



1 DEFINITIONS

1. Let

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu} = E(\mathbf{X}) \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}} = E[(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top] \quad (1.1.2)$$

Then $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is defined to be the *covariance* matrix of \mathbf{x} .

2. For
- $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}})$
- ,

$$f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}}|}} \exp -\frac{1}{2} \left((\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right) \quad (1.2.1)$$

3. The
- correlation coefficient*
- is defined as

$$\rho = \frac{E[(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)]}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \quad (1.3.1)$$

where μ_i, σ_i^2 are the mean and variance of x_i .

2 PROBLEMS

1. Show that

$$E[(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top] = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.1.1)$$

2. Prove that
- $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}}$
- is a diagonal matrix when
- x_1
- and
- x_2
- are independent.

3. Let

$$z_1 = x_1 + x_2 \quad (2.3.1)$$

$$z_2 = x_1 - x_2 \quad (2.3.2)$$

Find \mathbf{P} such that

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.3.3)$$

4. Show that

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{P}^\top \quad (2.4.1)$$

5. Check the independence of z_1 and z_2 given that $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$.
6. Show that columns of \mathbf{P} are eigenvectors of $\mathbf{\Sigma_z}$.
7. Show that the eigenvectors of $\mathbf{\Sigma_z}$ are orthogonal to each other.
8. Summarize your conclusion in one line.