一维高斯分布

- 一维高斯分布
- \triangleright 若一维随机变量满足高斯分布,即 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$,则
- > 概率密度函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$
概率密度积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 1$$

- 一维标准正态分布
- ▶ 仿射变换 $Z = (X \mu)/\sigma$
- ▶ 概率密度函数

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$$

ightharpoonup 标准正态分布 $Z\sim\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

推导

已知仿射变换函数 $z = (x - \mu)/\sigma$, 其逆函数 $x(z) = \sigma z + \mu$,于是,概率密度函数变为

$$f(x(z)) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$$

概率密度积分变为

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x(z))dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z) dz$$

● (解耦)多维高斯分布

- 多维正态分布
- ightharpoonup 随机向量 $\mathbf{Z} = [Z_1, Z_2, ..., Z_n]^T$,其中 $Z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$,且 $Z_i \cap Z_j(i, j = 1, 2, ..., n, i \neq j)$ 相互独立
- ▶ 随机向量Z的联合概率密度函数

$$f(z_1, z_2, ..., z_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z_i^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z}}$$

▶ 概率密度积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) dz_n dz_{n-1} \dots dz_1 = 1$$

- 矩阵表示
- ightharpoonup 随机变量 $Z\sim\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I)$
- ▶ 均值(期望)向量: n维独立变量可以排列成列向量

$$\mu = 0$$

▶ 协方差矩阵: n维对角线矩阵

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{E}[(Z - \mu)(Z - \mu)^T] = I$$
, 也可以记作 $cov(Z, Z)$

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/58987388

● (一般)多维高斯分布

- 高斯分布与标准正态分布
- ightharpoonup 一维: $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, 仿射变换 $Z = (X \mu)/\sigma$, 则 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$
- \triangleright 多维: $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$, 仿射变换 $Z = A^{-1}(X \mu)$, 则 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$
- 一般多维高斯分布
- ▶ 均值(期望)向量: 变换中的偏置项
- \triangleright 协方差矩阵: $\Sigma = AA^T$

仿射变换

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中:

- ① *A*是线性变换矩阵(可逆,不要求正交, 正交则为旋转变换);
- t是平移变换向量;
- ③ **T**是n+1维矩阵(增广形式)

推导

已知仿射变换函数 $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$,概率密度函数 $f(\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{X})) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{Z}^T\mathbf{Z}}$,其中指数部分

$$\mathbf{Z}^{T}\mathbf{Z} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}))^{T}\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{T})^{-1}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

而多元函数换元雅克比行列式 $\mathcal{J} = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{z}}{dx} \right| = |\mathbf{A}^{-1}| = |\mathbf{A}|^{-1} = |\mathbf{A}^T|^{-1} = |\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 概率密度积分变为

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\right)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{Z}^T\mathbf{Z}} d\mathbf{z} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\right)^n |\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T|^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} (\mathbf{X} - \boldsymbol{\mu})} d\mathbf{x}$$

协方差矩阵:

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)(X - \mu)^T]$$

= $\mathbb{E}[(AZ)(AZ)^T] = Acov(Z, Z)A^T = AA^T$ (半正定矩阵)

● 不同模型的函数传播

- 仿射矩阵变换(线性模型)
- \triangleright 已知多维随机变量X的一阶矩 μ 和二阶矩 Σ
- \triangleright 仿射矩阵变换y = Ax + b
- ightharpoonup 随机变量Y的一阶矩 $\mu_y = A\mu + b$,二阶矩 $\Sigma_y = A\Sigma A^T$
- 非线性变换(非线性模型)
- \triangleright 已知多维随机变量X的概率密度分布为f(x)
- ightharpoonup 仿射矩阵变换y = g(x)
- ▶ 随机变量**Y**的概率密度分布为 $f(y) = f(x) \left| \frac{dg}{dx} \right|^{-1}$
- 卷积变换(卷积模型)
- ightharpoonup 两个相互独立的随机变量 X_1 和 X_2 的一阶矩分别为 μ_1 和 μ_2 ,二阶矩分别为 Σ_1 和 Σ_2
- \triangleright 叠加变换 $y = x_1 + x_2$
- ightarrow 随机变量Y的一阶矩为 $\mu_y = \mu_1 + \mu_2$,二阶矩为 $\Sigma_y = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$
- ▶ 高斯分布的相互独立与线性无关是等价的

注:

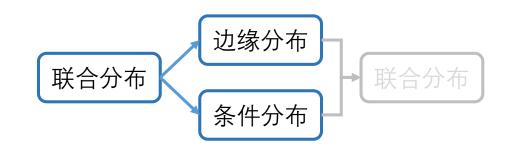
- 1. 高斯分布的线性传播仍为高斯分布
- 2.高斯分布的非线性传播不一定为高斯分布
- 3. 相互高斯分布的叠加分布仍为高斯分布

