Lecture 6: Random Vectors

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The multivariate normal - conditioning



Marginalization

• Assume that you have a random vector \mathbf{X} made out of two sub-random vectors \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 , i.e.:

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 \\ \mathbf{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Assume that:

$$\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{12}^T & \Sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}$

• What is the PDF of $\mathbf{X}_1 \, | \, \mathbf{X}_2 = \mathbf{x}_2$?



Marginalization

Assume that:

$$\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma} = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 & oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \ oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^T & oldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

We conditional PDF is:

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$$p(\mathbf{x}_1 \mid \mathbf{x}_2) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)}{P(\mathbf{x}_2)} \propto P(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{\mathbf{x}_2}\right) + \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{\mathbf{x}_2}\right)$$
completing
$$p(\mathbf{x}_1 \mid \mathbf{x}_2) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)}{P(\mathbf{x}_2)} \propto P(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{\mathbf{x}_2}\right) + \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{\mathbf{x}_2}\right)$$
PREDICTIVE
SCIENCE LABORATORY

need to specify these

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Marginalization

Assume that:

$$\mathbf{X} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\mu}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^T & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
• We get that:
$$\mathbf{X}_1 | \mathbf{X}_2 = \mathbf{x}_2 \sim N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1) + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 - \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{12}^T$$

