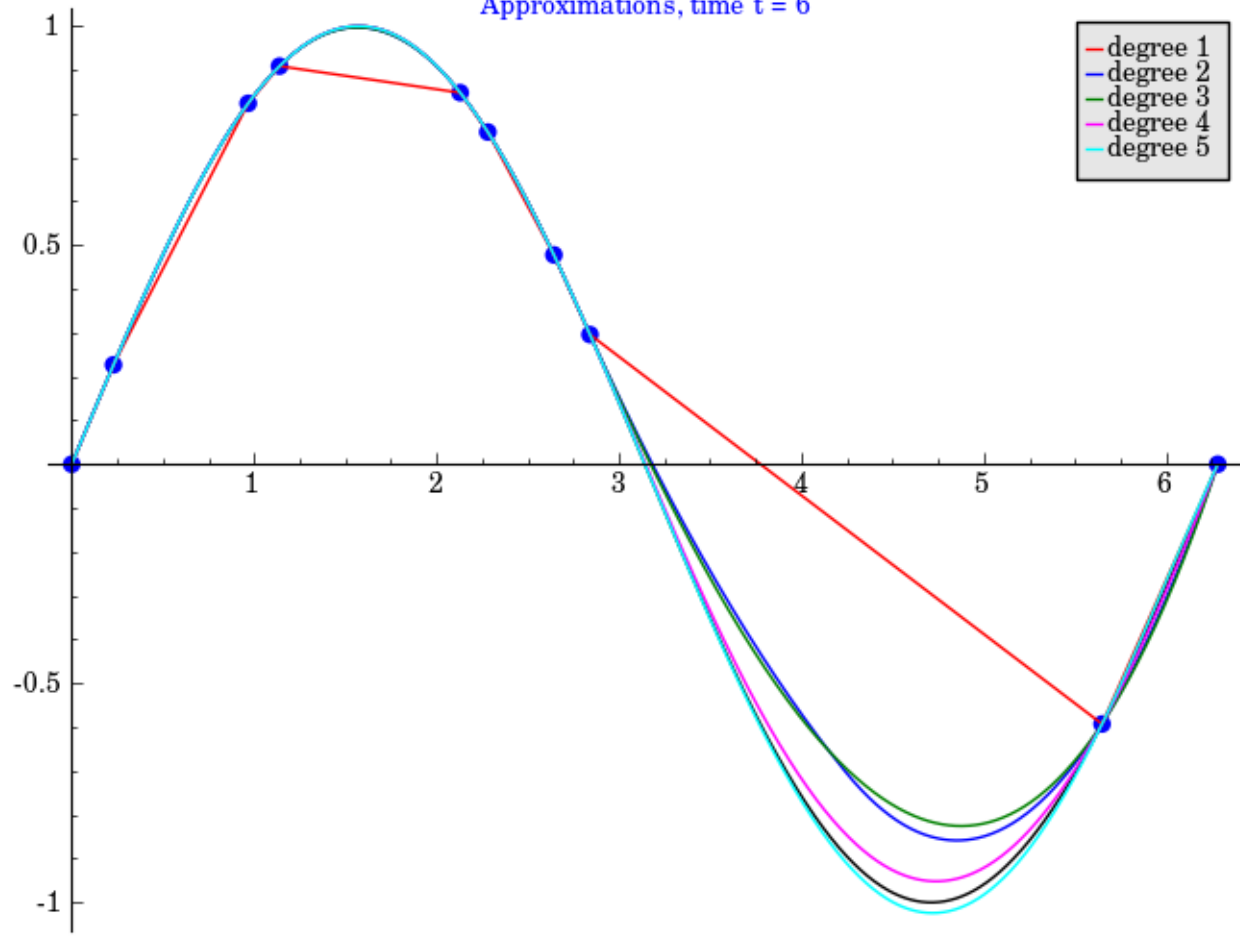




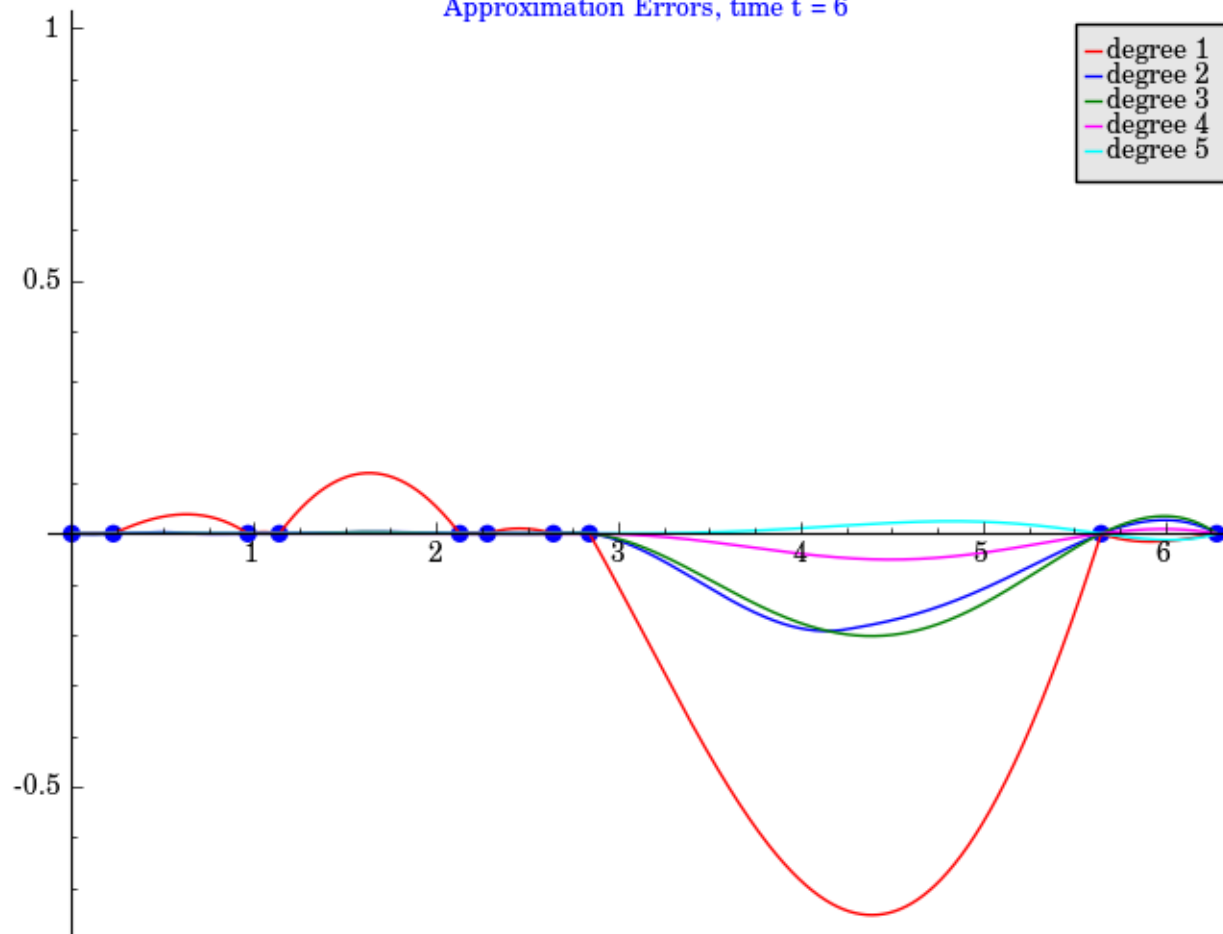
Approximation Errors, time $t = 5$

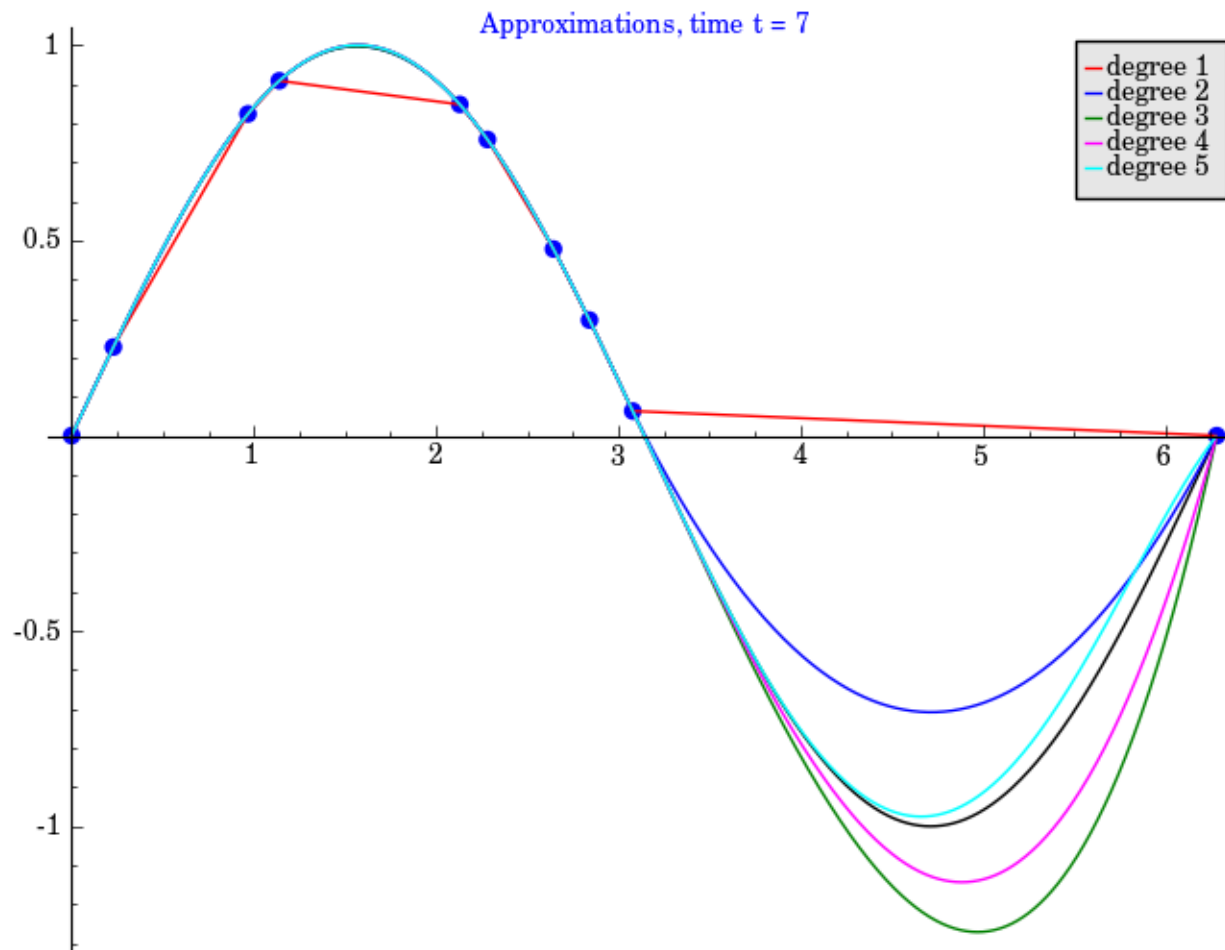


Approximations, time $t = 6$

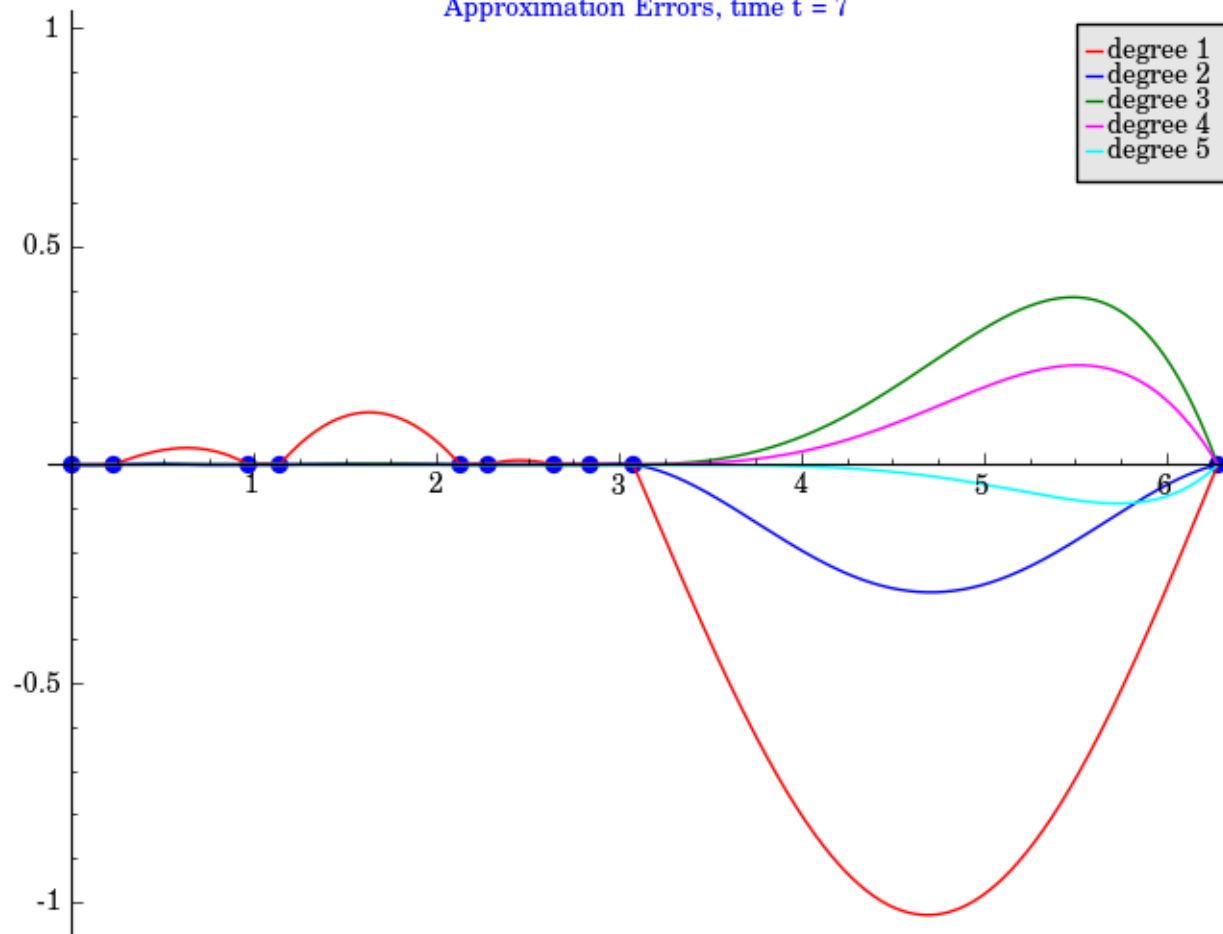


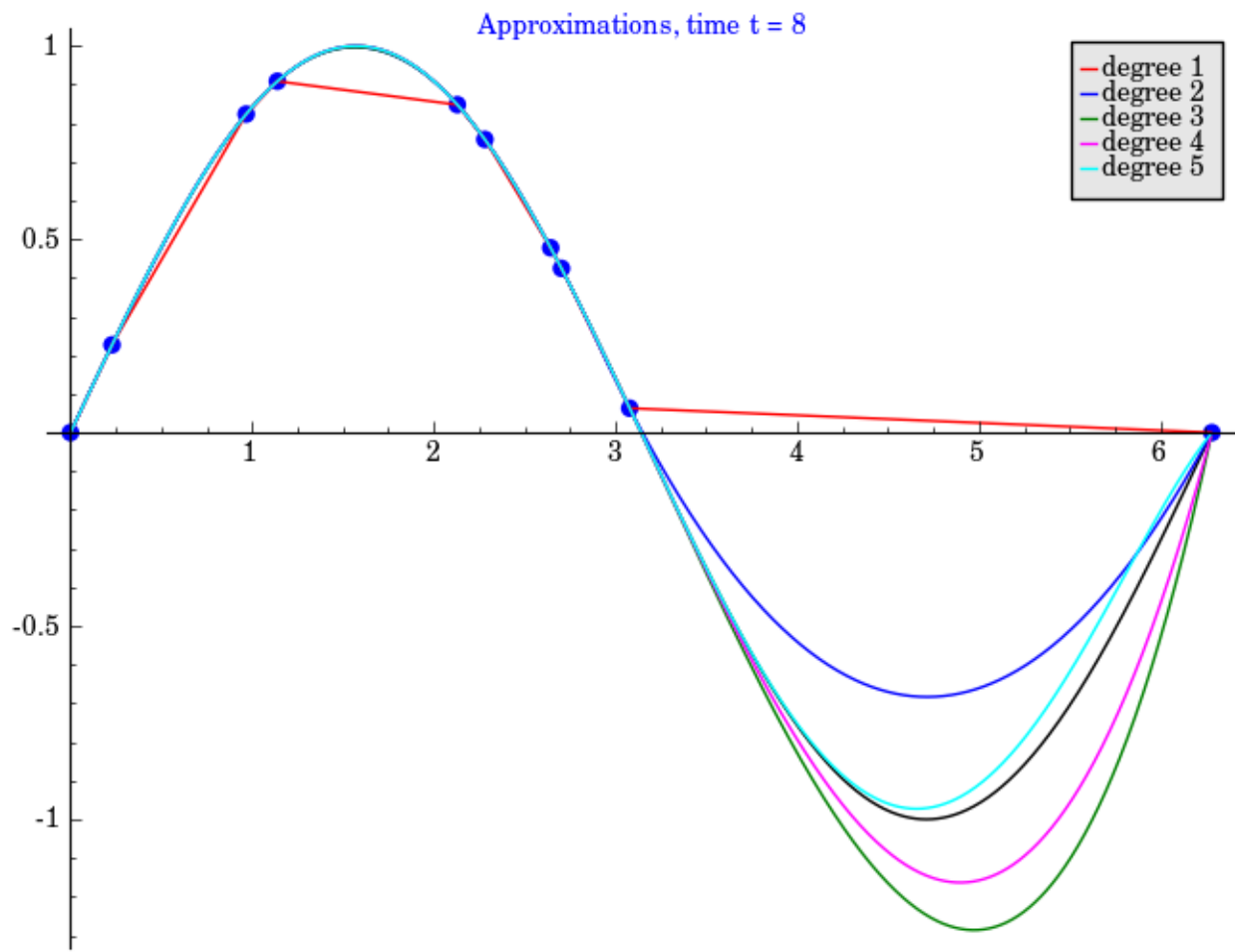
Approximation Errors, time t = 6



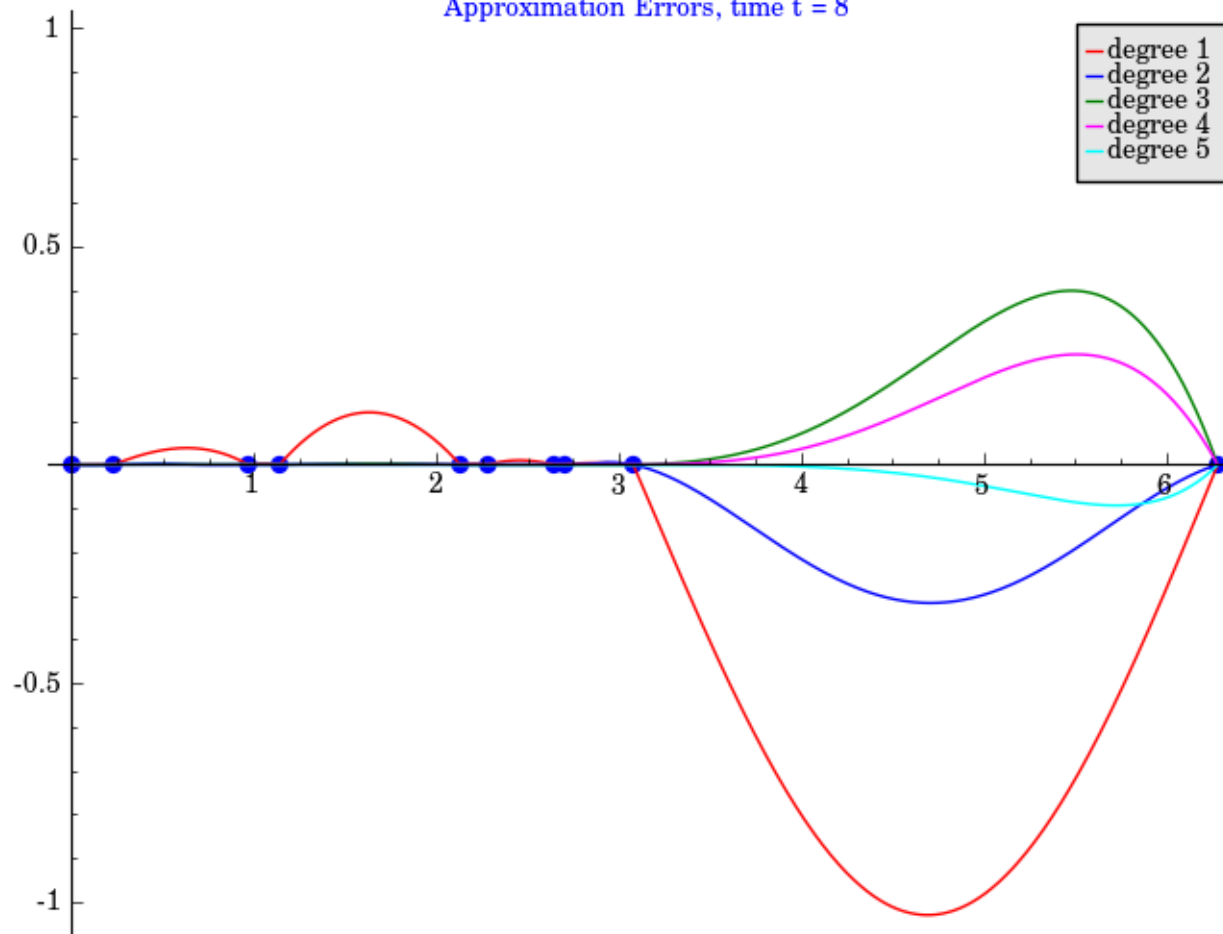


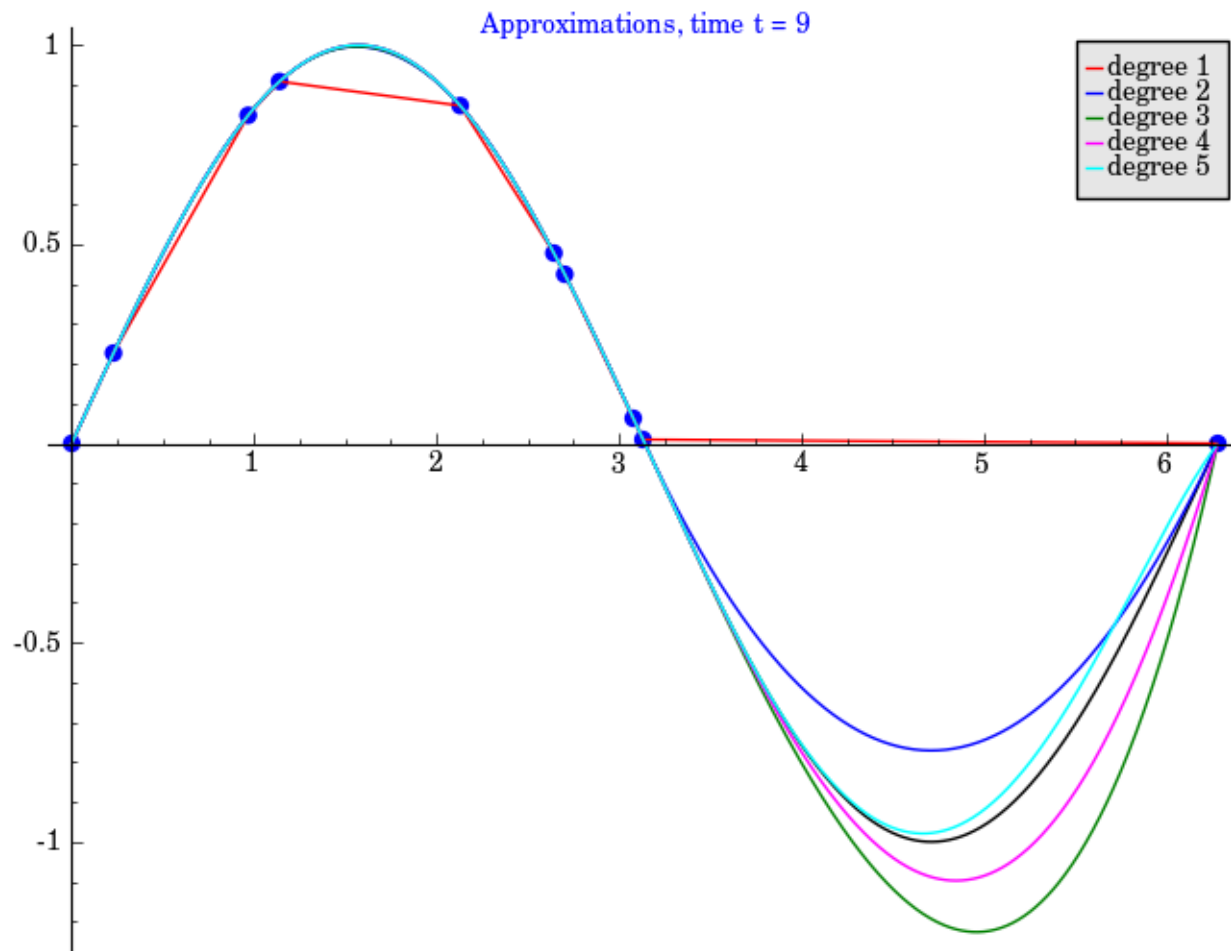
Approximation Errors, time t = 7



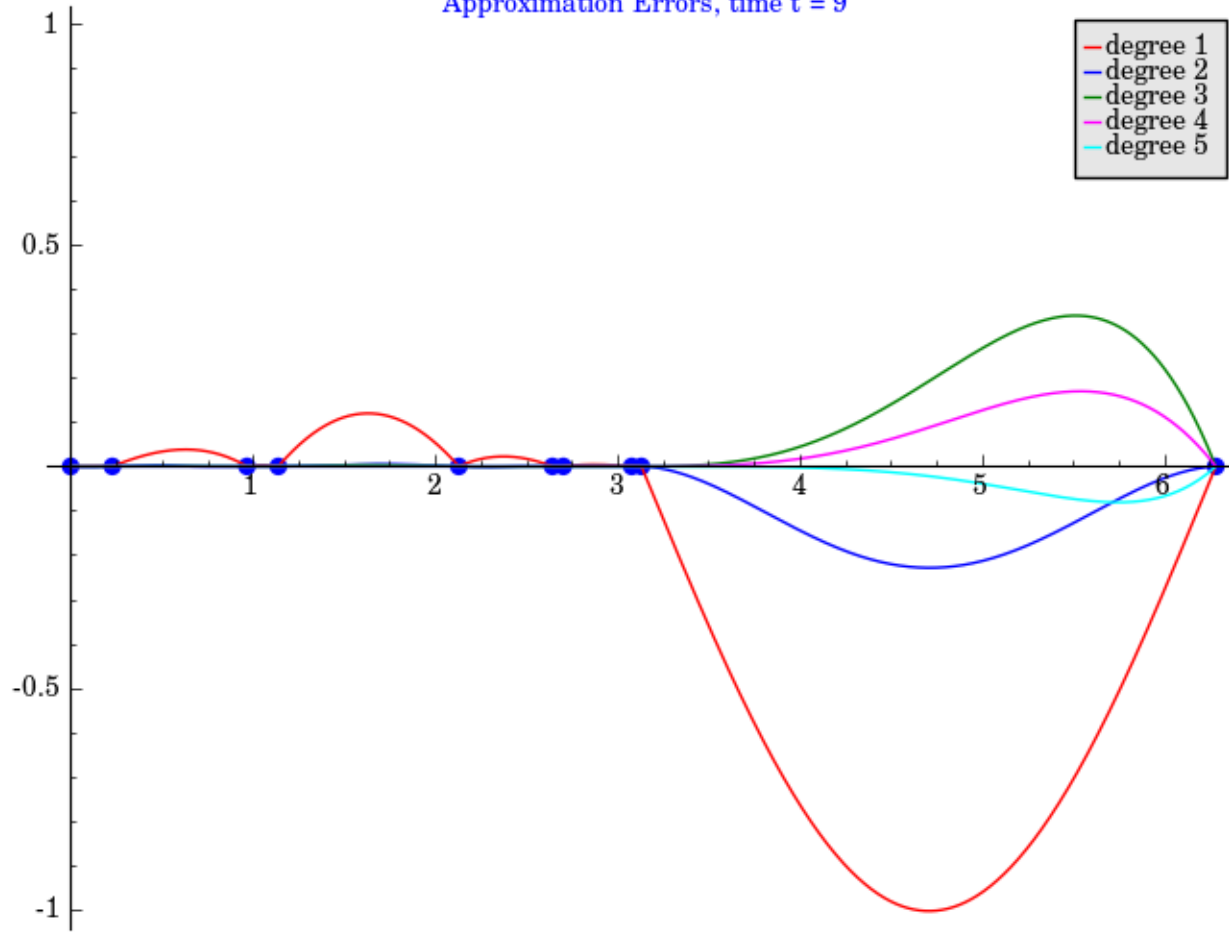


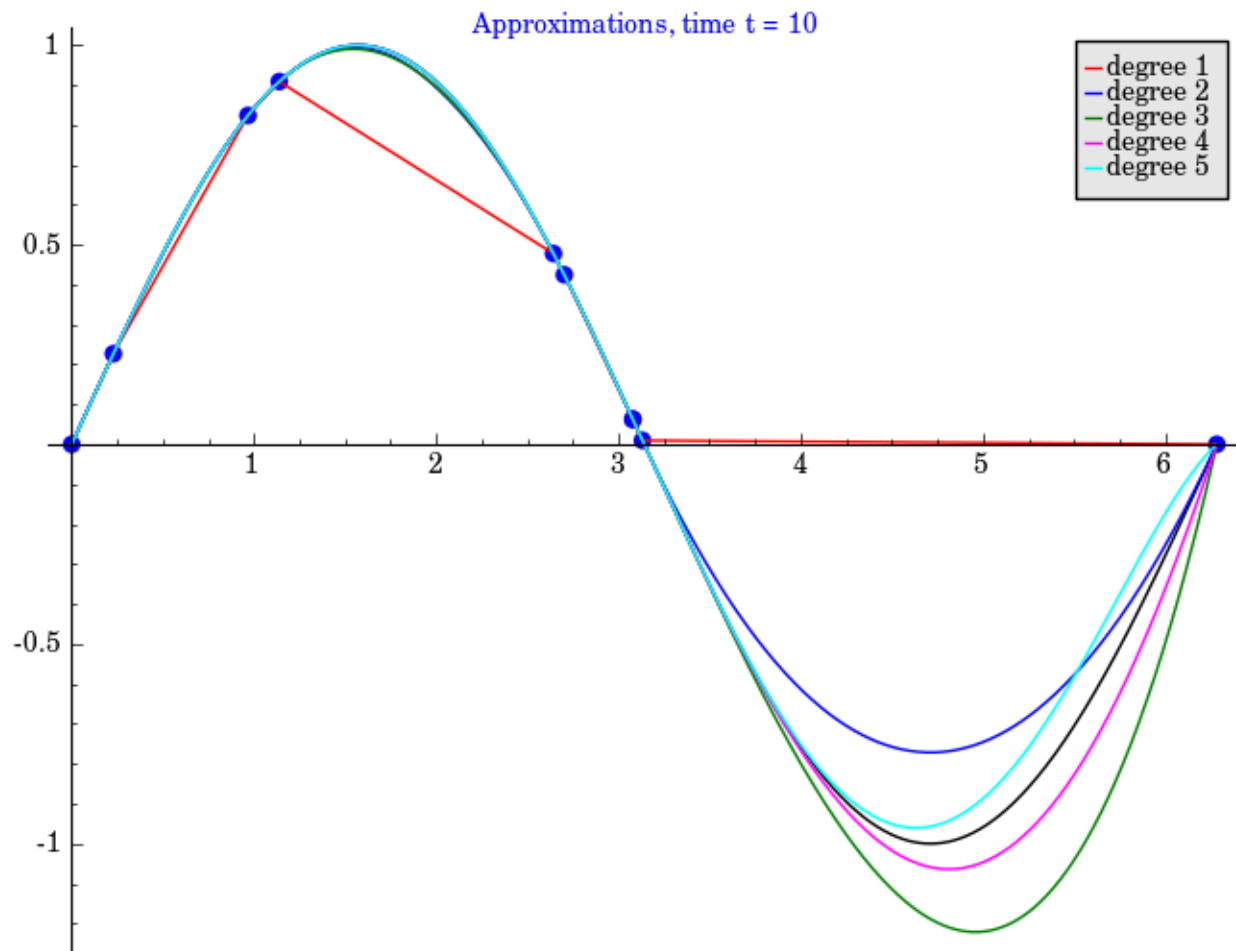
