



# Koopman Kernel Regression

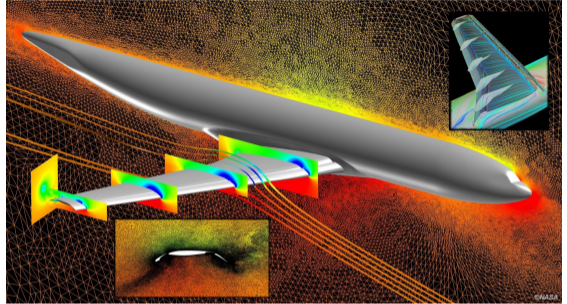
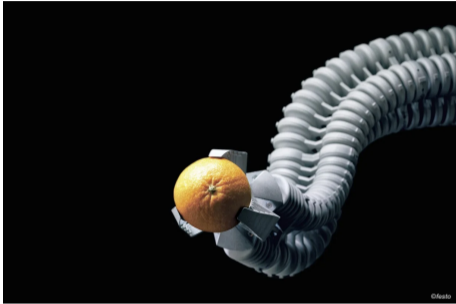
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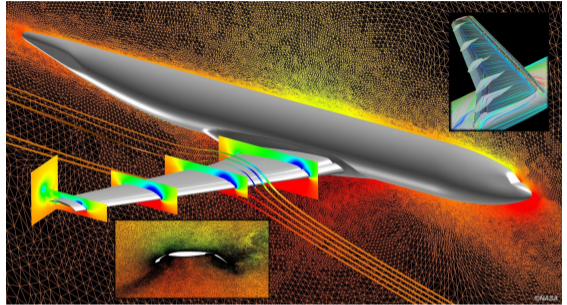
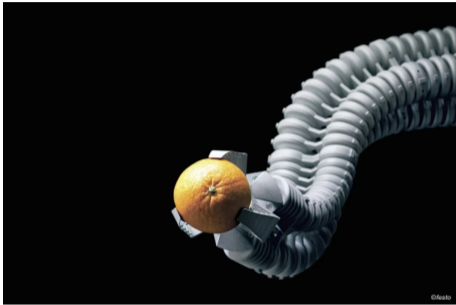
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37th Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2023)

# Simple yet Expressive Representations of Complex Dynamics

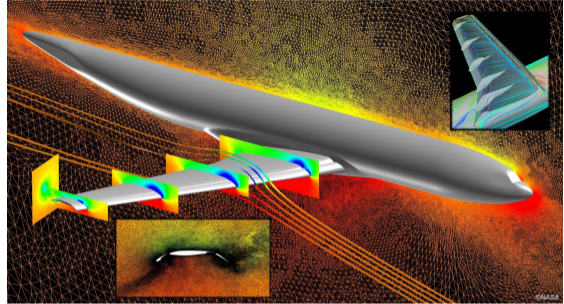
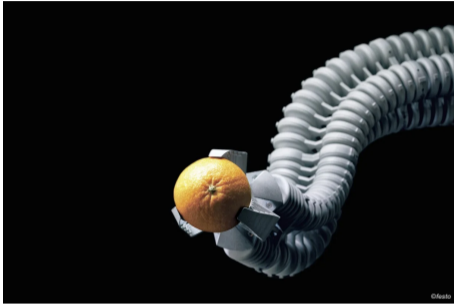


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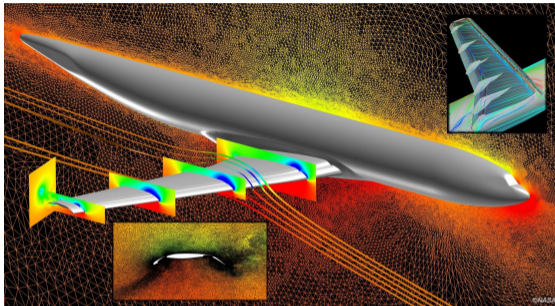
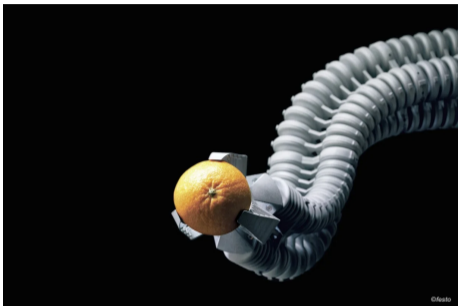
simple & universal representations

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**simple** & universal **representations**  
guaranteed **generalization** & **consistency**

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**simple** & universal **representations**  
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) *facilitating accelerated optimization-based decision making*

# Take the best of time-series, ODEs and RKHS

## Time-series decomposition

discriminative 3  
linear 3  
time-variant 7

## ODEs

generative 3  
nonlinear 7  
time-invariant 3

# Take the best of time-series, ODEs and RKHS

## Time-series decomposition

discriminative<sup>3</sup>  
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time-variant <sup>7</sup>

## ODEs

generative <sup>3</sup>  
nonlinear<sup>7</sup>  
time-invariant <sup>3</sup>

Learning in the best of both worlds?

responses<sup>2</sup> span(time-invariant behaviors) <sup>2</sup> RKHS

# Linear & Dynamics-invariant RKHS for Learning Dynamics

## Koopmanism

Symbol  $K$ : the time-shift or Koopman operator, so  $Ky(k) = y(k + 1)$ .

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$$K^k \phi_j = e^{jk} \phi_j$$

! evolve in time with amplitude  $e^{jk}$  & frequency  $\arg(\phi_j)$

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## Koopmanism

Symbol  $K$ : the time-shift or Koopman operator, so  $Ky(k) = y(k+1)$ .

## Koopman eigenfunctions

$$K^k \phi_j = \lambda_j^k \phi_j$$

! evolve in time with amplitude  $\lambda_j$  & frequency  $\arg(\lambda_j)$

Ours  
invariant RKHS

Existing

[Kostic+ 2022; Klus+ 2020]

# Koopman Kernel Regression

## Koopman kernel (ridge) regression

Given  $N$  i.i.d. state-output trajectories  $\{x^{(i)}; y^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^N \subset (X; Y)^N$  of length  $H$ , compute

$$\hat{M} = \arg \min_{M \in \mathbb{S}^{(H-1) \times H}} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|y^{(i)} - M(x^{(i)})\|_Y^2 + \lambda \|M\|_H^2 \right) \quad \text{with } K(\cdot; x^{(i)}) \text{ as the Koopman kernel}$$

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Koopman kernel

minimizes multi-step empirical risk

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rank-independent generalization

# Practical Implications

Flow past a cylinder

Forecasting velocity magnitude of sensor from 50 100-dimensional initial conditions.

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Flow past a cylinder

Forecasting velocity magnitude of sensor from 50 100-dimensional initial conditions

Orders-of-magnitude greater accuracy (also for a wide range of hyperparameters)

## Also in the Full Paper...

### Including but not limited to

- full theoretical results
- numerical validation
- extensive comparisons
- complexity analysis
- forecasting and training times

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**Spoiler:** superior to *Koopman operator regression* across the board

# References



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