

# Gaussian distribution

$$P(x) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

(1D)

$\mu$  = mean

$\sigma^2$  = Variance

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

(ND)

$\mu$  = mean vector

$\Sigma$  = Covariance vector  
(Positive Semidefinite)

\* Mean:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

\* Variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$$

\* Covariance: Covariance is a measure of the joint variability of two random variables.

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

\* Covariance matrix: It is a matrix whose element in the  $i, j$  position is the Covariance between the  $i^{\text{th}}$  and the  $j^{\text{th}}$  elements of a random vector.

$$M = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{12} = C_{21} \\ C_{13} = C_{31} \\ C_{32} = C_{23} \end{array} \right.$$

Model

⇒ This

①

②

→ Deterministic

① In

② In

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