Approximation Errors, time t = 8



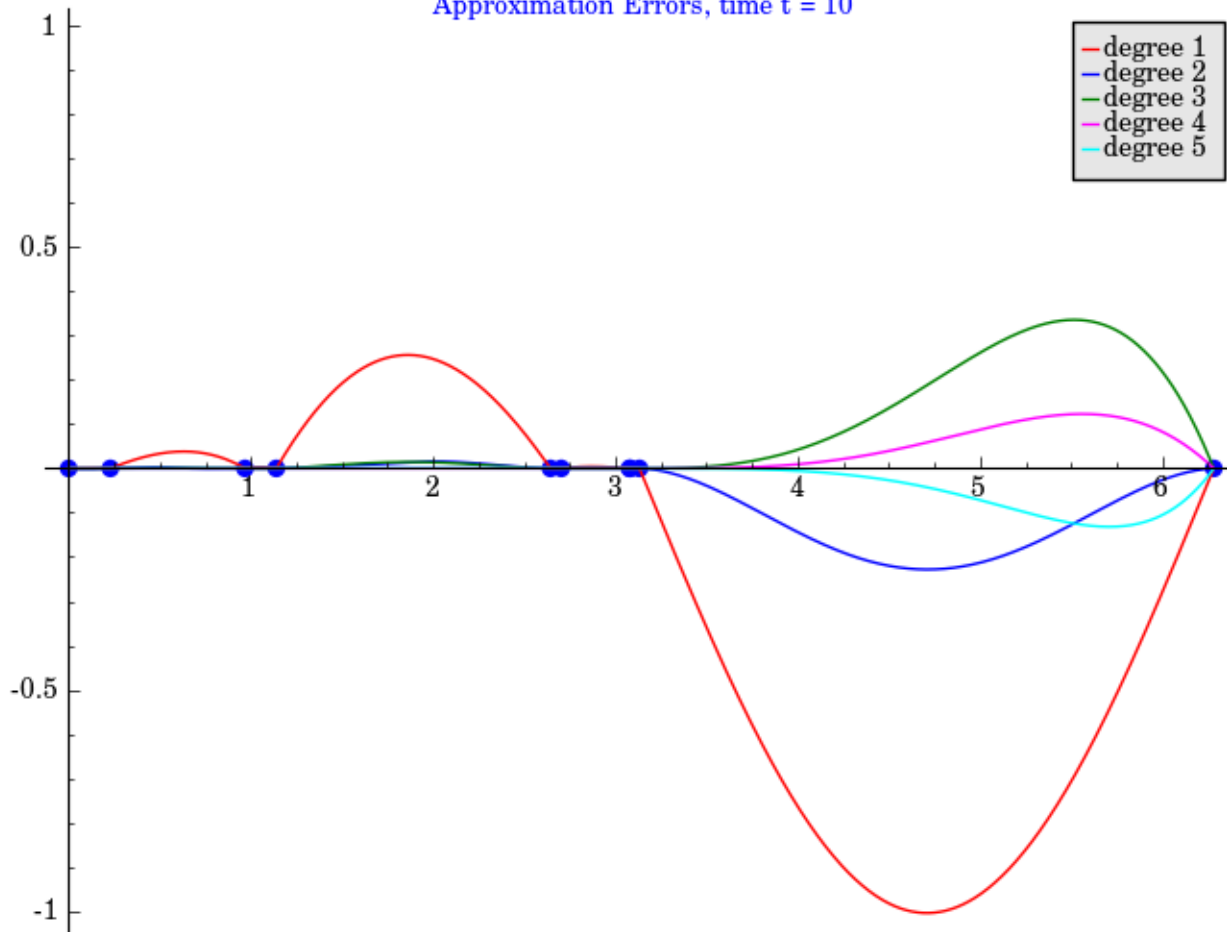


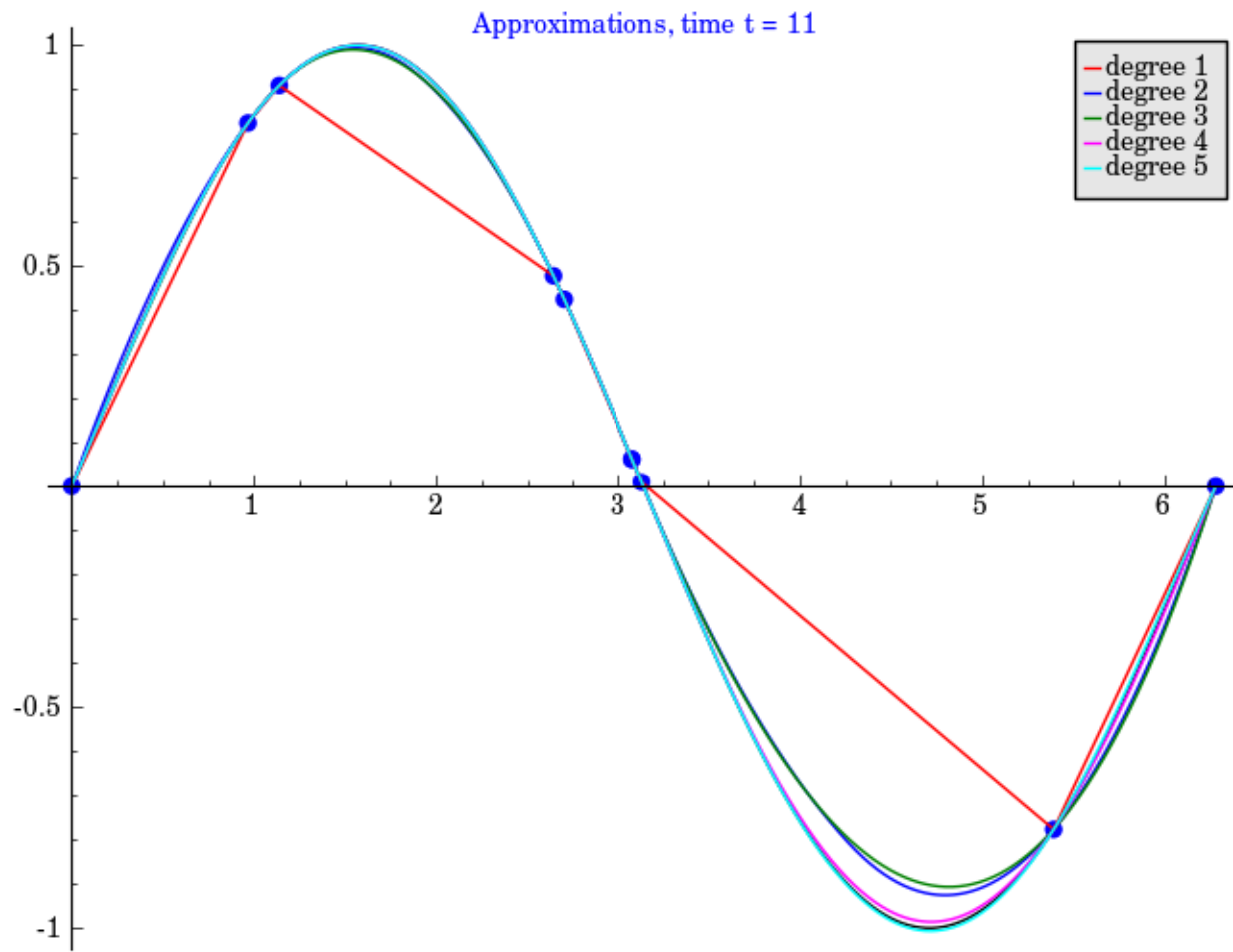
Approximation Errors, time $t = 9$



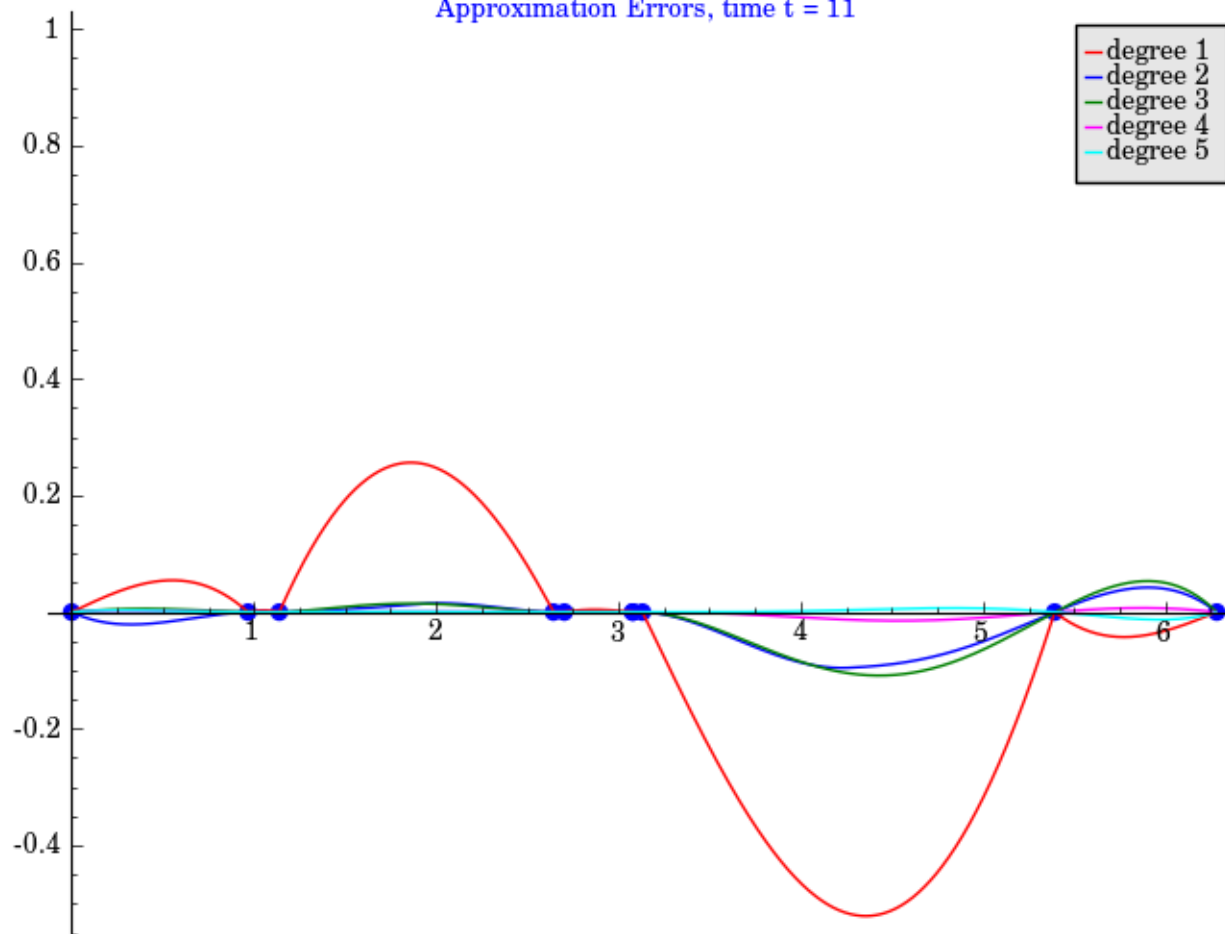


Approximation Errors, time $t = 10$

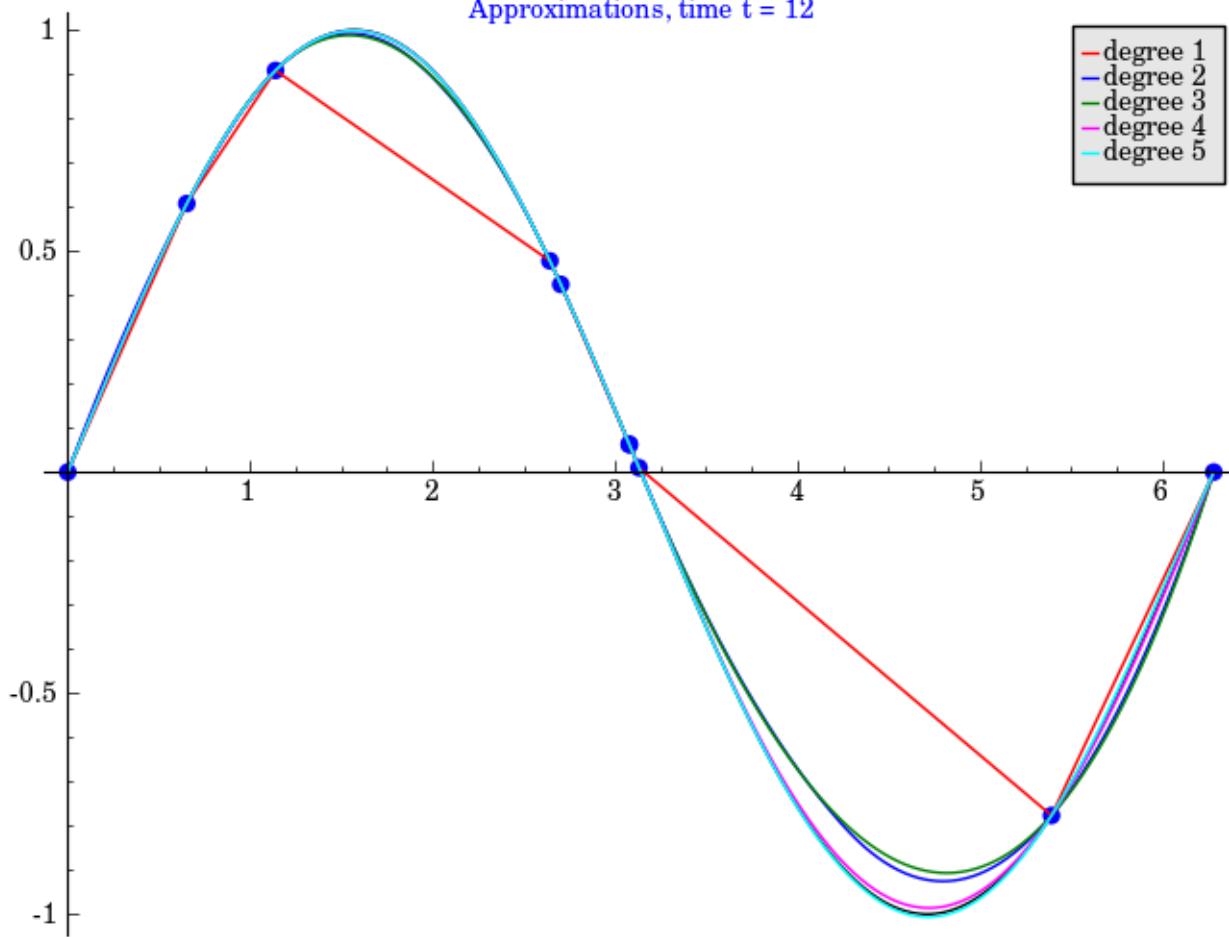




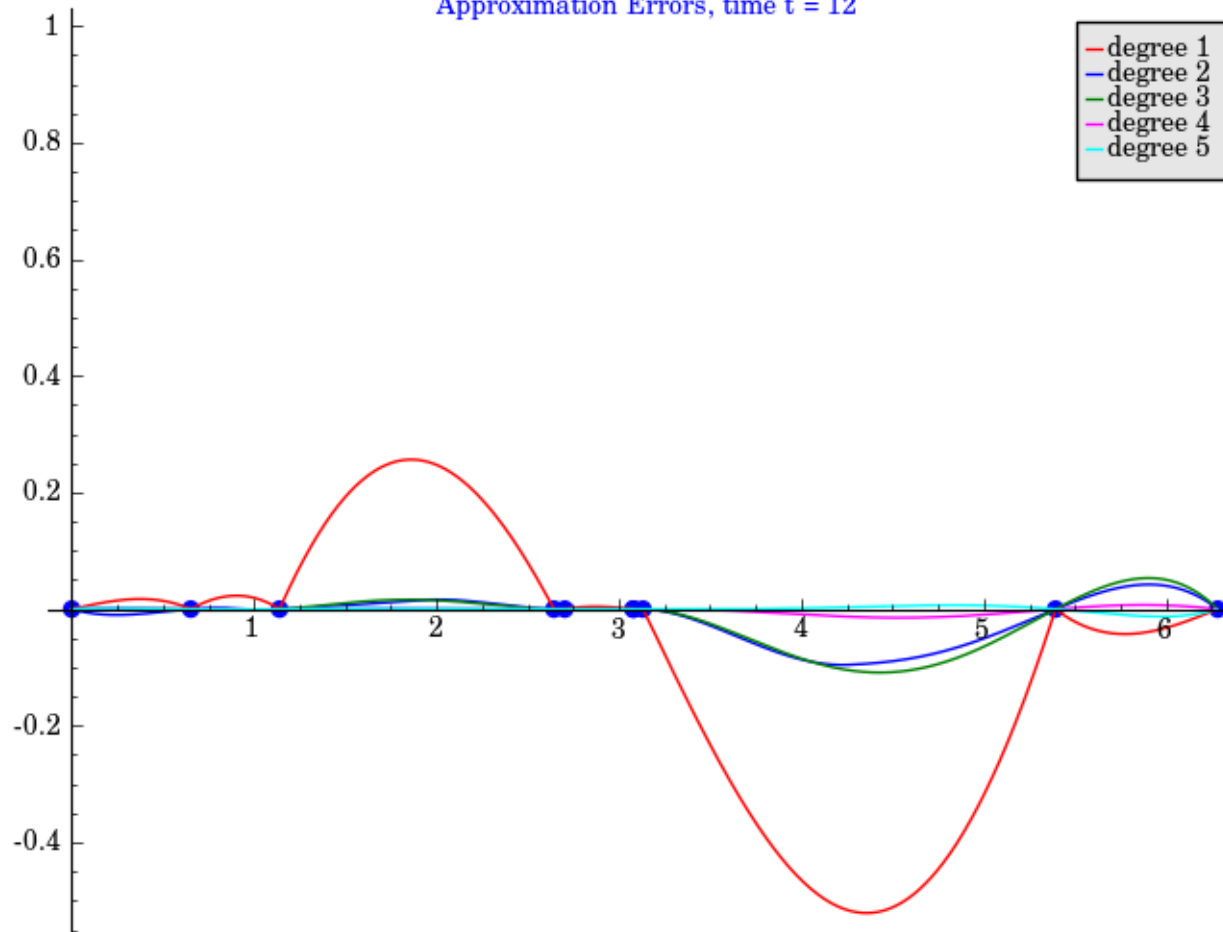
Approximation Errors, time $t = 11$

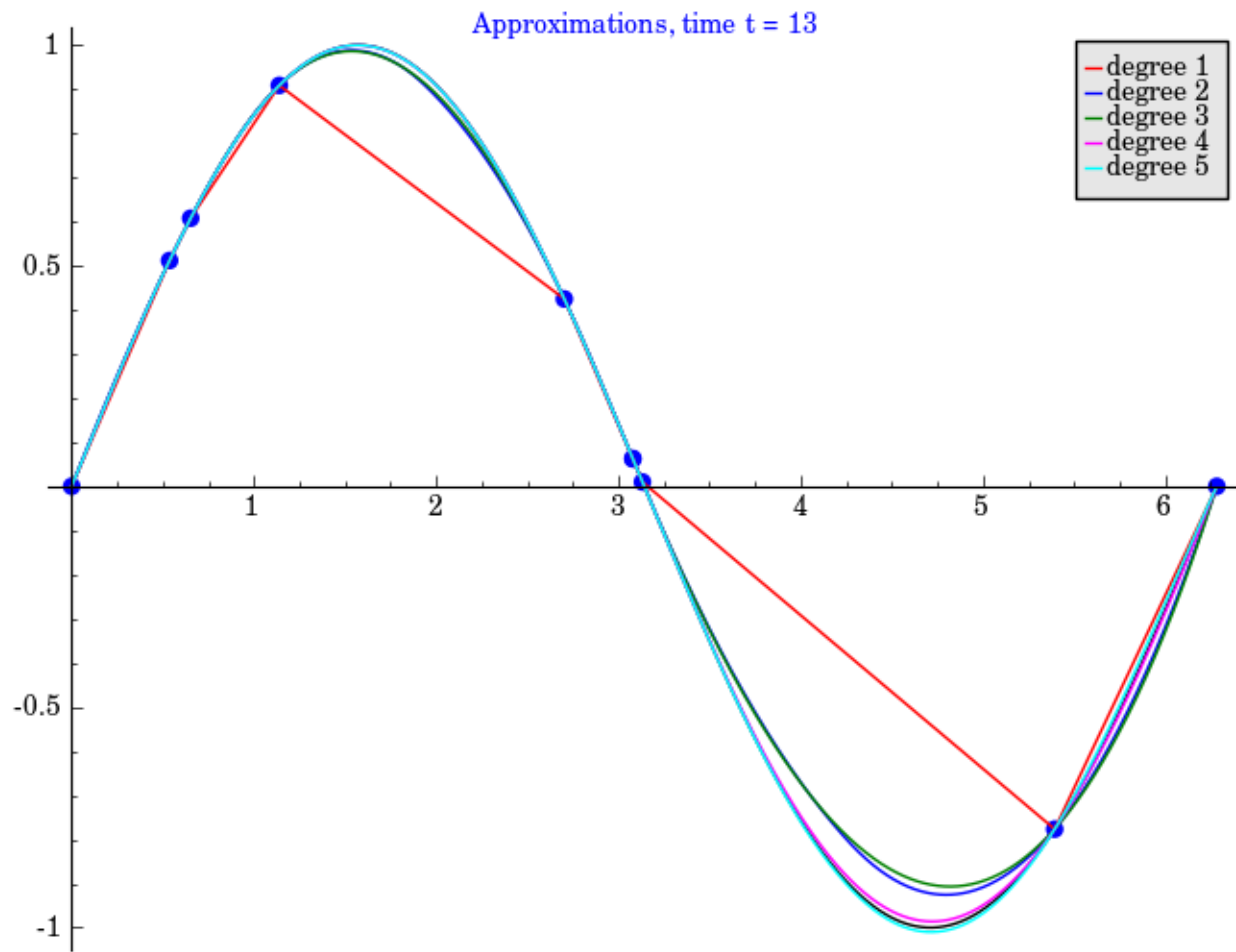


Approximations, time $t = 12$

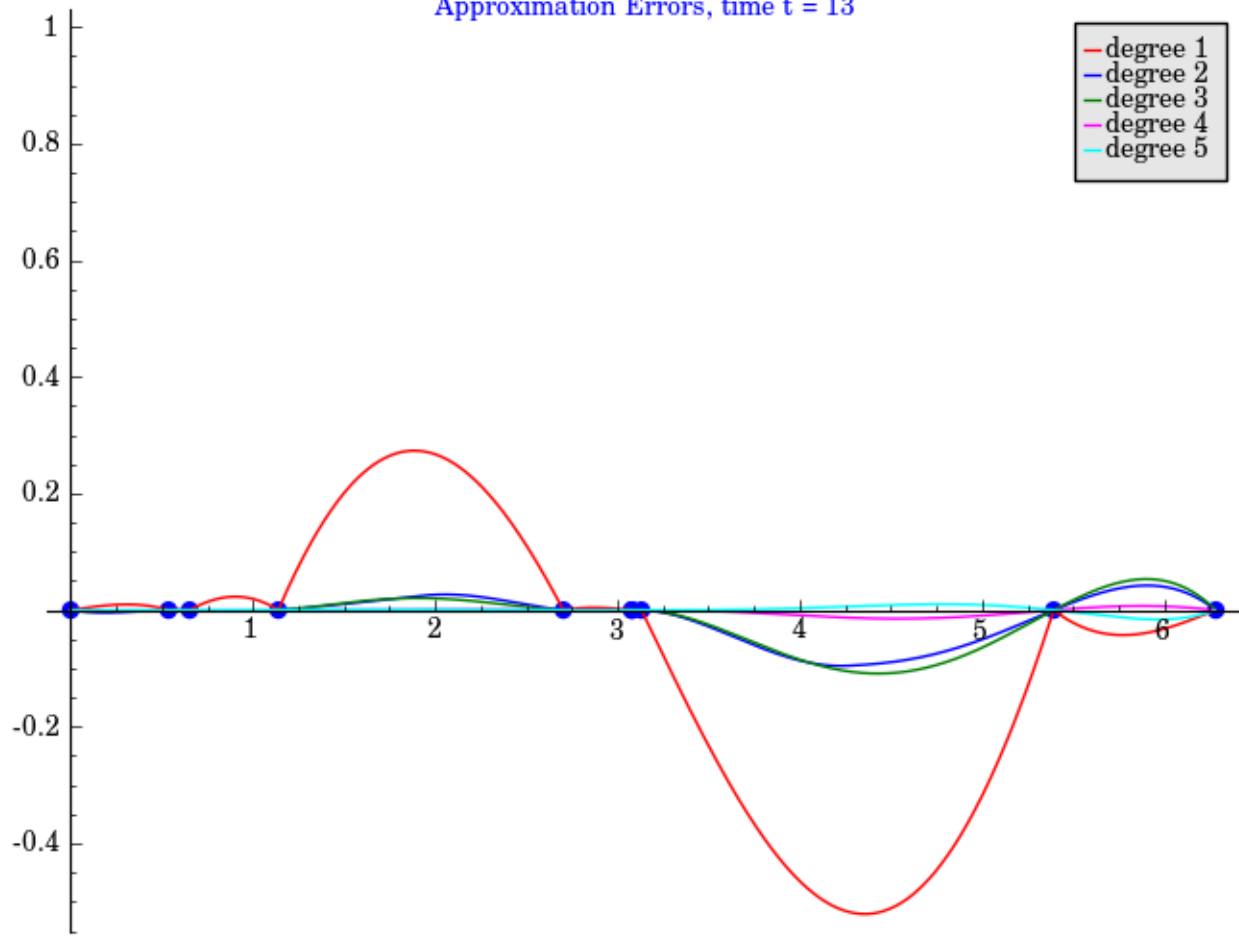


