

New Examples

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Example 1 Let $(X_1, \dots, X_d) \sim \mathcal{N}_d(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$, $(Y_1, \dots, Y_d) \sim \mathcal{N}_d(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1, \mathbf{I})$, and $(Z_1, \dots, Z_d) \sim \mathcal{N}_d(\boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \mathbf{I})$, where $\mathbf{0}$, $\boldsymbol{\mu}_1$, and $\boldsymbol{\mu}_2$ are distinct mean vectors, and \mathbf{I} denotes the identity matrix. Specifically, let $\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}_2 = (2, 2, 2, 2, 0, \dots, 0)^T$. Here $\mathcal{N}_d(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ denotes the d -dimensional normal distribution with mean vector $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and covariance matrix $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$.

Example 2 Suppose that $(X_1, X_2), (X_3, X_4) \sim \mathcal{N}_2(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1)$ with $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.9 \\ 0.9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $(Y_1, Y_2), (Y_3, Y_4) \sim \mathcal{N}_2(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2)$ with $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.9 \\ -0.9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, and $(Z_1, Z_2), (Z_3, Z_4) \sim \mathcal{N}_2(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_3)$ with $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. For each class, X_5, \dots, X_d , Y_5, \dots, Y_d , and Z_5, \dots, Z_d are iid $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. Here, (X_1, \dots, X_4) , (X_5, \dots, X_d) , (Y_1, \dots, Y_4) , (Y_5, \dots, Y_d) , (Z_1, \dots, Z_4) , and (Z_5, \dots, Z_d) are mutually independent and 'iid' stands for independent and identically distributed.