Exercice 4: Fat Y in vecteur gaussien centre de matrie de covariance $\Gamma_Y = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\Phi(Y) = \mathcal{P}^3$

1) E crire la fonction _earacteristique de Y.

Joit $u \in \mathbb{R}^3$, d'après le sours $(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathcal{Y}) = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{i(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathcal{Y})}\right]$ $(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{y}}, \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{y}}) = e^{i(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{y}}, \mathcal{Y})}$ $(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{y}}, \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{y}}) = e^{i(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathcal{Y})}$

Ona (M, M, M) = ut Tyn = (M, M, M) (M, M, M)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3\mu_{1} - \mu_{2} \\ -\mu_{1} + 3\mu_{2} \\ 2\mu_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1} & \mu_{3} & \mu_{3} \\ \mu_{1} & \mu_{3} & \mu_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

= (3 My - M2) My + (-My + 3 M2) M2 + 2 M32

= 3 m2 - dm m2 + 3 m22 + 2 m32

= (1/2 - 1/2) + 2 (1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2)

Airsi, Py(M) = exp(-1/2 (M-M2)2 + M2+M2+M2)

Ona
$$\det(\Gamma_y) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-10 \\ -630 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3-1 \\ -13 \end{vmatrix} = 2(9-1) = 16 \neq 0$$

Calcul de
$$\Gamma_{y}^{-1}$$
: $\Gamma_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} e_{1}$ $\Gamma_{y}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} u$

$$\frac{\text{Qalaul de}}{(y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3})} = y^{t} \Gamma_{y} y$$

$$\frac{(y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3})}{8} = y^{t} \Gamma_{y} y$$

$$\frac{(y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3})}{8} = (y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3}) \cdot \frac{1}{8} = (y_{1},$$

$$= \left[3y_1(3y_1 + y_2) + y_2(y_1 + 3y_3) + 4y_3^2 \right] = \left[3y_1^2 + 2y_1y_2 + 3y_1^2 + 4y_3^2 \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\left[\left(y_{1}+y_{2}\right)^{2}+\lambda y_{1}^{2}+2y_{2}^{2}+4y_{3}^{2}\right]$$

Ain,
$$f_{\gamma}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi^3 16}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8} \left((y_1 + y_2)^2 + 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 \right) \right)$$

 $f_{\gamma}(y) = \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} \cdot 8 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{16} (y_1 + y_2)^2 - \frac{1}{8} (y_1^2 + y_2^2) - \frac{1}{4} y_3^2 \right)$

3) Trouver une matrix A telle que Y=AX. Et X ~ N(0, D) où D st une matrix d'agonde Ona Y ~ N(0, Ty) et X ~ N(0, D)

On cherche
$$A + tq Y = AX$$

ie $\int E(Y) = E(AX)$

$$\Gamma_Y = A \Gamma_X A^{\dagger}$$

$$\Gamma_Y = A \cdot D \cdot A^{\dagger}$$

$$\Gamma_Y = A \cdot D \cdot A^{\dagger}$$

En charche done A tq $\Gamma_y = A \cdot D \cdot A^{t}$ e-ād on charche à diagoneliser Γ_y dans une base de veeteurs propres de Γ_y qui soit orthonormale.

$$\Gamma_{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Polynôme caracteristique
$$3-1-0$$

 $\chi(\lambda) = \det(\Gamma_Y = \lambda I_A) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \chi(0) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \\ 4 \text{ of } \text{ val. propre de multipliete } 1. \\ 4 \text{ of } \text{ val. propre de multipliete } 1. \\ 5 \text{ or } \text{$$

Type assove a la v.p.
$$\lambda_2 = 4$$
: $Ax = 4x \Leftrightarrow (4-4I_3)x = 0$

(a) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

(b) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

(c) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

(d) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}$

On utilise le procédé d'orthonormalisation de Gram-Schmidt.

On construit is the camme suit

$$\int_{p+1}^{q} u_{i} = \nabla_{i}$$

$$\int_{i=1}^{p} 2 \nabla_{p+1} \nabla_{i} \nabla_$$

$$= 1 \int M_{1} = (1, 1, 0) \qquad (V_{2}, V_{1}) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0$$

$$M_{2} = (0, 0, 1) - 0 \qquad (V_{3}, V_{1}) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} | \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0$$

$$M_{3} = (1, -1, 0) - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{1000} = \frac$$

$$||M_1||^2 = \langle M_1, M_1 \rangle$$

$$= \langle \binom{1}{0}, \binom{1}{0} \rangle$$

$$= 2$$
 $||M_3||^2 = \langle \binom{1}{0}, \binom{1}{0} \rangle = 2$

Airi (A, A, A) et une fare orthanormole de R3
La matrie de passage à cette hex et

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

et on a
$$\Gamma_y = A \cdot D \cdot A^t$$
 on $D = \begin{pmatrix} 200 \\ 020 \\ 004 \end{pmatrix}$

d'après le cours :
$$X = A^{-1}(Y - E(Y)) = A^{t}Y \sim N(0, D)$$

Findament, la matrie recherchée est At

$$A^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{52} & \frac{1}{52} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{52} & -\frac{1}{52} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

De plus, En prenont
$$B = (A \cdot \sqrt{D})^{-1}$$

$$B = (A \cdot VD)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \uparrow 2 \\ \downarrow & \ddots & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \ddots & \downarrow \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1} & \sqrt{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{1} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt$$

 $Y = AX \sim N(0, \Gamma_{Y})$ $\Rightarrow BA^{t}Y = (\sqrt{b}(A^{t})^{2}Y)$ $(\sqrt{D})^{-1}A^{t}A^{t}A^{t}Y \sim N(0, \Gamma_{3})$

$$\Gamma_{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad E(Y) = O_{R}^{3}$$

Ona tuer? ,
$$\varphi(x) = \exp(i \angle u, E(y) > - \frac{1}{2} \angle u, \Gamma_y u >)$$

On calcule
$$\langle u, \nabla_y u \rangle = u^{\dagger} \nabla_y u = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \begin{pmatrix} 321 \\ 220 \\ 401 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0_1 \\ 0_2 \\ 0_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4-2$$
) Que dire de la loi jointe: a t-elle eme d'ensité? ri ou; l'écrite $\frac{6}{2}$ det $\frac{7}{2}$ = $\begin{vmatrix} 321\\220\\101 \end{vmatrix}$ = $\begin{vmatrix} 22\\101 \end{vmatrix}$ + $\begin{vmatrix} 32\\22 \end{vmatrix}$