

**Exercise 1.** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with common distribution  $\mathcal{N}_k(\mu, \Sigma)$ .

1. Write  $\bar{X}_n := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and  $A := \sum_{k=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)(X_i - \bar{X}_n)^\top$ . Show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)(X_i - \mu)^\top = A + n(\bar{X}_n - \mu)(\bar{X}_n - \mu)^\top \quad (1)$$

2. Define  $Y_i := \sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} X_l$ , with  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  being an orthogonal matrix. Show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^\top = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i Y_i^\top \quad (2)$$

**Solution. 1.1**

We rewrite the LHS of equation (1) and we will reach the RHS at the end of the solution, so we will prove that LHS = RHS.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)(X_i - \mu)^\top \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i X_i^\top - X_i \mu^\top - \mu X_i^\top + \mu \mu^\top) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^\top - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mu^\top - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu X_i^\top + \sum_{i=1}^n \mu \mu^\top \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^\top + n \left( -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mu^\top - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu X_i^\top \right) + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu \mu^\top}_{n \cdot \mu \mu^\top} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^\top + n(-\bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n^\top + \mu \mu^\top) \end{aligned}$$

Adding the term  $\sum_{i=1}^n (2\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top)$  to the last equation keeps this equation intact, since this term equates zero as shown in the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (2\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (2\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^\top \right) \\ &= 2n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n \cdot n\bar{X}_n^\top \\ &= 2n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Adding this term to the last equation of LHS yields:

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i X_i^\top) + n(-\bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n + \mu \mu^\top) + \sum_{i=1}^n (2\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i X_i^\top) + \sum_{i=1}^n (-X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top + 2\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top) + n(-\bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n + \mu \mu^\top) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i X_i^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top) + \sum_{i=1}^n 2\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top + n(-\bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n + \mu \mu^\top) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i X_i^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top) + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top + n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top + n(-\bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n + \mu \mu^\top) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i X_i^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top + \bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top) + n\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top + n(-\bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n + \mu \mu^\top) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{(X_i X_i^\top - X_i \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n X_i^\top + \bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top)}_{(X_i - \bar{X}_n)(X_i - \bar{X}_n)^\top} + n \underbrace{(\bar{X}_n \bar{X}_n^\top - \bar{X}_n \mu^\top - \mu \bar{X}_n + \mu \mu^\top)}_{(\bar{X}_n - \mu)(\bar{X}_n - \mu)^\top} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)(X_i - \bar{X}_n)^\top + n(\bar{X}_n - \mu)(\bar{X}_n - \mu)^\top \\
&= RHS
\end{aligned}$$

**Solution. 1.2**

We rewrite the RHS of equation (2) and we will reach the LHS at the end of the solution, so we will prove that LHS = RHS.

$$\begin{aligned}
RHS &= \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i Y_i^\top \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} X_l \right) \left( \sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} X_l \right)^\top & (Y_i = \sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} X_l) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n (C_{il} X_l) (C_{ik} X_k)^\top \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} X_l X_k^\top C_{ik}^\top \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} X_l X_k^\top C_{ik}^\top \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} C_{ik}^\top X_l X_k^\top & (C_{ij} \text{ and } C_{ik}^\top \text{ are scalars}) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} C_{ik} X_l X_k^\top & (C_{ik}^\top = C_{ik})
\end{aligned}$$

Now we note that since we aim at reaching  $CC^\top$  to simplify the terms we have, we denote entries of  $C$  by  $C_{ij}$  and entries of  $C^\top$  by  $\bar{C}_{ij}$ . Therefore,  $C_{ij} = \bar{C}_{ji}$ . Using this notation, we substitute  $C_{ik}$  with  $\bar{C}_{ki}$ . Consequently,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} C_{ik} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} \bar{C}_{ki}$$

When  $l = k$ , the term  $\sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} \bar{C}_{ki}$  indicates the  $i$ th row and  $i$ th column of the matrix  $CC^\top = I_n$  (as  $C$  is an orthogonal matrix). if  $l \neq k$ , the sum would be zero. We conclude that

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} \bar{C}_{ki} = \sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} \bar{C}_{li} = 1 \quad (3)$$

Following a similar reasoning, we also have

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{C}_{li} C_{il} = \sum_{l=1}^n 1 \quad (4)$$

Back to the RHS, we have the following

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i Y_i^\top \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n C_{il} C_{ik} X_l X_k^\top \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n C_{il} \bar{C}_{li} X_l X_l^\top && \text{(logic for (3))} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \bar{C}_{li} C_{il} X_l X_l^\top \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{C}_{li} C_{il} X_l X_l^\top \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{C}_{li} C_{il} \right) X_l X_l^\top \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n 1 X_l X_l^\top && (4) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n X_l X_l^\top \\ &= LHS \end{aligned}$$