







Lancaster  
University



Denote the number of spatial grid points as  $N_s$  for each time slice, and the number of time slices we wish to sample into the future is  $N_t$ . So, the total number of test points of posterior prediction is  $N_t N_s$ . The observation number  $N_{\text{obs}}$ , which we, for simplicity, assume to be made at distinct locations over  $N_{\text{obs},t}$  time slices. We remark also that the size of both  $N_t$  and  $N_s$  would often be much larger than  $N_{\text{obs}}$ , while  $N_t$  and  $N_{\text{obs},t}$  are of the same magnitude.

Method	Regression	Sampling	Total
Vanilla	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3)$	$O(N_s^3 N_t^3)$	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3 + N_s^3 N_t^3)$
SPDE	$O((N_s + N_{\text{obs}})^3 N_{\text{obs},t})$	$O(N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$	$O((N_s + N_{\text{obs}})^3 N_{\text{obs},t} + N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$
VASE	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3 + N_s^2 N_{\text{obs}} + N_s N_{\text{obs}}^2)$	$O(N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3 + N_s^2 N_{\text{obs}} + N_s N_{\text{obs}}^2 + N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$

Table 1: Computational cost summary table of different methods. The green indicates the lowest cost in each column, while the red indicates the highest.

# Spatio-Temporal Inference with Disjoint Spatial Locations

Zhang, R.-Y., Moss, H. B., Astfalck, L., Cripps, E. and Leslie, D. S. (2025). BALLAST: Bayesian Active Learning with Look-ahead Amendment for Sea-drifter Trajectories under Spatio-Temporal Vector Fields, *arXiv preprint arXiv:2509.26005* .

'commission fee' of the exchange







# Spatio-Temporal Inference with Disjoint Spatial Locations

Denote the number of spatial grid points as  $N_s$  for each time slice, and the number of time slices we wish to sample into the future is  $N_t$ . So, the total number of test points of posterior prediction is  $N_t N_s$ . The observation number  $N_{\text{obs}}$ , which we, for simplicity, assume to be made at distinct locations over  $N_{\text{obs},t}$  time slices. We remark also that the size of both  $N_t$  and  $N_s$  would often be much larger than  $N_{\text{obs}}$ , while  $N_t$  and  $N_{\text{obs},t}$  are of the same magnitude.

Method	Regression	Sampling	Total
Vanilla	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3)$	$O(N_s^3 N_t^3)$	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3 + N_s^3 N_t^3)$
SPDE	$O((N_s + N_{\text{obs}})^3 N_{\text{obs},t})$	$O(N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$	$O((N_s + N_{\text{obs}})^3 N_{\text{obs},t} + N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$
VASE	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3 + N_s^2 N_{\text{obs}} + N_s N_{\text{obs}}^2)$	$O(N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$	$O(N_{\text{obs}}^3 + N_s^2 N_{\text{obs}} + N_s N_{\text{obs}}^2 + N_s^3 + N_s^2 N_t)$

‘commission fee’ of the exchange

Table 1: Computational cost summary table of different methods. The green indicates the lowest cost in each column, while the red indicates the highest.

# Vanilla-SPDE Exchange (VASE)