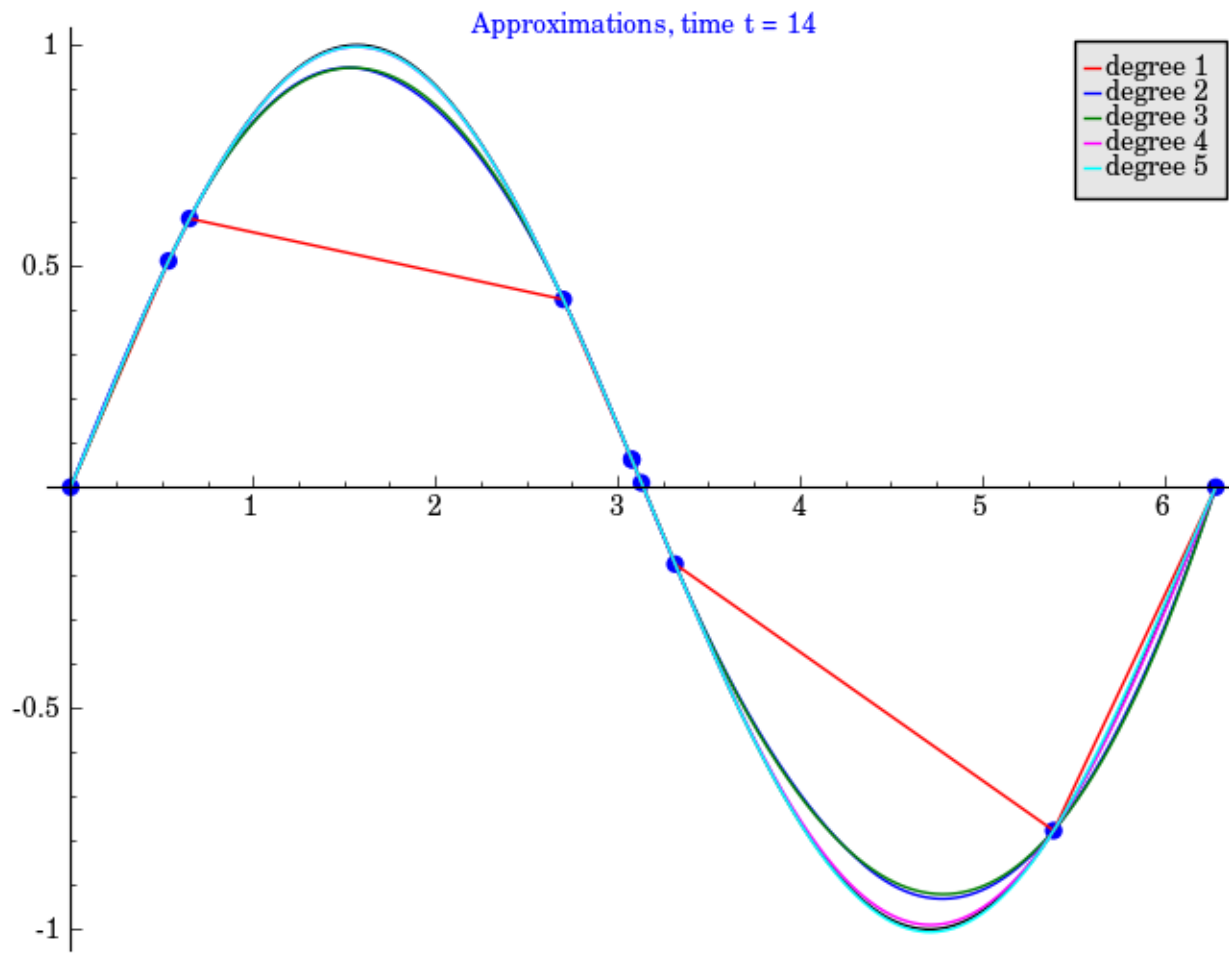
Approximation Errors, time $t = 12$



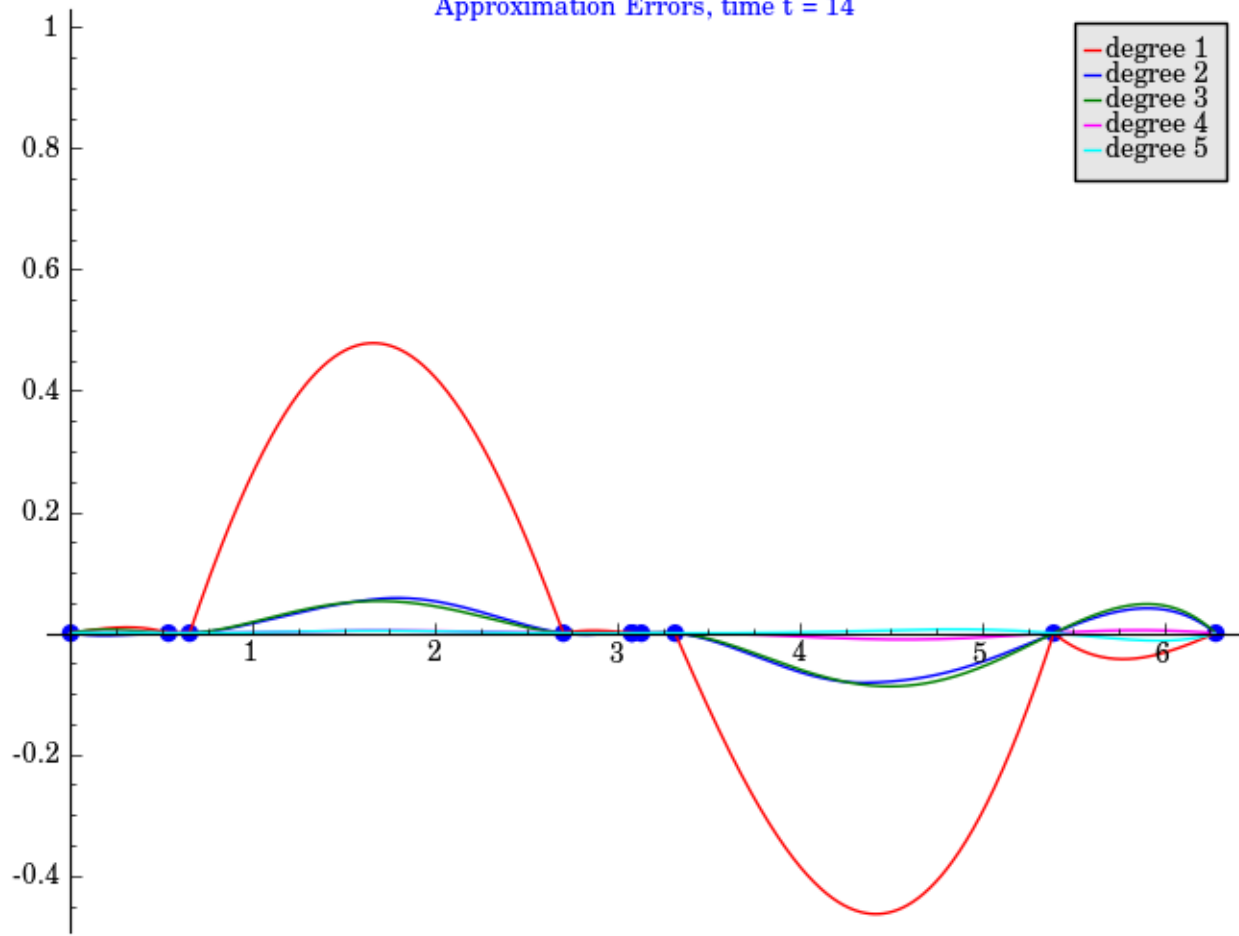


Approximation Errors, time $t = 13$

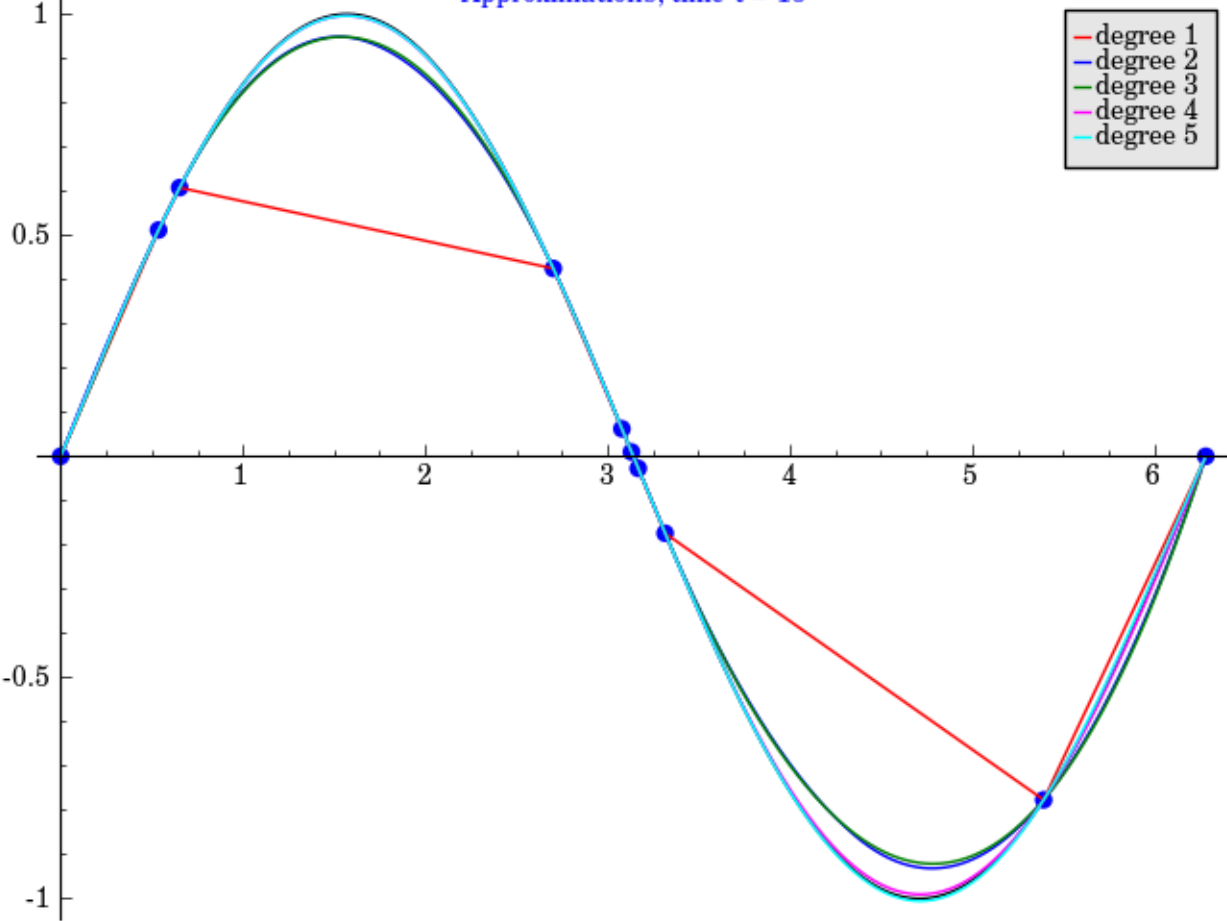




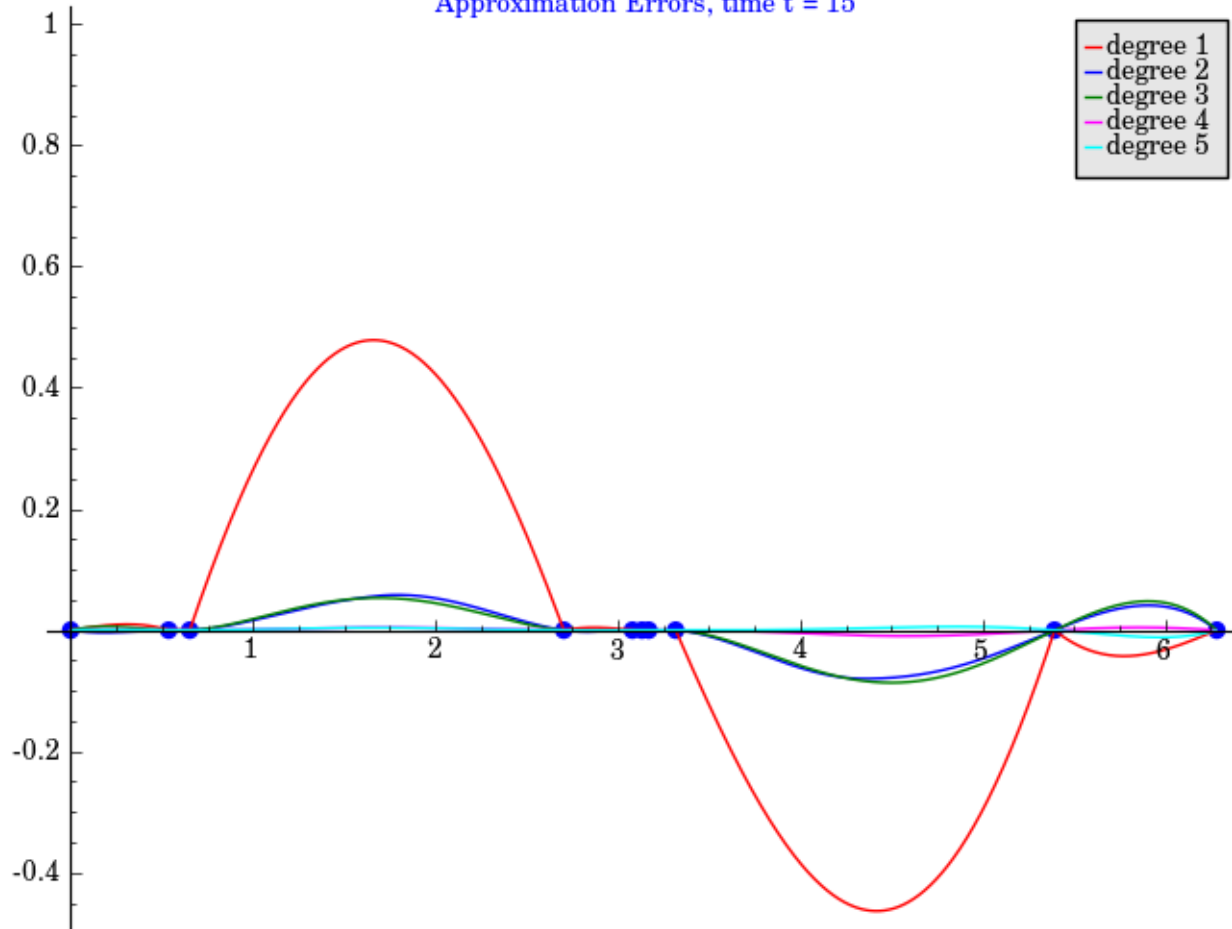
Approximation Errors, time t = 14

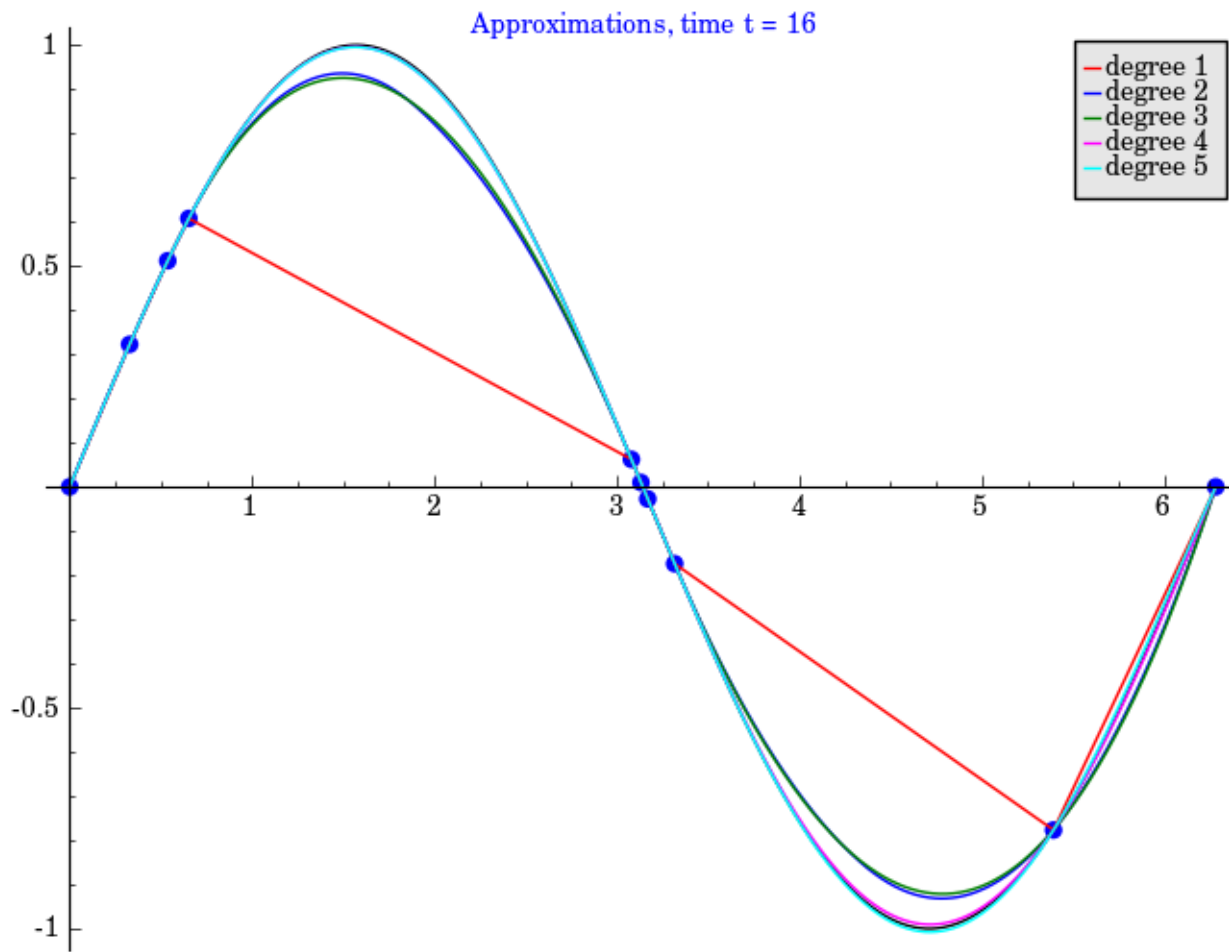


Approximations, time t = 15

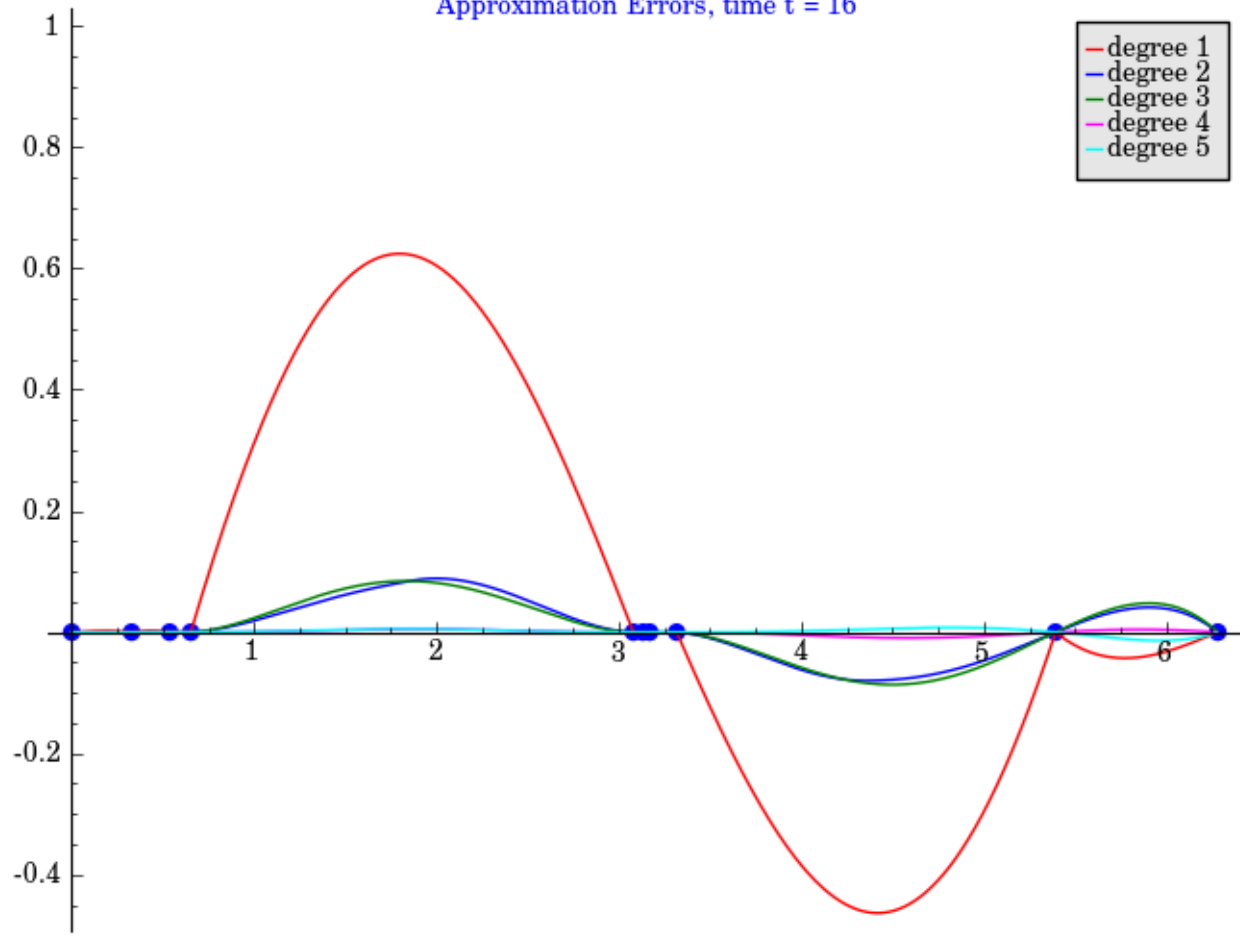


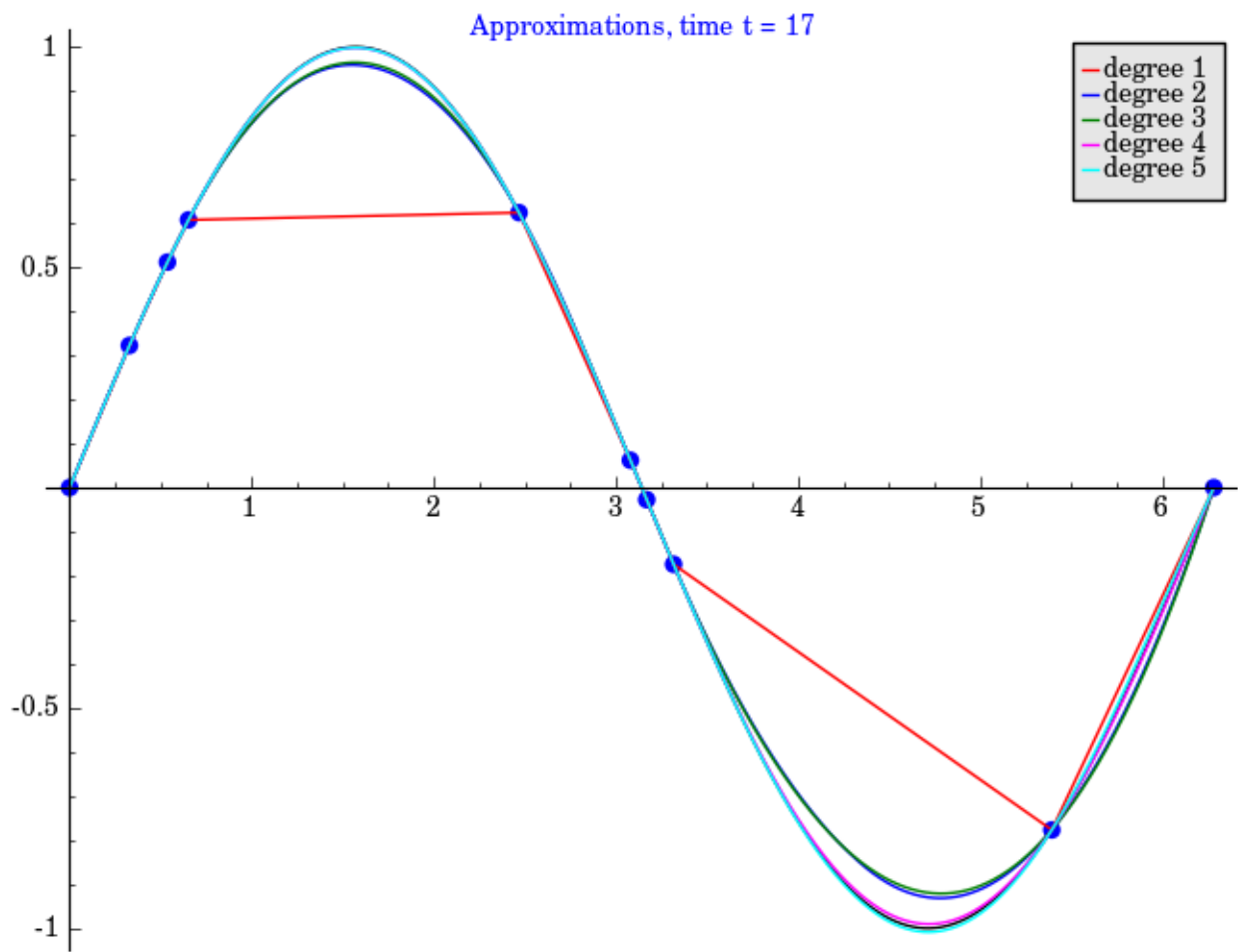
Approximation Errors, time t = 15



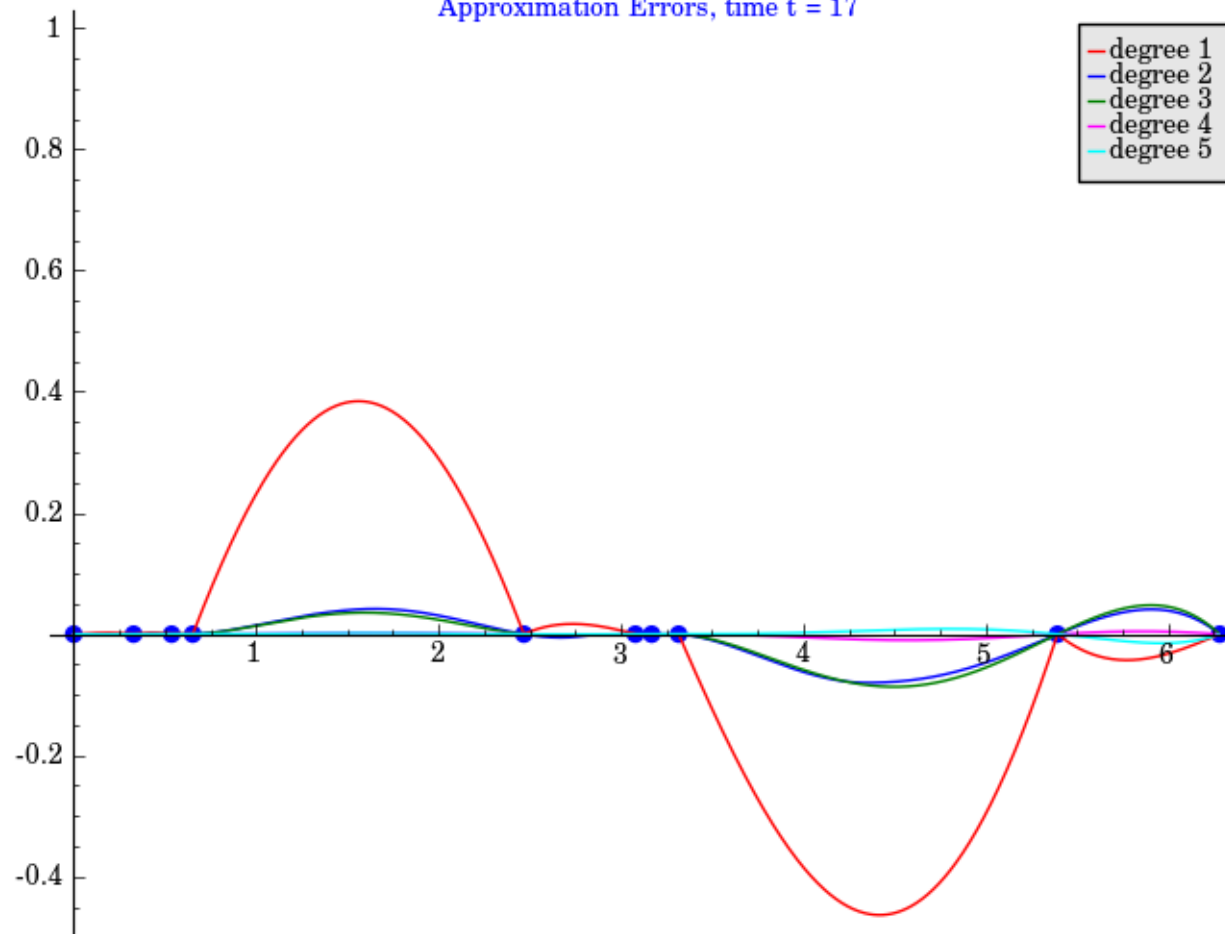


