

1.4 \Rightarrow denits of X are $O(\sqrt{n})!$
 need to check that.

$$\int y^k e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2}$$

$u = y^{k-1}$
 $du = (k-1)y^{k-2} dy$
 $v = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2}$
 $dv = y e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2} dy$

$$\int e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2} dy$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} y^{k-1} e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \int y^{k-2} e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2} dy$$

\nearrow minus cancel

$$\int y e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2} \propto e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2}$$

$\int e^{-y^2/2\sigma^2} dy$ is the one missing

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$$(y^{k-2}) e^{-y^2/2} + \text{constant}$$

$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{\|x_i\|}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{1}{n} X^T X = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i x_i^T \rightarrow V \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum \|x_i\|^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum \|x_i\|^2 \Rightarrow \text{tr}(V)$$