

prior derivation:

$$Y = (x - \mu_x)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_x) \sim \chi^2_n$$

only true if pass global test

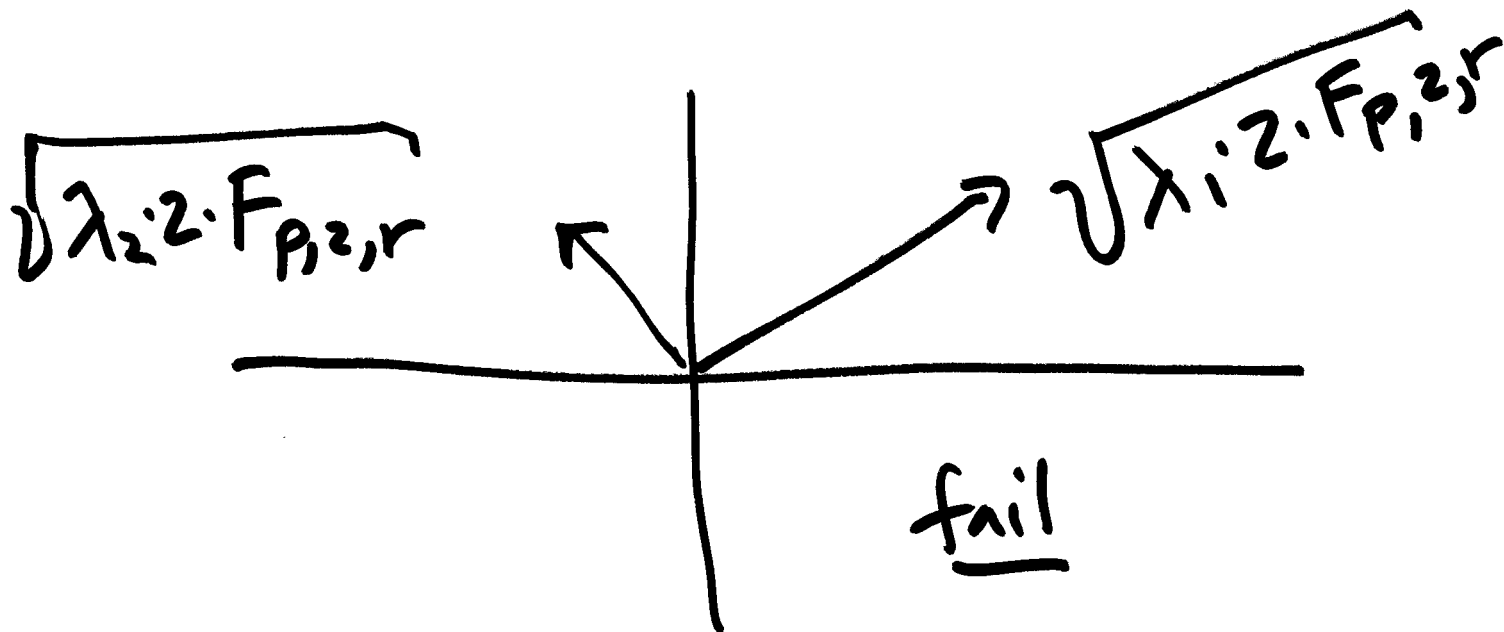
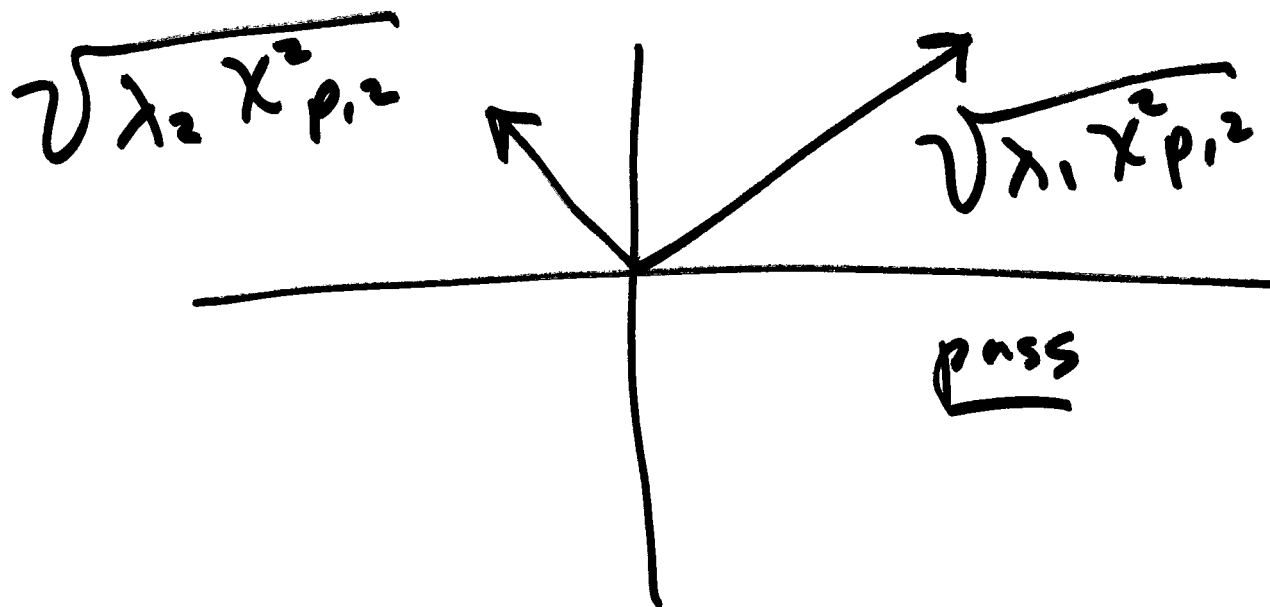
$$\Sigma = \sigma_0^2 Q$$