● 联合分布->边缘分布与条件分布

- 基本关系
- ▶ 联合分布可以分别推导出边缘分布和条件分布
- ▶ 边缘分布和条件分布共同才能推出联合分布
- 高斯分布的边缘分布与条件分布
- \triangleright 已知n维随机变量 $X = [X_1, X_2]^T \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$
- $> X_1$ 为p维随机向量, X_2 为q维随机向量; p+q=n
- ightarrow 矩阵可以分解为 $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ (Σ 为半正定矩阵,即 $\Sigma_{21} = \Sigma_{12}^T$)
- ▶ 可以得到如下两个结论: (高斯模型proof2)
- \triangleright (1) 边缘分布 X_1 和 X_2 均为高斯分布,且 $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$ 公式1, $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_{22})$ 公式2
- ightarrow (2) 条件分布 $X_1|X_2$ 和 $X_2|X_1$ 均为高斯分布,且 $X_1|X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}(X_2 \mu_2), \Sigma_{11} \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21})$ 公式3 $X_2|X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2 + \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}(X_1 \mu_1), \Sigma_{22} \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12})$ 公式4
- ▶ (1)(2)可以融合成综合的公式:

$$X_j|X_i\sim \mathcal{N}\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_j+\delta_{ij}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ji}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ii}^{-1}(X_i-\boldsymbol{\mu}_i), \ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{jj}-\delta_{ij}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ji}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ii}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ij}\right)$$

其中
$$\delta_{ij} = 1 * (i \neq j) + 0 * (i = j)$$



当
$$i = j = 1$$
时,公式1
当 $i = j = 2$ 时,公式2
当 $i = 1, j = 2$ 时,公式3
当 $i = 2, j = 1$ 时,公式4

Proof2(联合到条件)

ightharpoonup Schur补定理: ightharpoonup (Σ 为半正定矩阵, 即 $\Sigma_{21} = \Sigma_{12}^T$) $\Sigma^{22} = (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1} = \Sigma_{22}^{-1} + \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}^T (\Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}^T) \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1}$ $\Sigma^{12} = -\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12})^{-1} = (\Sigma^{12})^T$

联合概率密度函数: $f(X_1, X_2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(X - \mu)\right) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}Q(X_1, X_2)\right)$ 考虑 $Q(X_1, X_2) = (X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu) = [(X_1 - \mu_1)^T, (X_2 - \mu_2)^T] \begin{vmatrix} \Sigma^{11} & \Sigma^{12} \\ \Sigma^{21} & \Sigma^{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 - \mu_1 \\ X_2 - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$ $= (X_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{11} (X_1 - \mu_1) + 2(X_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{12} (X_2 - \mu_2) + (X_2 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{22} (X_2 - \mu_2)$ $Q(X_1, X_2) = (X_1 - \mu_1)^T [\Sigma_{11}^{-1} + \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}) \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1}] (X_1 - \mu_1)$ $-2(X_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1} (X_2 - \mu_2)$ $+(X_2-\mu_2)^T[(\Sigma_{22}-\Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12})^{-1}](X_2-\mu_2)$ $=(X_1-\mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1}(X_1-\mu_1)$ $+(X_1-\mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} (\Sigma_{22}-\Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}) \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (X_1-\mu_1)$ $-2(X_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1} (X_2 - \mu_2)$ + $(X_2 - \mu_2)^T [(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1}](X_2 - \mu_2)$ $= (X_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (X_1 - \mu_1) + [(X_2 - \mu_2) - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (X_1 - \mu_1)]^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1} [(X_2 - \mu_2) - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (X_1 - \mu_1)]$

二次项定理: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T$ $u^T A u - 2u^T A v + v^T A v = u^T A u - u^T A v - u^T A v + v^T A v$ $= u^T A (u - v) - (u - v)^T A v$ $= u^{T}A(u-v) - v^{T}A^{T}(u-v)$ $= (u-v)^T A(u-v)$

- ➤ Schur补定理:
- $\triangleright |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}| = |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}| |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}|$

● Proof2(联合到条件)

条件概率密度
$$f_{2|1}(\boldsymbol{X}_{2}|\boldsymbol{X}_{1}) = \frac{f(\boldsymbol{X}_{1},\boldsymbol{X}_{2})}{f_{1}(\boldsymbol{X}_{1})} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{q/2}|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{X}_{2} - \boldsymbol{b})^{T} \boldsymbol{A}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{X}_{2} - \boldsymbol{b})\right)$$

从而可知: $X_2|X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_2 + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} (X_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_1), \ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12})$

