多元/多维高斯/正态分布概率密度函数推导 (Derivation of the Multivariate/Multidimensional Normal/Gaussian Density)

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当年在学《概率论与数理统计》时,遇到二元正态分布的概率密度函数,那个公式特别长,当时只是要求记住,并未深究其原因,今天终于有机会好好回顾一下了。二元/二维只是多元的一个特例,现在将问题延伸到多元/多维高斯/正态分布概率密度函数的推导上。多元高斯分布在很多场景下都有用,比如高斯混合模型(Gaussian Mixture Model)中,每个组件都是单个多元高斯分布,样本不仅是一维的,现实中大多是数据样本都是多维的。只有真正弄清楚公式的来龙去脉,来能更好的编写程序,进行实现(虽然很多包都是现成的,不需要自己从头编写)。想要推导概率密度函数公式,需要知道线性代数中矩阵论的一些基础知识,从单变量到二元/二维再延伸到多元/多维,本身就涉及到从标量到向量再到矩阵的一个过程。这篇博客详细推导了多元/多维高斯/正态分布概率密度函数公式,并应用到二维高斯分布中,进行进一步分析。也给出了当维度之间独立同分布(Independent identically distributed, i.i.d.)情况下多维高斯分布的概率密度函数的特例。值得注意的是,整个过程仅是对一个样本进行计算,该样本无论是一个标量,还是一个多维向量,最终出来的概率密度函数都是一个数(标量)。如果有N个样本(按列排开)的话,其概率密度函数就是N维列向量。注意:多元就是多维,高斯分布就是正态分布。(只是大概推导,过程可能并不严谨,望海函)

1. 前提基础

包括连续随机变量变换法(Transformations of Continuous Random Variables),单变量正态分布的概率密度函数(Univariate Normal Density),以及随机变量间的独立性 (Independence of Random Variables)。

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▶ 前提基础

• 连续随机变量变换法

(Transformations of Continuous Random Variables)

这里以二维随机变量为例,该方法可推广到多维连续随机变量上。设二维随机变量(X, Y)的联合密度函数为p(x, y),

若函数
$$\begin{cases} u = g_1(x, y), \\ v = g_2(x, y) \end{cases}$$

有连续偏导数,且存在唯一的反函数

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v), \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$$

其变换的雅可比(Jacobian)行列式为

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}\right)^{-1} = \left(\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}\right)^{-1} \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial$$

则(U, V)的联合密度函数为

$$p(u,v) = p(x(u,v), y(u,v)) | J |$$

茆诗松,程依明,濮晓龙. 概率论与数理统计教程. 高等教育出版社,2011.

The Multivariate Normal Distribution http://www.randomservices.org/random/special/MultiNormal.html

• 定理: 若X在S上有一个连续分布,其概率密度函数为f,则 Y=r(X)在T上有一个连续分布,其概率密度函数g为

$$g(y) = f(x) \left| \det \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) \right|, y \in T.$$

$$T$$

$$T$$

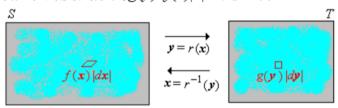
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• 简要论述:该定理仅仅是连续随机变量变换法的一维形式。已知y=r(x)有连续偏导数,且存在唯一的反函数 $x=r^1(y)$,其变换的雅可比行列式为

$$J = \det\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right) = \left(\det\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)\right)^{-1}$$

则Y的概率密度函数为g(y)=f(x)|J|,定理得证。



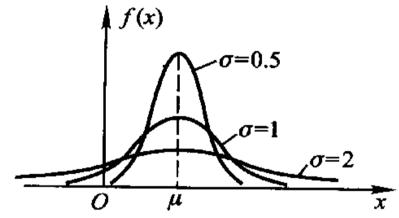
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▶ 前提基础

单变量正态分布的密度函数(Univariate Normal Density)
 若随机变量X的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

则称X服从正态分布,称X为正态变量,记作 $X\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 。



特别地, $X\sim\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, 则

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

茆诗松,程依明,濮晓龙. 概率论与数理统计教程. 高等教育出版社, 2011.

· 随机变量间的独立性(Independence of Random Variables)

在连续随机变量场合,如果对任意D个实数 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_D$,都有

$$p(x_1, x_2, ..., x_D) = \prod_{d=1}^{D} p_d(x_d)$$

则称 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_D$ 相互独立。

若 $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, ..., Z_D)^T \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$,D个维度的变量之间相互独立,则Z的概率密度函数g为

2. 多维高斯分布的概率密度函数定义及其推导

> 多维高斯分布的概率密度函数定义

设D维随机变量 $X = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_D)^T$ 的协方差矩阵为 $\Sigma = Cov(X)$,数学期望向量为 $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_D)^T$. 又记 $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_D)^T$,则由密度函数

$$p(x) = p(x_1, x_2, ..., x_D) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right)$$

定义的分布称为D元正态分布 记为 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$ 其中 $|\Sigma$ 表示 Σ 的行列式 $,\Sigma$ -表示 Σ 的逆矩阵 $,(x-\mu)^T$ 表示向量 $(x-\mu)$ 的转置.注: Σ 为对称正定矩阵 . 若记 $\Sigma^{-1}=(\sigma_{ii}^{-1})$ 存在,则上式可写为

$$p(x) = p(x_1, x_2, ..., x_D) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{D} \sum_{j=1}^{D} \sigma_{ij}^{-1} (x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j)\right)$$