Approximation Errors, time t = 16

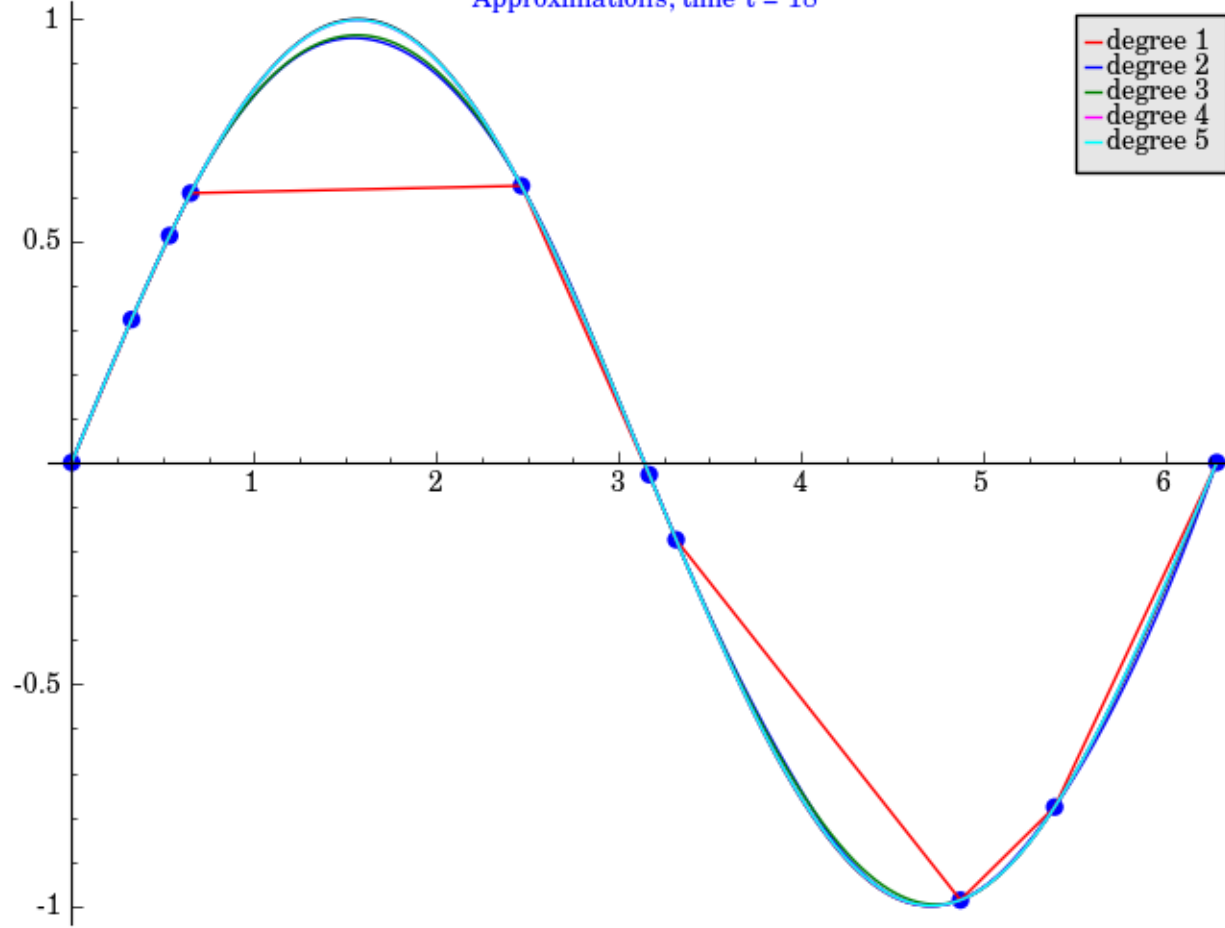




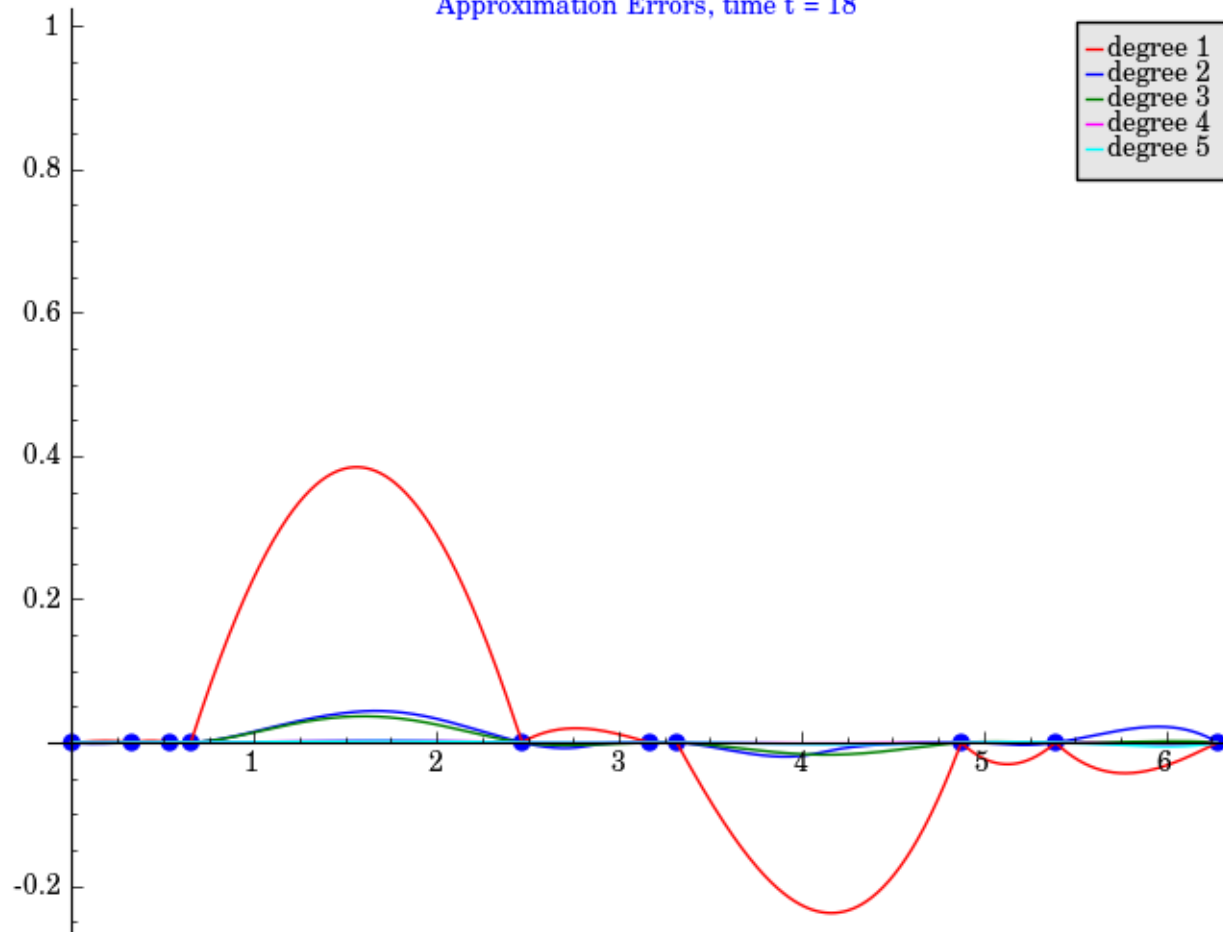
Approximation Errors, time $t = 17$



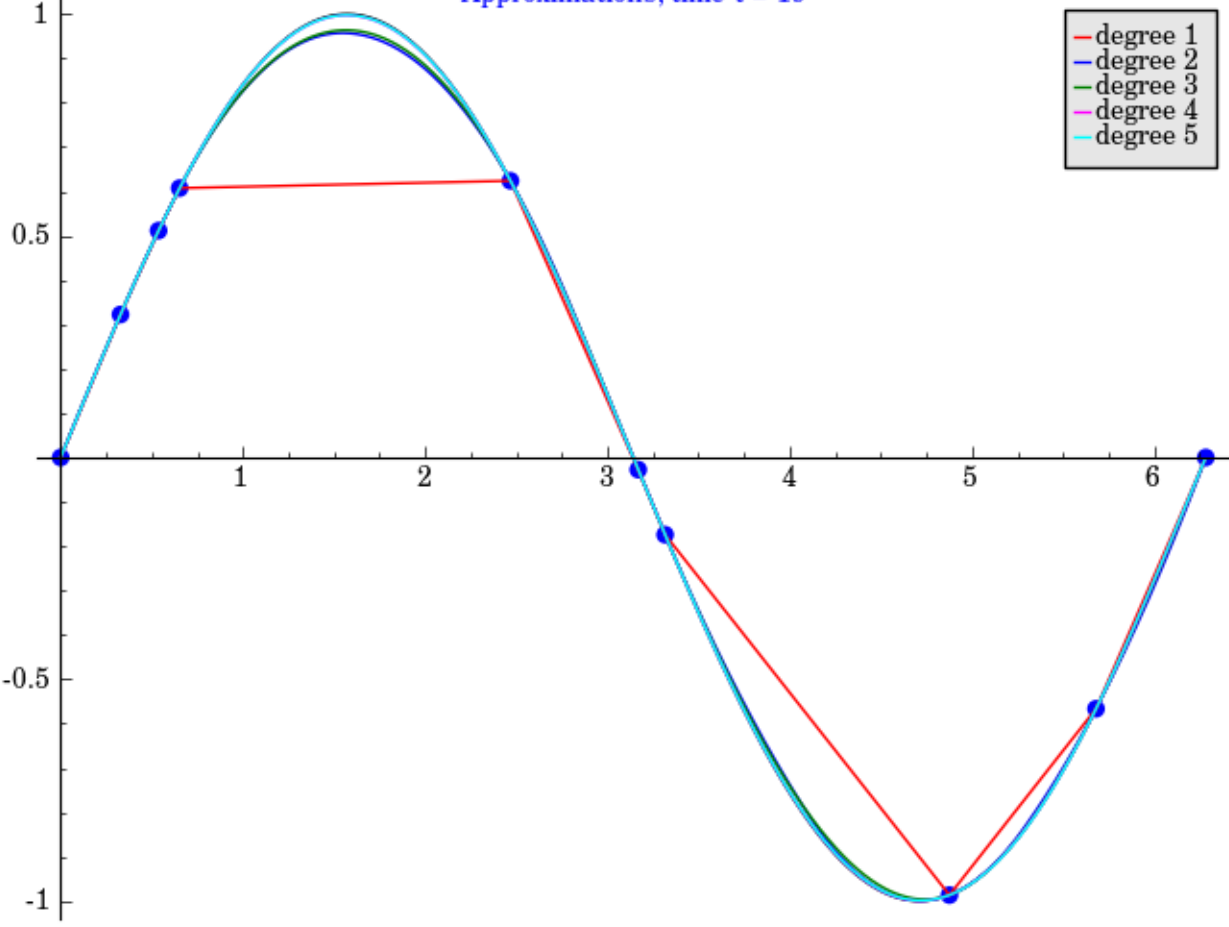
Approximations, time $t = 18$



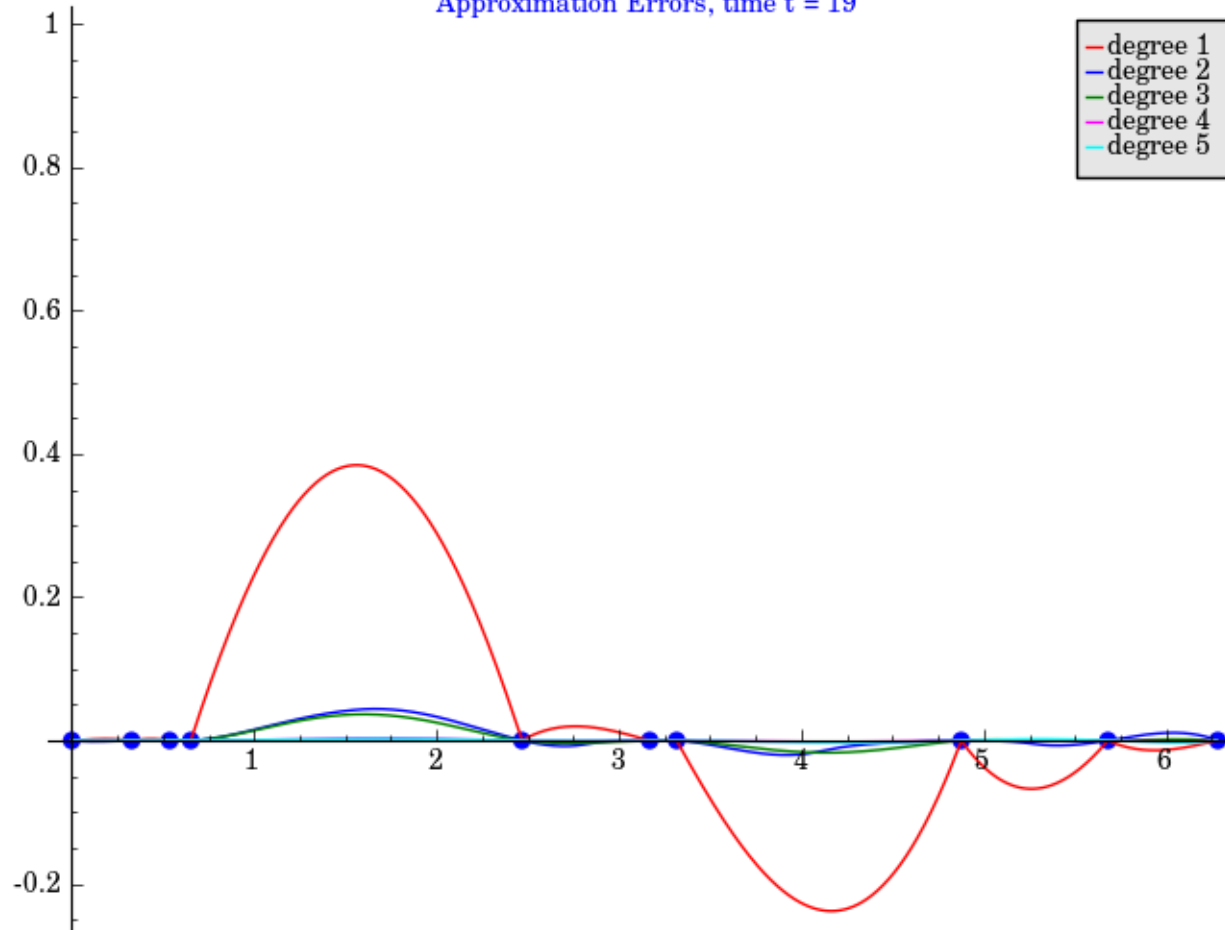
Approximation Errors, time t = 18

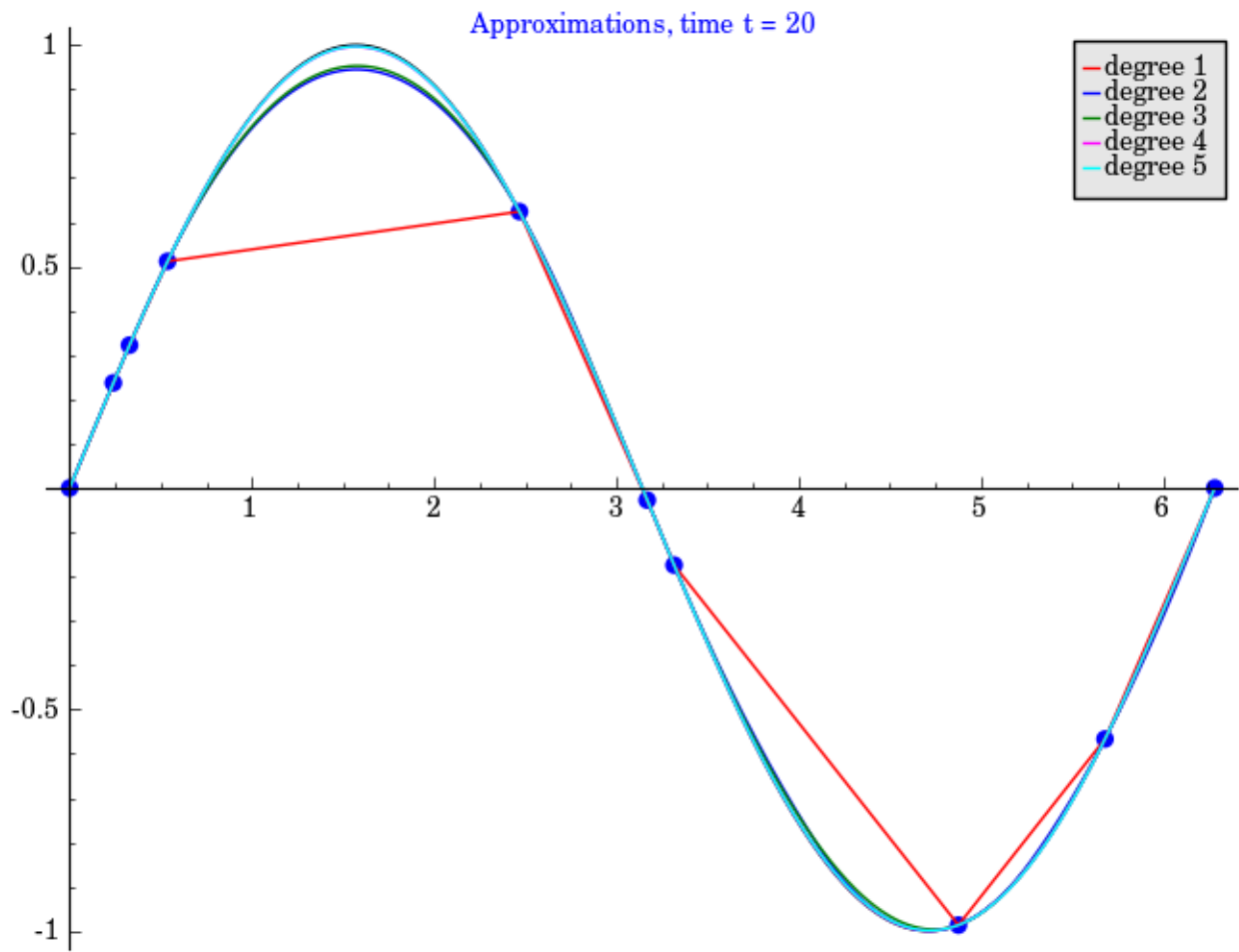


Approximations, time t = 19

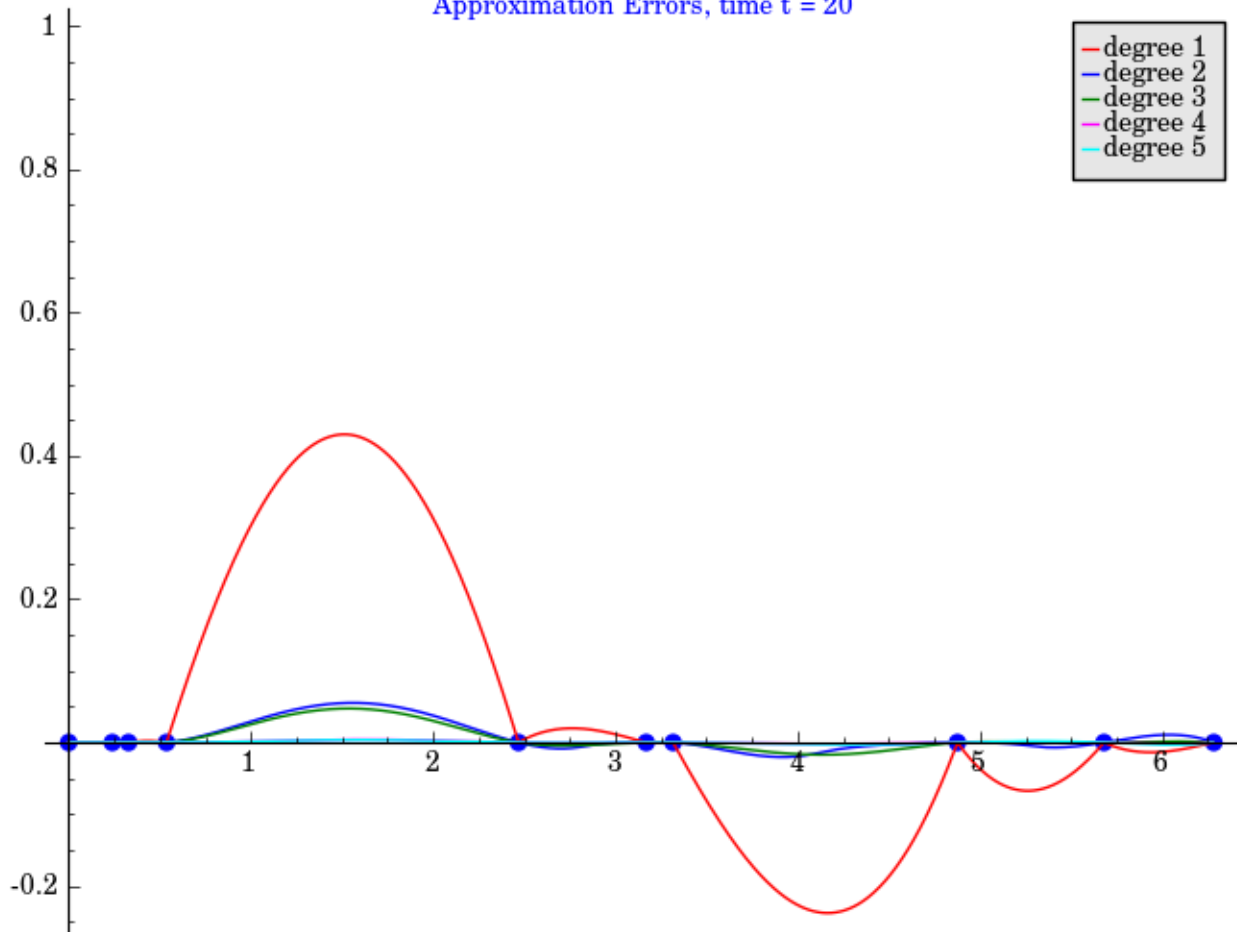


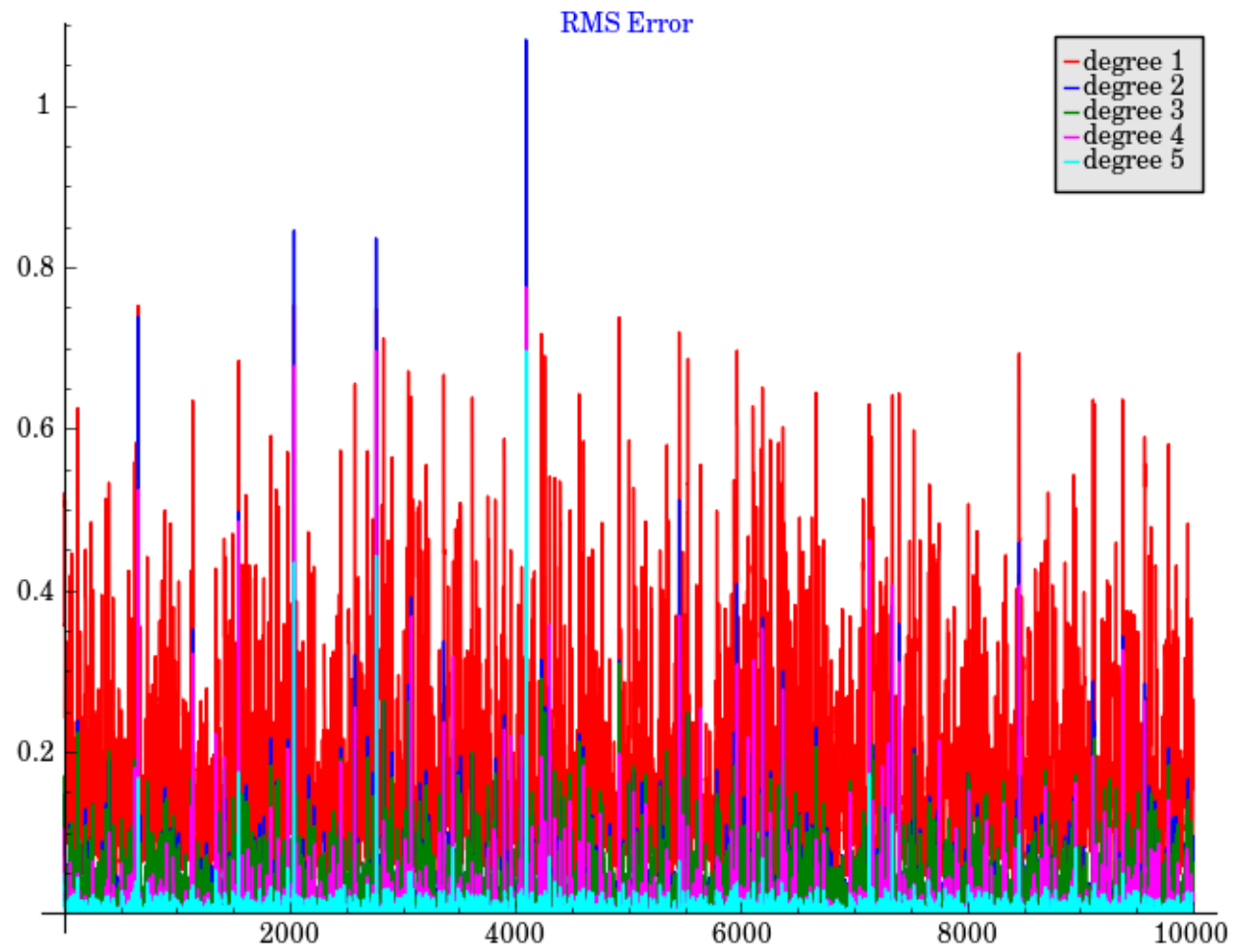
Approximation Errors, time t = 19

