# Notes on Gaussian Models

compiled by D.Gueorguiev 4/4/2024

## Introductory Notes

Gaussian models are probabilistic models which involve the multivariate Gaussian (Normal) distribution usually denoted with MVN.

### Notation

*Matrices* will be denoted with uppercase bold letters, e.g. .

*Matrix entries* will be denoted by subscripted uppercase non-bold letters, e.g.

*Vectors* are assumed to be column vectors unless stated otherwise.

denotes column vector created by stacking scalars.

Similarly, will denote column vector created by concatenating vectors. Alternatively we can write:

where the notation denotes dimensional row vector formed by the scalars .

The pdf for MVN in dimensions is defined as follows:

(1)

A diagram of a red circle with arrows

Description automatically generated

Figure 1: Visualization of 2D Gaussian density. The major and minor axes of the ellipse are defined by the first two eigenvectors of the covariance matrix, namely and . See Chapter 2 of [2] for details.

The expression inside the exponent is the Mahalanobis distance between a data vector and the mean vector . We can gain a better understanding of this quantity by performing an eigendecomposition of . We have , where is an orthonormal matrix of eigenvectors satisfying , and is a diagonal matrix of eigenvalues. Using the eigendecomposition we get:

where is the -th column of , containing the -th eigenvector. Hence, we can rewrite the Mahalanobis distance as

## Appendix

### Mahalanobis distance

Mahalanobis distance is a measure of the distance between point and a distribution . It was introduced by P.C. Mahalanobis in 1936 (see [4]).

The Mahalanobis distance is a multivariate generalization of the *standard score* : how many standard deviations away is from the mean of . This distance is zero for at the mean of and grows as moves away from the mean along each *principal component axis*. If each of these axes is rescaled to have unit variance, then the Mahalanobis distance corresponds to standard Euclidean distance in the transformed space. Thus, the Mahalanobis distance is unitless, scale-invariant and accounts for correlations in the data set.

**Definition** *Mahalanobis distance*

Let us have a probability distribution on , generating random vectors of the form where each is a random variable. Let us denote the mean of this distribution with . Also associated with Q is the positive definite covariance matrix , where . Then the Mahalanobis distance of a point from is

.

Given two points and in , the Mahalanobis distance between them with respect to is:

Since is positive definite the inverse is also positive definite and the quadratic form expression under the square root is always positive hence the square root is defined on the set of the real numbers.

By the spectral theorem, can be decomposed as for some real matrix, which gives us the equivalent definition:

where is the Euclidean norm. That is, the Mahalanobis distance is the Euclidean distance after applying a whitening transformation.

### Spectral Theorem

### We consider the set of Hermitian matrices on .

### Whitening Transformation

Let us define to be a column vector of random variables with non-singular covariance matrix and mean 0. Then the transformation with a whitening matrix satisfying the condition yields a whitened random vector with unit covariance. The transformation is called “*whitening*” because it changes the input vector into a *white noise* vector.

There are infinitely many possible whitening matrices that all satisfy the above condition. Commonly used choices are (*Mahalanobis/ZCA whitening*), where is the Cholesky decomposition of (*Cholesky whitening*), or eigen-system of (*PCA whitening*).

Optimal whitening transforms can be singled out by investigating the cross-covariance and cross-correlation of and . For example, the unique optimal whitening transformation achieving maximal component-wise correlation between original and whitened is produced by the whitening matrix where is the correlation matrix and the variance matrix.

### Trace of a Matrix

Let A be a n x n square matrix.

## References

[1] [Chapter 4 of Machine Learning - A Probabilistic Perspective, K. Murphy, 2012](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/probabilistic_machine_learning/blob/main/books/MachineLearningProbabilisticPerspective.pdf)

[2] [Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning, Christopher M. Bishop, 2006](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/probabilistic_machine_learning/blob/main/books/Bishop-Pattern-Recognition-and-Machine-Learning-2006.pdf)

[3] [Mahalanobis distance, Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahalanobis_distance)

[4] [On the Generalized Distance in Statistics, P.C. Mahalanobis, 1936](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/probabilistic_machine_learning/blob/main/articles/On_The_Generalized_Distance_In_Statistics_Mahalanobis_vol02_1936.pdf)

[5] [Introduction to Gaussian Processes and Gaussian Process Regression, Nando de Freitas, CBSC 540, UBC Jan 31, 2013](https://youtu.be/4vGiHC35j9s)

[6] [Active Learning with Gaussian Processes, Nando de Freitas, BCSC 540, UBC Feb 05, 2013](https://youtu.be/MfHKW5z-OOA)