

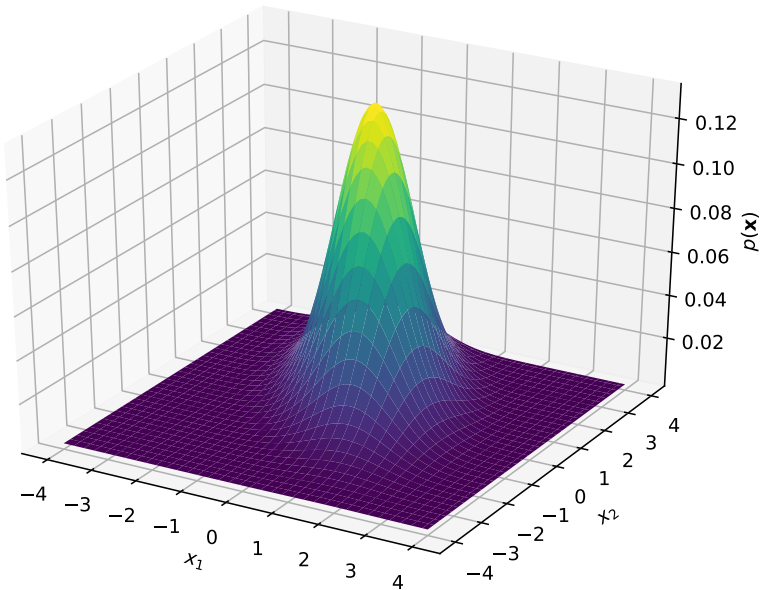
Multivariate Gaussian distribution

Herman Kamper

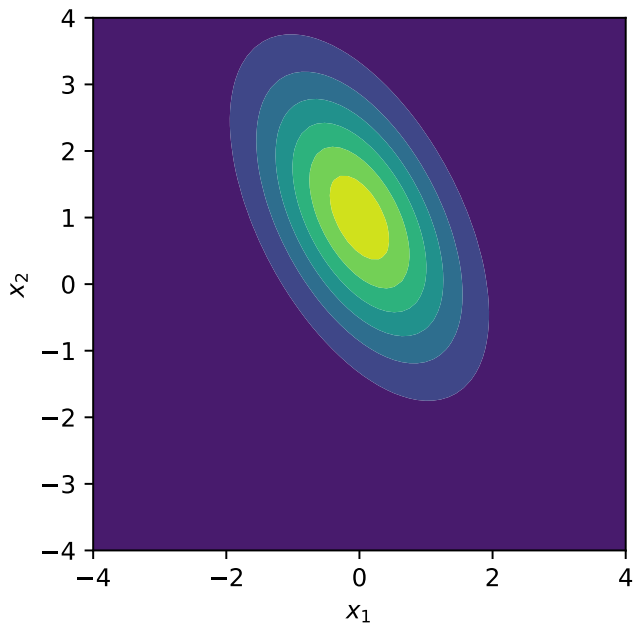
2023-01

Multivariate Gaussian distribution

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right\}$$

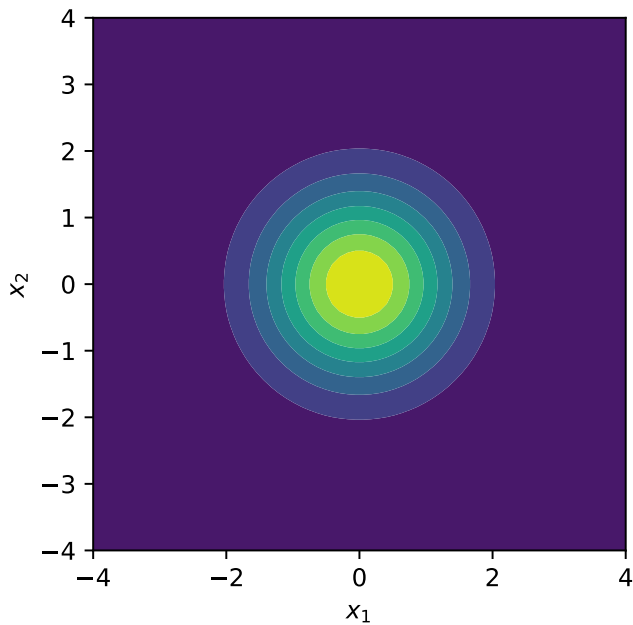


Arbitrary multivariate Gaussian



$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.75 \\ -0.75 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

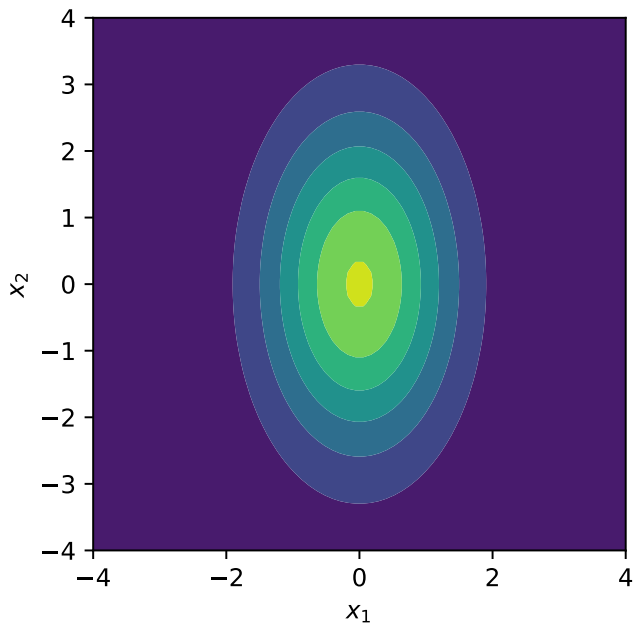
Standard multivariate Gaussian



$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This Gaussian has an identity covariance matrix.

Uncorrelated multivariate Gaussian



$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

This Gaussian has a diagonal covariance matrix.

Videos covered in this note

- [Gaussians 2: Multivariate Gaussian distribution](#) (5 min)