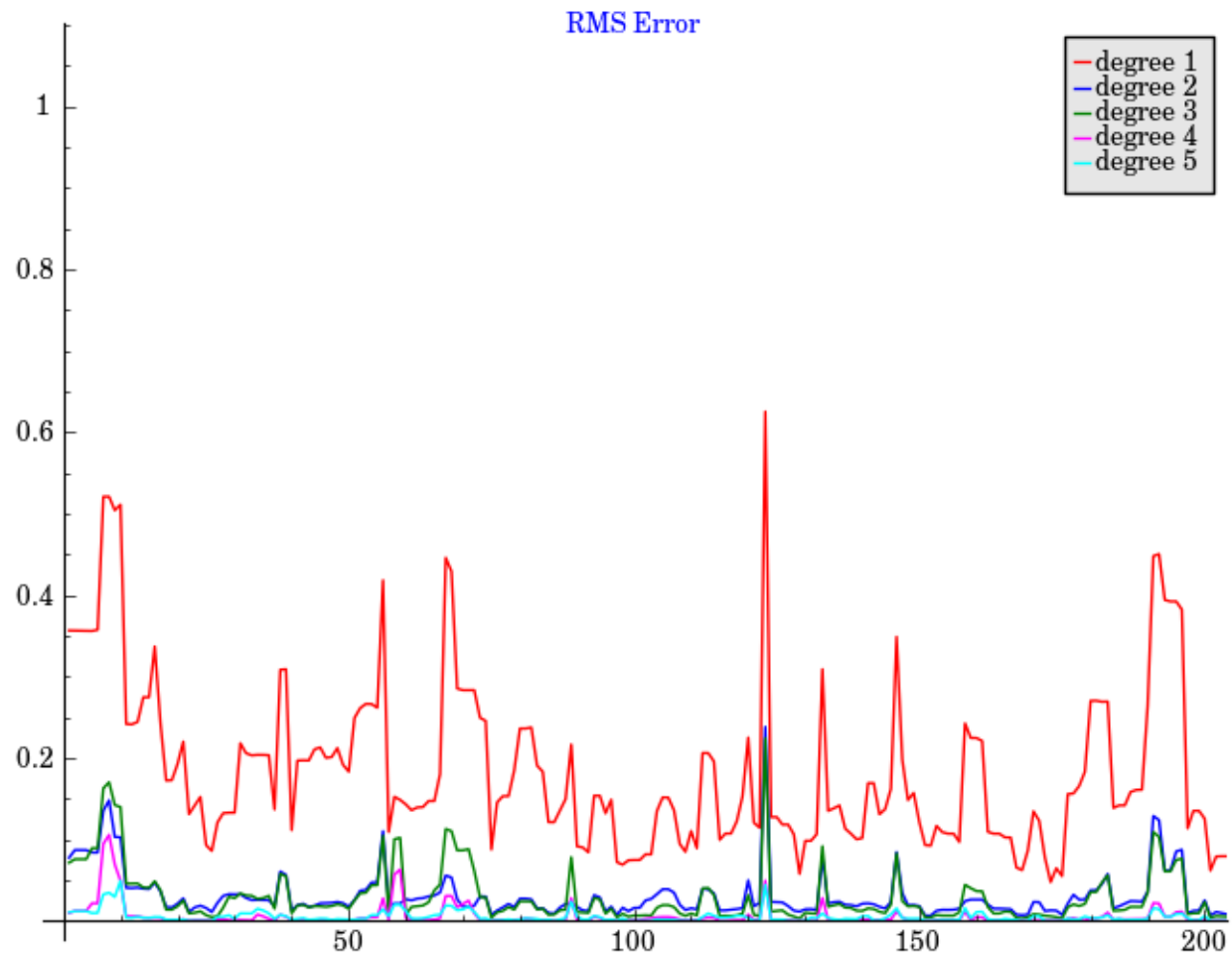


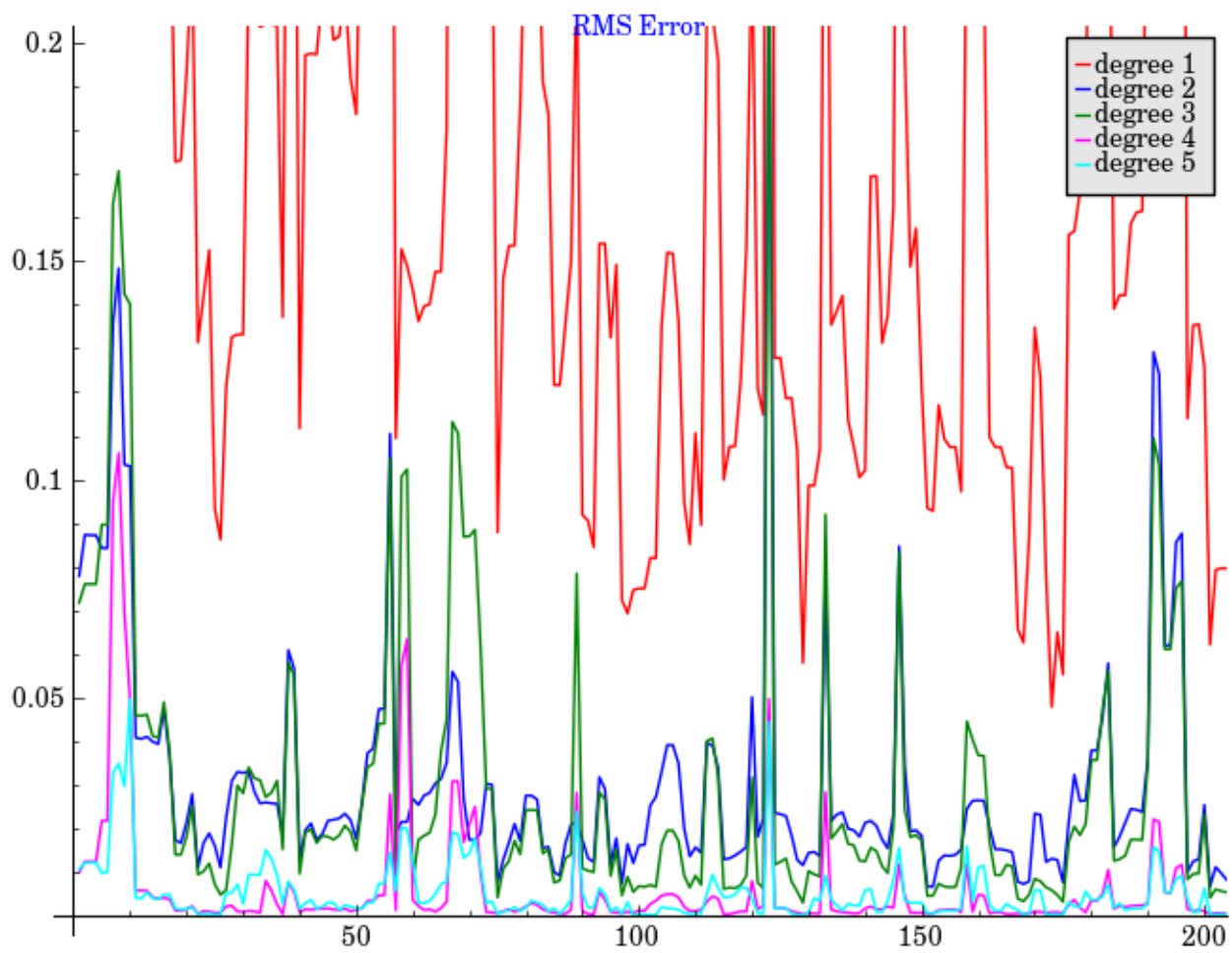


Approximation Errors, time t = 20









Discretization of RMS to Define Process Alphabets

- 11 symbol alphabet

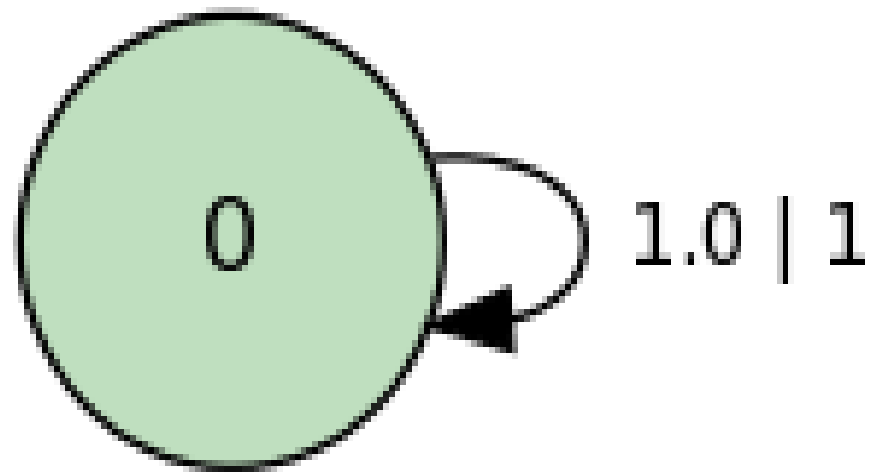
```
def get_symbol(RMS):  
    if 0.000 <= RMS < 0.025 : return 0  
    elif 0.025 <= RMS < 0.050 : return 1  
    elif 0.050 <= RMS < 0.075 : return 2  
    elif 0.075 <= RMS < 0.100 : return 3  
    elif 0.100 <= RMS < 0.125 : return 4  
