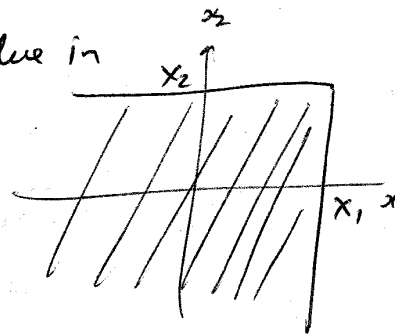


A random vector is described by the joint PDF of its elements. Thus

$$F_2(x) \quad (\text{also written as } F_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2))$$

$$= \text{Pr.} (x_1 \leq X_1, \& x_2 \leq X_2). \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$F_2(x)$ is the probability that x takes its value in the shaded set in the figure.



The joint pdf of F , that is, the joint pdf of its elements (also denoted $f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2)$) is the ~~pdf~~

$f_2(x)$ s.t

$$\text{Pr.} (x \in A) = \iint_A f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2.$$

$\text{Pr.} (x \in A) =$ area above A & below the graph of f_2 .

$$\text{Thus } F_{x_1, x_2}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} f_2(x) dx_1 dx_2.$$

$$\therefore f_{x_1, x_2}(x) = \frac{\partial^2 F_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}.$$

We will find it simpler to treat x_1, x_2 as the elements of a random vector $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, & treat f the joint PDF & pdf as

$$\text{fn. of a vector } X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The mean of x_i , $i=1, 2$ is defined by

$$\bar{x}_i \text{ (or } E(x_i)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_i p_x(x) dx_1 dx_2 \dots$$

The variance of x_i is $\sigma_{x_i}^2 = E[(x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2]$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2 p_x(x) dx_1 dx_2$$

The covariance between x_1 & x_2 is

$$\sigma_{x_1, x_2} = E[(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)]$$

x_1 & x_2 are uncorrelated if $\sigma_{x_1, x_2} = 0$

Note that $\sigma_{x_1, x_2} = \sigma_{x_2, x_1}$.

The covariance matrix of the random vector x is

$$\sigma_{xx} = E[(x - \bar{x})(x - \bar{x})^T] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x_1}^2 & \sigma_{x_1, x_2} \\ \sigma_{x_2, x_1} & \sigma_{x_2}^2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is symmetric \& pos. definite.}$$

σ_{xx} is diagonal if x_1 & x_2 are uncorrelated.

The multivariable Gaussian pdf is

$$p_x(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\det P}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T P^{-1}(x-\mu)}$$

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} - \text{symm. pos. definite}$$