Exercia 3: X vect. aba. gaussien lentré réduit ie X ~ Nd (0, Fd) A ∈ GLd(R) at b∈ Rd 1) Montrer que Y = AX + b est un vect. gaussion ayant une densité dons Rd. \_ Calcular\_cette dessité. Exprimer celle-ai en fonction de la matrice  $\Gamma = A \cdot A^{t}$ . Oue represente cette matrice? I et gavrin comme tromsformation affine den vect. gaussion. d'après le cours  $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_d(E(Y), \Gamma_Y)$ on  $\int E(Y) = E(AX + b) = A \cdot E(X) + b = b \cdot can \times contre'$   $\Gamma_Y = A \cdot \Gamma_X \cdot A^t = A \cdot A^t \cdot can \times reduct$ => Y ~> Na(b, AAt) Y admet une densité ( det ( Py) +0 In puisque A st inversible => det (A) =0 Et dot (Ty) = dot (A-At) = dot (A) det (At) = dot(A) to done la loi de y est mon dégènerée et  $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^d$   $f_{\gamma}(y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d dd(\Gamma_{\gamma})} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(y - E(y))^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Gamma_{\gamma} \cdot (y - E(y))\right)$ 

$$f_{Y}(b) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \det(A) \qquad \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{g_{A} - E(X)}{y_{A} - E(X)}\right), \left(\frac{AAt}{y_{A} - E(X)}\right)\right)$$

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