    elif 0.125 <= RMS < 0.150 : return 5  
    elif 0.150 <= RMS < 0.175 : return 6  
    elif 0.175 <= RMS < 0.200 : return 7  
    elif 0.200 <= RMS < 0.225 : return 8  
    elif 0.225 <= RMS < 0.250 : return 9  
    elif 0.250 <= RMS : return 10  
    else : raise Exception('Range Error')
```

- Binary alphabet: Threshold of RMS = 0.01

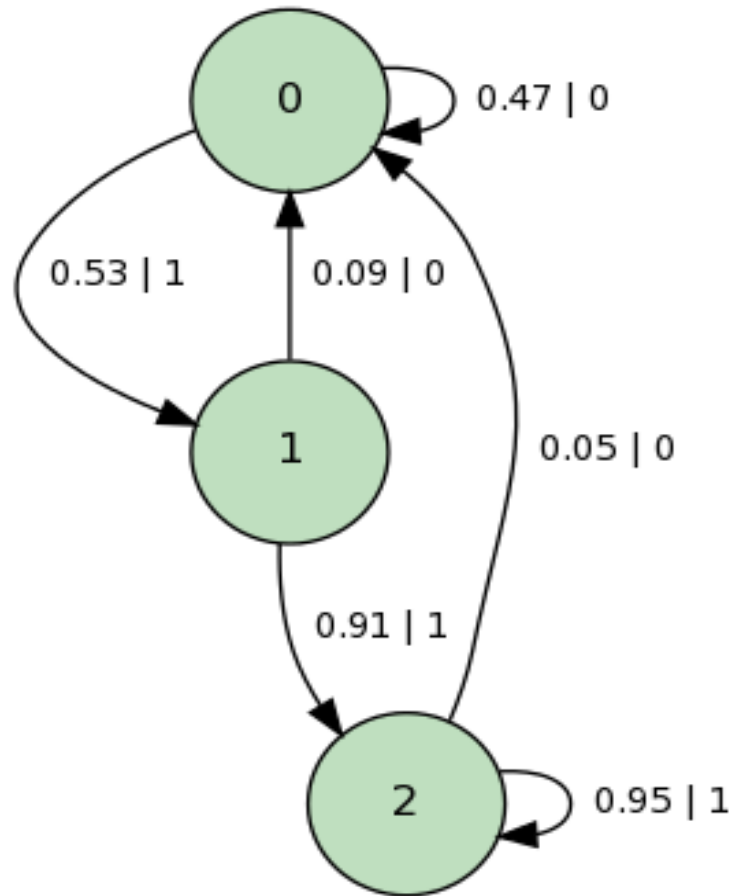
Preliminary Results

- Could not get epsilon machine inference to work for the 11 symbol alphabet