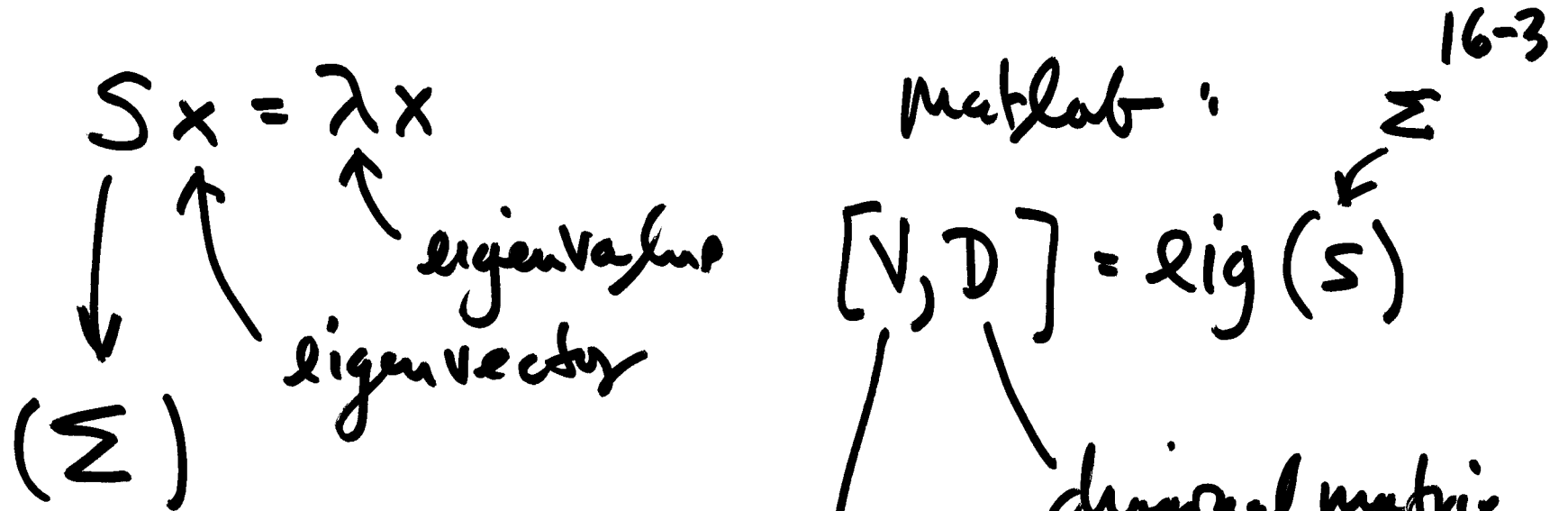
if failed global test (or did not do it)

$$Y = (x - \mu_x)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_x) \sim n \cdot F_{n,r}$$

$$\Sigma = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 Q$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \frac{v^T w v}{r}$$





Matlab: Σ ¹⁶⁻³

$[V, D] = \text{eig}(S)$

columns are eigenvectors

diagonal matrix (eigenvalues)

