

Section 3: The Multivariate Normal

①

20 Sept. 01

Properties of the normal.

Definition of the multivariate normal; including singular case

$$\vec{z} \sim N(0, I)$$

$$\vec{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E \vec{z} = 0, \quad \text{var } \vec{z} = \sum_{i=1}^l z_i z_i = I$$

$$\vec{y} = \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} \vec{z} \iff N_m(\vec{\mu}_y, \vec{\Sigma}_{yy})$$

$$\vec{\mu}_y = \vec{\alpha}, \quad \vec{\Sigma}_{yy} = \vec{\beta} \vec{\beta}'$$

Theorem, $\vec{X} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} \vec{Y}$ is $N_n(\vec{A} + \vec{B} \vec{\mu}_y, \vec{B} \vec{\Sigma}_{yy} \vec{B}')$

Proof. Linear combination of \vec{z} 's.

②

Dropping subscript y

20 Sept 01

Theorem. The m.g.f.

$$E\{e^{\tilde{\theta}' y}\} = e^{\tilde{\theta}' \mu} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}' \Sigma \tilde{\theta}$$

Proof.

$$\tilde{\theta}' y = \tilde{\theta}' x + \tilde{\theta}' \beta z = \tilde{\theta}' x + \sum_{i=1}^k \delta_i z_i \quad \delta_i = \beta_i' \tilde{\theta}$$

$$= \gamma + \sum_{i=1}^k \delta_i z_i$$

$$E e^{\tilde{\theta}' y} = e^{\gamma} e^{\frac{1}{2} \sum \delta_i^2} = e^{\gamma} e^{\frac{1}{2} \sum \delta_i' \delta_i}$$

$$= \exp\left\{\tilde{\theta}' x + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}' \beta \beta' \tilde{\theta}\right\}$$

Shows well defined w/ choices of β
 - need $\beta \beta'$ unique

Corollary. $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow y_1 \perp y_2$

$$\tilde{\theta}' \Sigma \tilde{\theta} = \tilde{\theta}'_{11} \Sigma_{11} \tilde{\theta}_{11} + \tilde{\theta}'_{22} \Sigma_{22} \tilde{\theta}_{22}$$

i.e. mgf factors