Lecture 6: Random Vectors

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The multivariate normal - conditioning



Marginalization

• Assume that you have a random vector \mathbf{X} made out of two sub-random vectors \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 , i.e.:

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 \\ \mathbf{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Assume that:

$$\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{12}^T & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$

• What is the PDF of $\mathbf{X}_1 \mid \mathbf{X}_2 = \mathbf{x}_2$?



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$$p(\mathbf{x}_{1} | \mathbf{x}_{2}) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2})}{P(\mathbf{x}_{2})} \propto P(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{1}) = \mathcal{N}\left(\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_{1}}{\mathbf{x}_{2}}\right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_{1}}{\mathbf{x}_{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{P(\mathbf{x}_{1} | \mathbf{x}_{2})}{P(\mathbf{x}_{2})} = \mathcal{N}\left(\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_{1}}{\mathbf{x}_{2}}\right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_{2}}{\mathbf{x}_{2}}\right)\right)$$

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$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\Sigma}_1 & \mathbf{\Sigma}_{12} \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{12}^T & \mathbf{\Sigma}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

• We get that:

$$\mathbf{X}_{1} | \mathbf{X}_{2} = \mathbf{x}_{2} \sim N(\mu_{1} + \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{2}^{-1}(\Sigma_{2} - \mu_{2}), \Sigma_{1} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{2}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}^{T})$$