$SV = VD$

$S = VDV^T$

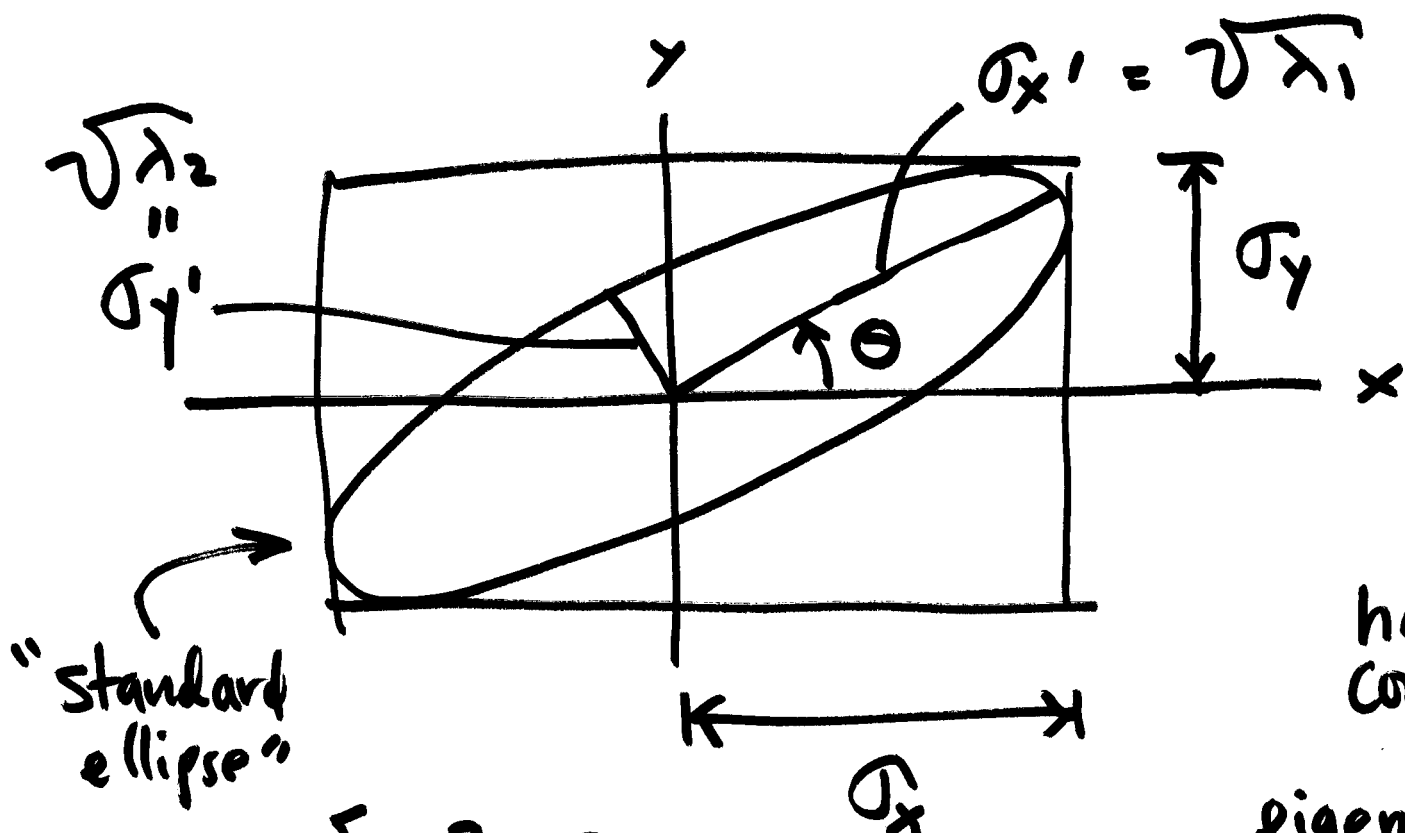
$V^T S V = D \quad / \quad R \Sigma R^T = D$

eigenvectors

col's of V

rows of V^T

rows of R



"Standard ellipse"

hand computation of eigen values

$$\Sigma_{2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x^2 & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

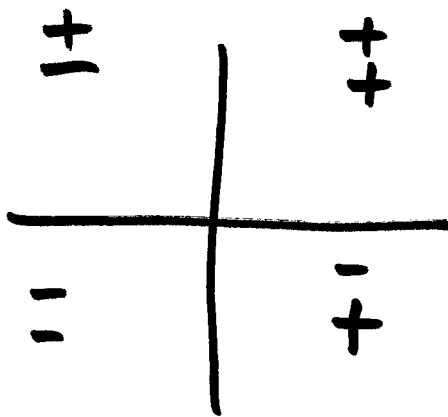
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}{2} \pm \left[\frac{(\sigma_x^2 - \sigma_y^2)^2}{4} + \sigma_{xy}^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\sigma_{x'}^2, \sigma_{y'}^2 =$$

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$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x^2 - \sigma_y^2}$$

