

## Opérations sur les vecteurs gaussiens

Soit  $(n, d) \in (\mathbb{N}^+)^2$ . Soit  $M \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . Soit  $V \in \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$  symétrique, définie, positive.

88.1 **Pte** •  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_d(M, V) \rightarrow V^{-1/2} (X-M) \sim \mathcal{N}_d(0, \text{Id})$  (a)

88.2 •  $\forall U \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall A \in \mathcal{M}_d(\mathbb{R})$  symétrique, définie, positive  
 $X \sim \mathcal{N}_d(0, \text{Id}) \rightarrow AX+U \sim \mathcal{N}_d(M, AA')$  (b)

88.3 d'où  $X \sim \mathcal{N}_d(M, V) \iff V^{-1/2} (X-M) \sim \mathcal{N}_d(0, \text{Id})$

"Le vecteur centré réduct d'une loi normale quelconque suit la loi standard"

Soit  $(a_k, b_k)_{k \in [1, d]} \in (\mathbb{R}^2)^d$  ainsi  $\mathcal{P} = \prod_{k=1}^d [a_k, b_k]$  est un pavé de  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .

a)  $\mathbb{P}(V^{-1/2} (X-M) \in \mathcal{P}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f_X(x) \mathbb{1}(V^{-1/2} (X-M) \in \mathcal{P}) dx$   
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det V}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^d} \exp^{-1/2 (x-M)' V^{-1} (x-M)} \mathbb{1}(V^{-1/2} (X-M) \in \mathcal{P}) dx$

On pose le changement de variable  $z = V^{-1/2} (x-M)$  de jacobien  $\det(V^{-1/2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det V}}$

ainsi  $(x-M)' V^{-1} (x-M) = (z-M)' V^{-1/2} \times V^{-1/2} (x-M) = z' z$  car  $V^{-1/2} = V^{-1/2}$

donc  $\mathbb{P}(V^{-1/2} (X-M) \in \mathcal{P}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^d} \exp^{-1/2 z' z} \mathbb{1}(z \in \mathcal{P}) dz$   
 $= \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \dots \int_{a_d}^{b_d} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det \text{Id}}} \exp^{-1/2 (z-0)' \text{Id} (z-0)} dz_1 dz_2 \dots dz_d$   
 $= \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \dots \int_{a_d}^{b_d} f_{\mathcal{N}_d(0, \text{Id})}^{(z)} dz_1 dz_2 \dots dz_d$   
 $= \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{N}_d(0, \text{Id}) \in \mathcal{P})$

d'où  $V^{-1/2} (X-M) \sim \mathcal{N}_d(0, \text{Id})$ .

b)  $\mathbb{P}(AX+U \in \mathcal{P}) = \mathbb{P}(AX \in \prod_{k=1}^d [a_k - U_k, b_k - U_k]) = \mathbb{P}(X \in A^{-1}(\prod_{k=1}^d [a_k - U_k, b_k - U_k]))$   
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^d} \exp^{-1/2 x' x} \mathbb{1}(x \in A^{-1}(\prod_{k=1}^d [a_k - U_k, b_k - U_k])) dx$

On pose  $y = Ax + m$  alors  $x = A^{-1}(y-m)$  donc

$x \in A^{-1}(\prod_{k=1}^d [a_k - U_k, b_k - U_k]) \iff y-m \in \prod_{k=1}^d [a_k - U_k, b_k - U_k] \iff y \in \prod_{k=1}^d [a_k, b_k] \iff y \in \mathcal{P}$ .

de plus  $x' = (y-m)'(A^{-1})' A^{-1} (y-m) = (y-m)' (A'A)^{-1} (y-m)$

Le jacobien associé à ce changement de variable est  $A$  donc  $\frac{1}{|\det A|} dy \rightarrow dx$

$$P(Ax+m \in P) = \int_P \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^d} e^{-(y-m)'(A'A)^{-1} (y-m)} \frac{1}{|\det A|} dy$$

(a)  $(x, y) \in P \Leftrightarrow (y-m)'(A'A)^{-1} (y-m) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

(b)  $(x, y) \in P \Leftrightarrow (y-m)'(A'A)^{-1} (y-m) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^d} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-m)'(A'A)^{-1} (y-m)} dy = 1$

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