

Projet Maths

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1 Développements mathématiques

1. a) On part de la loi normale bidimensionnelle :

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(z - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(z - \mu)\right)$$

On pose

$$\Sigma = U \cdot \Lambda \cdot U^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \Sigma = \det U \cdot \det \Lambda \cdot \det(U^T)$$

$$(\det U)^2 = 1 \text{ car c'est une matrice orthogonale}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \Sigma = \det \Lambda$$

avec $\Sigma \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ matrice symétrique positive définie, $U \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ matrice orthogonale et $\Lambda \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ matrice diagonale à coefficients positifs.

On pose

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

et

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

avec

$$\Sigma^{-1} = U \cdot \Lambda^{-1} \cdot U^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b \cos^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta}{ab} & \frac{b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta}{ab} \\ \frac{b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta}{ab} & \frac{b \sin^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta}{ab} \end{pmatrix}$$

On injecte dans la formule de $f_Z(z)$:

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{ab}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x - \mu_1 & y - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b \cos^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta}{ab} & \frac{b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta}{ab} \\ \frac{b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta}{ab} & \frac{b \sin^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta}{ab} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x - \mu_1 \\ y - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{ab}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2ab} \begin{pmatrix} x - \mu_1 & y - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b \cos^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta & b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta & b \sin^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - \mu_1 \\ y - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

Calculons le produit matriciel A dans l'exponentielle :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x - \mu_1 & y - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b \cos^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta & b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ b \sin \theta \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cos \theta & b \sin^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - \mu_1 \\ y - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = ((a \sin^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta)(x - \mu_1) + \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(y - \mu_2))(x - \mu_1) + ((b \sin^2 \theta + a \cos^2 \theta)(y - \mu_2) + \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(x - \mu_1))(y - \mu_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = (a \sin^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta)(x - \mu_1)^2 + \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) + (b \sin^2 \theta + a \cos^2 \theta)(y - \mu_2)^2 + \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = (a \sin^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta)(x - \mu_1)^2 + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) + (b \sin^2 \theta + a \cos^2 \theta)(y - \mu_2)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = a \sin^2 \theta (x - \mu_1)^2 + b \cos^2 \theta (x - \mu_1)^2 + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) + b \sin^2 \theta (y - \mu_2)^2 + a \cos^2 \theta (y - \mu_2)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = a(\sin^2 \theta (x - \mu_1)^2 + \cos^2 \theta (y - \mu_2)^2) + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (b - a)(x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2) + b(\sin^2 \theta (y - \mu_2)^2 + \cos^2 \theta (x - \mu_1)^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = a((x - \mu_1)^2 \sin^2 \theta + (y - \mu_2)^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2)) + b((y - \mu_2)^2 \sin^2 \theta + (x - \mu_1)^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (x - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = a((x - \mu_1) \sin \theta - (y - \mu_2) \cos \theta)^2 + b((x - \mu_1) \cos \theta + (y - \mu_2) \sin \theta)^2$$

On obtient donc :

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{ab}} \exp\left(-\frac{((x-\mu_1)\sin\theta - (y-\mu_2)\cos\theta)^2}{2b} - \frac{((x-\mu_1)\cos\theta + (y-\mu_2)\sin\theta)^2}{2a}\right) = K$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f_Z(z) = \frac{((x-\mu_1)\sin\theta - (y-\mu_2)\cos\theta)^2}{2b} + \frac{((x-\mu_1)\cos\theta + (y-\mu_2)\sin\theta)^2}{2a} = -\ln(K2\pi\sqrt{ab})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f_Z(z) = \frac{((x-\mu_1)\sin\theta - (y-\mu_2)\cos\theta)^2}{2b \ln(\frac{1}{K2\pi\sqrt{ab}})} + \frac{((x-\mu_1)\cos\theta + (y-\mu_2)\sin\theta)^2}{2a \ln(\frac{1}{K2\pi\sqrt{ab}})} = 1$$

Ici, le centre de l'ellipse est donné par $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2)$, $\sqrt{2a \log(\frac{1}{2\pi K\sqrt{ab}})}$ est la demi-longueur de l'axe principal et $\sqrt{2b \log(\frac{1}{2\pi K\sqrt{ab}})}$ la demi-longueur de l'axe secondaire, K est la constante de normalisation et θ est l'angle de rotation de l'ellipse.

1. b)

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$