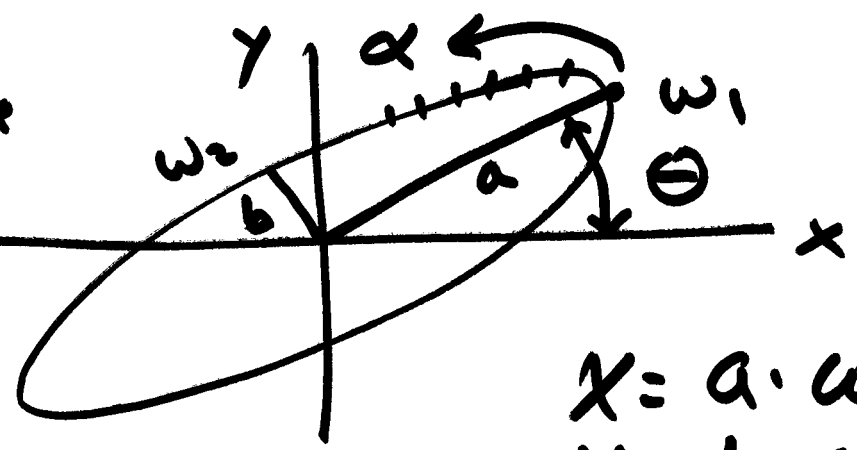
caution: obtain $\tan 2\theta$ with signs of both numerator + denominator



$$2\theta = \text{atan2}(\text{num}, \text{den})$$

this function returns value in the correct quadrant.

matlab code
to draw a
rotated
ellipse



$$x = a \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$y = b \cdot \sin \alpha$$

th = θ
 a = semi-major
 b = semi-minor
 x0 = a
 y0 = 0

$$d\alpha = 2 * \pi / nseg$$

nseg = 50 ←
 for i = 1: nseg
 alpha = i * dalpha
 x1 = a * cos(alpha)
 y1 = b * sin(alpha)

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$$px_0 = \cos(\theta) * x_0 - \sin(\theta) * y_0$$

$$py_0 = \sin(\theta) * x_0 + \cos(\theta) * y_0$$

$$px_1 = \cos(\theta) * x_1 - \sin(\theta) * y_1$$

$$py_1 = \sin(\theta) * x_1 + \cos(\theta) * y_1$$

```
plot([px0 px1], [py0 py1], '-r');  
if (i == 1)
```

```
    hold on
```

```
end
```

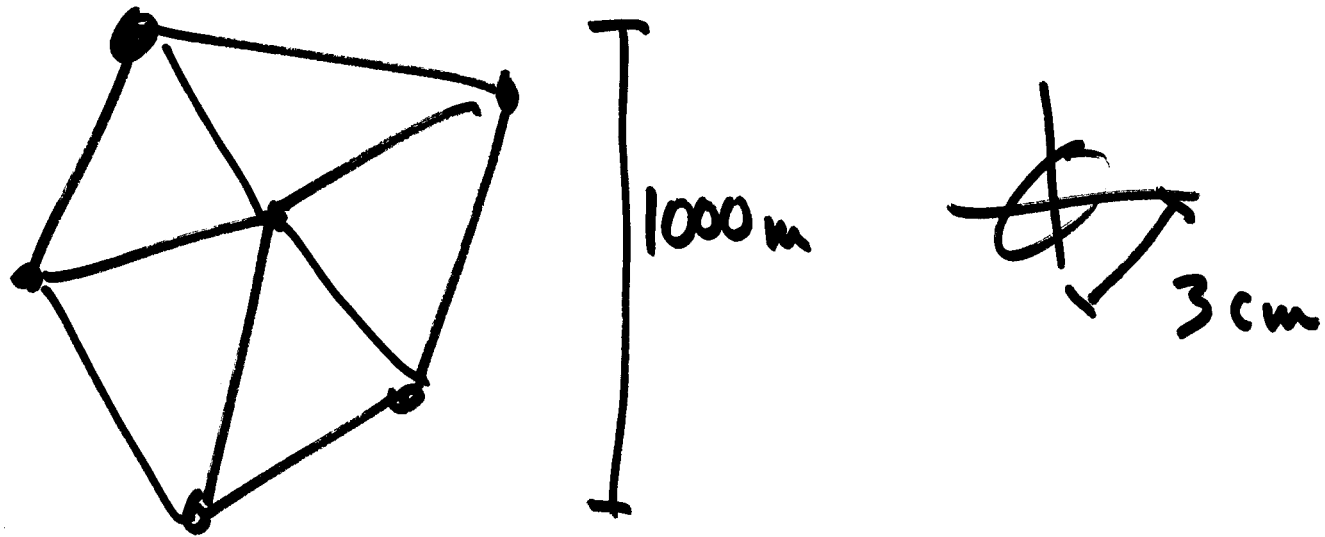
$$x_0 = x_1$$

$$y_0 = y_1$$

```
end
```

(it works!)

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to see error ellipses : exaggerate scale

