

Blending Mathematical Models and Data: Algorithms, Analysis and Applications

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**Data-Rich Phenomena and PDEs,
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Enabling Quantification of
EQUIP
Uncertainty for Inverse Problems

THE UNIVERSITY OF
WARWICK

Outline

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 BAYESIAN APPROACH
- 3 APPLICATIONS
- 4 CONCLUSIONS

Table of Contents

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Current State of Play

Data Everywhere

In every realm of human experience, growing in volume.

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Mathematics in relation to data is in the same state that it was in relation to analysis at the time of Fourier. **Interesting times!**

Prototypical Problem Areas

- **Physics (Newton's Laws, Quantum Mechanics).**
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All Have Vast Amounts of Data!

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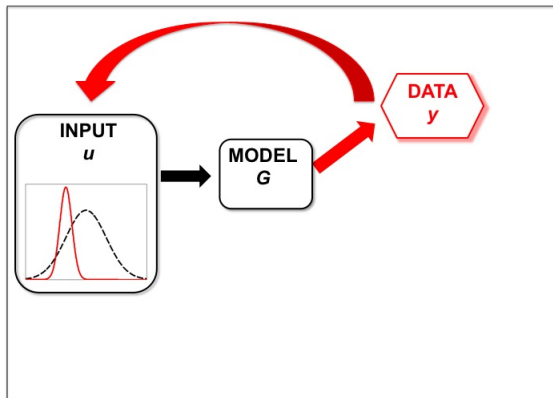
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- How to deal with uncertainty in model and in data?
- What extra do we learn from the data?

Table of Contents

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Bayes Theorem (Picture)



Model

$G : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^J$, X separable Banach space.

Bayes Theorem (Mathematics)

Prior

Probabilistic information about u **before** data is collected: $\mathbb{P}(du)$.

Likelihood

Since $y = \mathcal{G}(u) + \eta$, if $\eta \sim N(0, \Gamma)$, then $y|u \sim N(\mathcal{G}(u), \Gamma)$. The **model-data misfit** Φ is the negative log-likelihood:

$$\mathbb{P}(y|u) \propto \exp(-\Phi(u; y)), \quad \phi(u; y) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \Gamma^{-1/2} (y - \mathcal{G}(u)) \right|^2.$$

Posterior

Probabilistic information about u **after** data is collected:

$$\mathbb{P}(du|y) \propto \exp(-\Phi(u; y))\mathbb{P}(du).$$

Algorithms For Bayesian Inversion

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- Approximation by high dimensional integration: **Harmonic analysis, sparse integration** [5].

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Example 1: Piecewise Constant Reconstruction

Forward Problem

Let $K \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{R}^J)$ for some Banach space X . Given $\sigma \in X$

$$y = K\sigma.$$

Let $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^J$ be a realization of an observational **noise**.

Inverse Problem

Impose prior information that σ is piecewise constant:

$$\sigma = F(u) := \sigma^+ \chi_{\{u \geq 0\}}(x) + \sigma^- \chi_{\{u < 0\}}(x).$$

Given $y \in \mathbb{R}^J$, find u such that

$$y = KF(u) + \eta.$$

Example 2: Electrical Impedance Tomography



M. Dunlop and A.M. Stuart
Bayesian formulation of EIT.
[arXiv:1509.03136](https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.03136)
Inverse Problems and Imaging, Submitted, 2015.

- Apply currents I_ℓ on e_ℓ , $\ell = 1, \dots, L$.
- Induces voltages Θ_ℓ on e_ℓ , $\ell = 1, \dots, L$.
- We have an Ohm's law $\Theta = R(\sigma)I$.
- Find conductivity σ from measurements (I, Θ) .

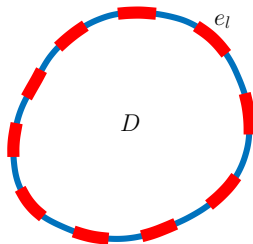


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- An essential barrier, which the ATI can help overcome, is to bring together this expertise to effectively identify significant intellectual challenges which underpin different problem classes.

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- These challenges require new ideas linking computer science, mathematics and statistics.
- The driving applications are central and will help define different problem classes.
- Methods from data science may link with pencil/paper first-principles models.
- The UK has world-leading expertise in many of the constituent areas of the mathematical sciences.
- An essential barrier, which the ATI can help overcome, is to bring together this expertise to effectively identify significant intellectual challenges which underpin different problem classes.
- In doing so define data science as a discipline.

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MATLAB files and book chapters freely available:

<http://tiny.cc/damat>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1506.07825>