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> 多维高斯分布的概率密度函数推导

假设 $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$,令 $X = \mu + AZ$,其中 $AA^T = \Sigma$,A是非奇异矩阵(由于 Σ 为正定阵)

$$det(Σ) = (det(A))^2$$
. $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, ..., Z_D)^T$ 的概率密度函数为:

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma) \Rightarrow \frac{X - \mu}{\sqrt{\Sigma}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$$

$$g(z_1, z_2, ..., z_D) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^T z\right), z = (z_1, z_2, ..., z_D)^T$$

由
$$X = \mu + AZ \Rightarrow Z = A^{-1}(X - \mu)$$
 ⇒ 雅可比矩阵 $J = \det\left(\frac{dZ}{dX}\right) = \det\left(A^{-1}\right) = \det\left(A\right)^{-1}$ 随机变量 变换法

$$f(x) = g(z) \left| \det \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right) \right| = \left| (\det(A))^{-1} \left| g(A^{-1}(x - \mu)) \right| = \left| (\det(A)) \right|^{-1} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(A^{-1}(x - \mu) \right)^{T} \left(A^{-1}(x - \mu) \right) \right) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} (\det(\Sigma))^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T (A^T)^{-1} A^{-1} (x-\mu)\right) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} (\det(\Sigma))^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T (AA^T)^{-1} (x-\mu)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} (\det(\Sigma))^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu)\right)$$

原式得证。 技巧:
$$\left|A^{-1}\right| = \left|A\right|^{-1}, (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}, (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

Basic Multivariate Normal Theory http://www2.stat.duke.edu/~st118/sta732/mvnormal.pdf

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3. 多维高斯分布的概率密度函数(维度之间独立同分布)

▶ 多维高斯分布的概率密度函数(维度之间独立同分布)

设D维i.i.d随机变量 $X = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_D)^T$ 的协方差矩阵为对角阵 $\Lambda = (\sigma_d^2)$ 仅对角线上有元素,其余全是 0. 数学期望向量为 $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, ..., \mu_D)^T$ 又记 $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_D)^T$ 则密度函数为

$$p(x) = p(x_1, x_2, ..., x_D) = \prod_{d=1}^{D} p(x_d) = \prod_{d=1}^{D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_d} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_d - \mu_d)^2}{2\sigma_d^2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^{D} \prod_{d=1}^{D} \frac{1}{\sigma_d} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{d=1}^{D} \frac{(x_d - \mu_d)^2}{\sigma_d^2}\right) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}|\Lambda|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Lambda^{-1}(x - \mu)\right)$$

$$(x - \mu)^T \Lambda^{-1}(x - \mu) = \left((x_1 - \mu_1), (x_2 - \mu_2), ..., (x_D - \mu_D)\right) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^{-2} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \sigma_2^{-2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_D^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \mu_1\\ x_2 - \mu_2\\ \vdots\\ x_D - \mu_D \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\Lambda = egin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & \sigma_2^2 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_D^2 \end{pmatrix}, \left| \Lambda \right| = \prod_{d=1}^D \sigma_d^2$$

4. 二维高斯分布的概率密度函数定义及其推导

> 二维高斯分布的概率密度函数

由多维高斯分布的概率密度函数定义,二维高斯分布的概率密度函数推导如下

$$\begin{split} p(x) &= p(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi \left|\Sigma\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) \\ \Sigma &= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left|\Sigma\right| = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_{12}^2 = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{12}^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2}\right), \Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\sigma_{12} \\ -\sigma_{12} & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2}\right), \Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\sigma_{12} \\ -\sigma_{12} & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2}\right), \Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\sigma_{12} \\ -\sigma_{12} & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2}\right), \Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2^2 & -\sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1^2 \end{pmatrix} & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_1^2}\right) & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) & \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} & \frac{1}{\left|\Sigma\right|} \left(\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}\right) & \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2 \sigma_2^2} & \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} & \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2}$$

> 二维高斯分布的概率密度函数

其中 $\rho = \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$

因此,二维高斯分布的概率密度函数为

$$p(x) = p(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi \left(\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \rho^2\right)\right)^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2 \sigma_2^2 - 2(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)\sigma_{12} + (x_2 - \mu_2)^2 \sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \left(1 - \rho^2\right)}\right)$$

上下同除以 $\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\left(\frac{x_{1}-\mu_{1}}{\sigma_{1}}\right)^{2}-2\rho\left(\frac{x_{1}-\mu_{1}}{\sigma_{1}}\right)\left(\frac{x_{2}-\mu_{2}}{\sigma_{2}}\right)+\left(\frac{x_{2}-\mu_{2}}{\sigma_{2}}\right)^{2}}{1-\rho^{2}}\right)$$

$$\sharp + \left(\frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 - 2\rho \left(\frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right) \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) + \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 = \left((x_1 - \mu_1), (x_2 - \mu_2)\right) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \mu_1 \\ x_2 - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_{12} = \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

$$corr(X_1, X_2) = \frac{cov(X_1, X_2)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \rho(\rho$$
就是相关系数)

茆诗松,程依明,濮晓龙. 概率论与数理统计教程. 高等教育出版社, 2011.



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- [4] 凯鲁嘎吉 博客园 左边栏搜索"高斯"相关博文 https://zzk.cnblogs.com/my/s/blogpost-p?Keywords=%E9%AB%98%E6%96%AF