● 边缘分布与条件分布->联合分布

- 基本关系
- ▶ 联合分布可以分别推导出边缘分布和条件分布
- ▶ 边缘分布和条件分布共同才能推出联合分布
- 高斯分布的边缘分布与条件分布
- \triangleright 已知 X_1 为p维高斯分布, $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$; $X_2 | X_1 为 q$ 维高斯分布, $X_2 | X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_{22})$;
- ho n维随机变量 $X = [X_1, X_2]^T$ 的一阶矩为 μ ,二阶矩为 Σ
- ▶ 可以得到如下结论: (乘积模型)
- \triangleright 联合分布 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$
- ▶ 存在两种情况
- a) X_1 与 X_2 相互独立,则 $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} (p+q=n)$
- b) $X_1 = X_2$ 相关,由proof2可知必定为线性关系,不妨设线性关系为 $X_2 = AX_1 + b$,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 0,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 1, $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 2,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 3, $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 4,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 5,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 5,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 6,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 6,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7, $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7, $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7, $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7,则 $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7, $X_2 = X_1 + A$ 7 X

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ A\mu_1 + b \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{11}A^T \\ A\Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{22} + A\Sigma_{11}A^T \end{bmatrix}$$

两个式子均可以统一为b)中的式子



● Proof3(条件到联合)

联合概率密度函数:

$$f(\mathbf{X}_{1}, \mathbf{X}_{2}) = f_{2|1}(\mathbf{X}_{2}|\mathbf{X}_{1})f_{1}(\mathbf{X}_{1}) = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\right)^{n/2}|\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}|^{\frac{1}{2}}|\mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X}_{1} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})^{T}\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1}(\mathbf{X}_{1} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2})^{T}\mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1}(\mathbf{X}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2})\right)$$

考虑指数部分:
$$Q(X_1, X_2) = (X_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (X_1 - \mu_1) + (X_2 - (AX_1 + b))^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X_2 - (AX_1 + b))$$

展开可得:
$$\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2) = \mathbf{X}_1^T (\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{X}_1 - 2 \mathbf{X}_1^T (\mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} (\mathbf{X}_2 - \boldsymbol{b})) + (\mathbf{X}_2 - \boldsymbol{b})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} (\mathbf{X}_2 - \boldsymbol{b}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}_1^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1$$

配方可得:
$$\mathbf{Q}(X_1, X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} (X_1 - \mu_1)^T, (X_2 - (A\mu_1 + b))^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} + A^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} A & -A^T \mathbf{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 - \mu_1 \\ \mathbf{X}_2 - (A\mu_1 + b) \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{C}$$

从而可得:
$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 + \boldsymbol{b} \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{A}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A} & -\boldsymbol{A}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \\ -\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} \boldsymbol{A}^T \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{22} + \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{11} \boldsymbol{A}^T \end{bmatrix}$

结论:

- (1) 联合分布 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$
- (2) 边缘分布 $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(A\mu_1 + b, \Sigma_{22} + A\Sigma_{11}A^T)$

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● 高斯分布总结

- 卷积分布
- ightharpoonup 相互独立的随机变量 $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11}), X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_{22})$
- \triangleright 叠加变换 $y = x_1 + x_2$
- ightharpoonup 随机变量 $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)$
- 联合分布->边缘分布与条件分布
- ightharpoonup 已知n维随机变量 $X=[X_1,X_2]^T\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu,\Sigma)$,可分解为 X_1 为p维随机向量, X_2 为q维随机向量;p+q=n
- ightarrow 其中 $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ (Σ 为半正定矩阵,即 $\Sigma_{21} = \Sigma_{12}^T$)
- $\geqslant \iiint X_j | X_i \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mu_j + \delta_{ij} \Sigma_{ji} \Sigma_{ii}^{-1} (X_i \mu_i), \ \Sigma_{jj} \delta_{ij} \Sigma_{ji} \Sigma_{ii}^{-1} \Sigma_{ij} \right), \ \not \pm \psi \delta_{ij} = 1 * (i \neq j) + 0 * (i = j)$
- 边缘分布与条件分布-> 联合分布
- $\succ X_1$ 为p维高斯分布, $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$; $X_2 | X_1 为 q$ 维高斯分布, $X_2 | X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_{22})$
- ightharpoonup 若满足 $X_2|X_1\sim\mathcal{N}(AX_1+b,\ \Sigma_{22})$,线性无关则A=0
- ightharpoonup 联合分布 $X = [X_1, X_2]^T$ 服从高斯分布, $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ A\mu_1 + b \end{bmatrix}$, $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{11}A^T \\ A\Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{22} + A\Sigma_{11}A^T \end{bmatrix}$
- \triangleright 边缘分布 $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(A\mu_1 + b, \Sigma_{22} + A\Sigma_{11}A^T)$