

## Bivariate Gaussian Distribution

⇒ Transforming 1-D normal distribution to bivariate distribution

$$z_1, z_2 \sim N(0, 1)$$

( $\rho$  - correlation coefficient)

→ Params :  $\mu_x, \mu_y, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \rho$

$$X = \mu_x + \sigma_x z_1$$

$$Y = \mu_y + \sigma_y [\rho z_1 + \sqrt{1-\rho^2} z_2]$$

→  $X$  would be  $\mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$

$Y$  would be  $\mathcal{N}(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho \cdot \sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = \rho$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sigma_x \sigma_y \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left[ \frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left( \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y} \right) \right]$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{|\Sigma|}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}) \right]$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y \cdot \rho \\ \sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y \cdot \rho & \sigma_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\Sigma$  will always be symmetric.
- Note  $(2\pi)^{n/2}$

Example: Suppose heights of married couple can be explained by a bivariate normal distribution.

wife's height:  $\mu_w = 66.8$        $\sigma_w = 2$

husband's height:  $\mu_h = 70$        $\sigma_h = 2$

correlation  $\rho = 0.68$

What is the probability that for a randomly selected couple the wife is taller than husband?

My Approach

$$\text{ans} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_w^{\infty} f(w, h) dh \cdot dw$$

Another easier Approach

→ we need to find  $P(\overbrace{w-h}^{>0})$

→ Since  $h, w$  have bivariate normal distribution  $(\overbrace{w-h}^{>0})$  will be normal distribution.

$$\begin{aligned} E(w-h) &= 66.8 - 70 \\ &= -3.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(w-h) &= \text{Var}(w) + \text{Var}(h) - 2 \text{cov}(x, y) \\ &= \sigma_w^2 + \sigma_h^2 - 2\rho \cdot \sigma_w \cdot \sigma_h \\ &= 4 + 4 - 2(0.68)(2)(2) \\ &= 2.56 \end{aligned}$$

⇒ For a 1-D distribution with  $\mu = -3.2$   
and  $\sigma^2 = 2.56$   
 $P(x > 0) = 0.0227$

Ans.  $P(\text{wife} > \text{husband}) = 0.0227$