- For the discretized RMS bit string output, epsilon machines can be obtained

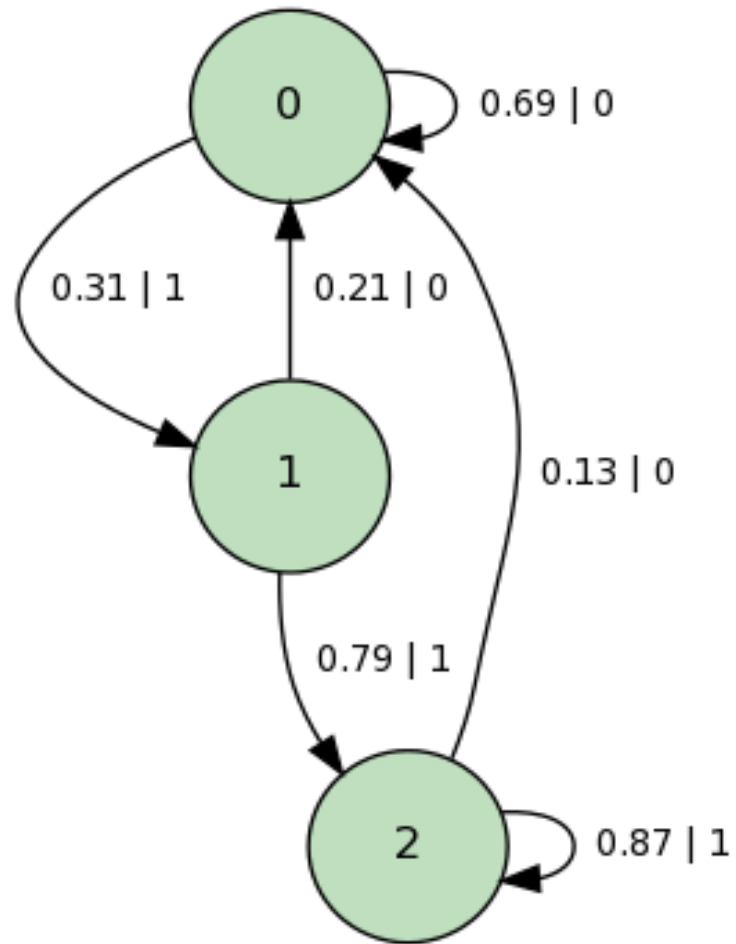
Epsilon Machine for degree=1



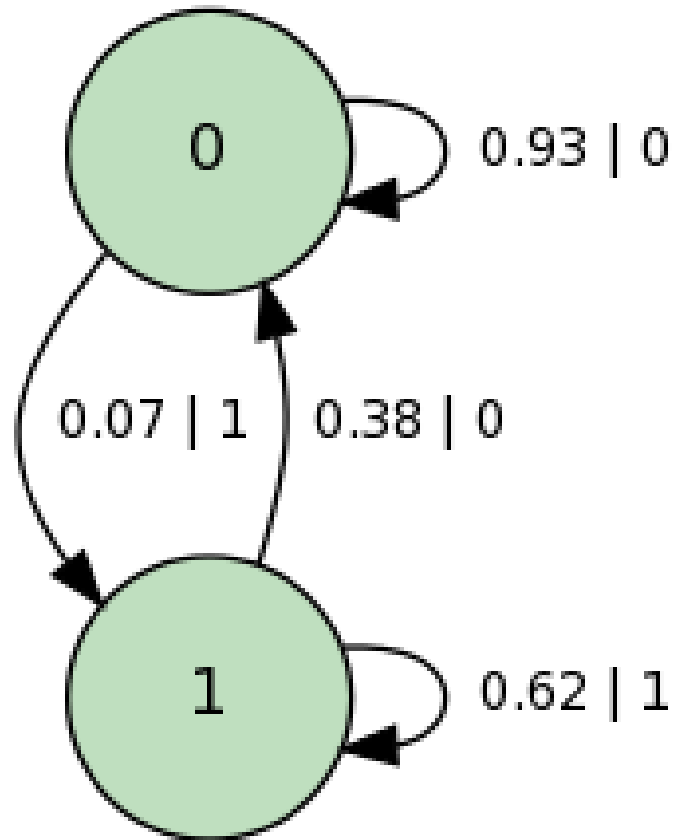
Epsilon Machine for degree=2



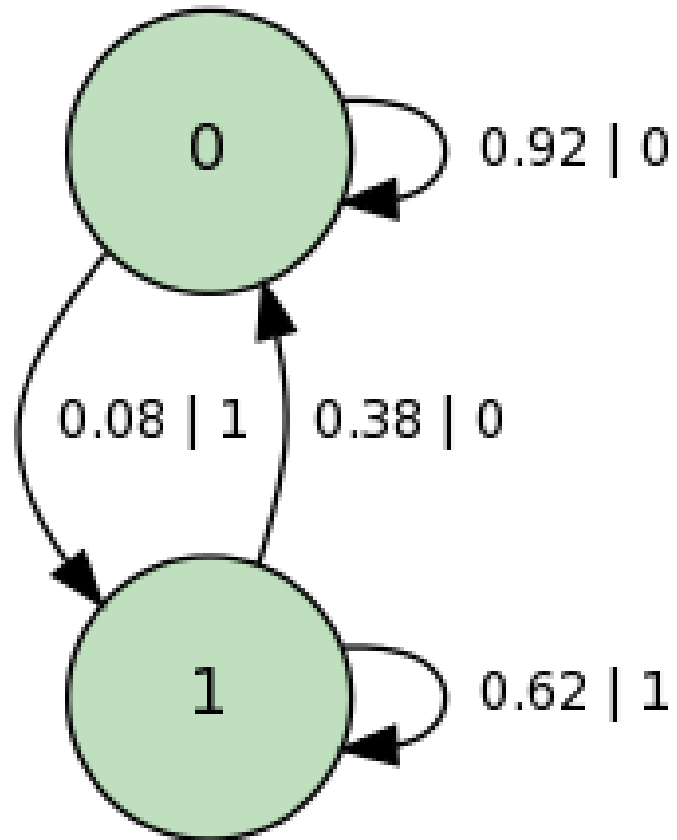
Epsilon Machine for degree=3



Epsilon Machine for degree=4



Epsilon Machine for degree=5



Entropy Rate, Statistical Complexity, and Excess Entropy

degree 1

	h_μ	C_μ	E
Inferred Machine	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

degree 2

	h_μ	C_μ	E
Inferred Machine	0.36477	0.71544	0.07694

degree 3

	h_μ	C_μ	E
Inferred Machine	0.67455	1.29305	0.21980

degree 4

	h_μ	C_μ	E
Inferred Machine	0.46150	0.63045	0.16895

degree 5

	h_μ	C_μ	E
Inferred Machine	0.49296	0.66112	0.16816

In progress / To do

- Try to get results with a non-binary alphabet
- Try different discretization thresholds
- Try different functions
- Make sense of the results?
- Investigate spatial correlations?
- Try other approximation methods
- Try higher dimensions