

**GAUSSIAN PROCESSES**  
**EXERCISE SHEET 7: LINEAR STRUCTURE OF GAUSSIANS**

**Exercise 1** (Standard Gaussians in different geometries). Let  $\bar{X}$  be a Gaussian on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with covariance kernel  $C$ . Prove that  $\langle x, y \rangle_C := \langle x, C^{-1}y \rangle$  defines an inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove that  $\bar{X}$  is the standard Gaussian on  $(\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_C)$ . What are its symmetries?

**Exercise 2** (Discrete White Noise). Consider the Gaussian vector  $\bar{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$  as a random height function  $W : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $W(i) := X_i$ . In case we take  $\bar{X}$  to be the standard Gaussian, this height function is called the discrete white noise. By considering functions  $\phi_i(j) := \sin(\pi \frac{ji}{n+1})$  for  $i = 1 \dots n$ , find the discrete Fourier expansion of  $W$ .

**Exercise 3** (Gaussian random walk). Define now a Gaussian height function  $\Gamma : \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\Gamma(0) := 0$ , and  $\Gamma(j) = \sum_{i=1}^j W(i)$ . This is called the Gaussian random walk.

Show that by choosing appropriately  $c_1, \dots, c_n$ , one can write  $\Gamma(j) = jc_n Z_n + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i Z_i \phi_i(j)$ , with  $Z_1, \dots, Z_n$  being independent standard Gaussians and  $\phi_i(j) := \sin(\pi \frac{ji}{n})$ .

**Exercise 4** (Standard Gaussian in a Hilbert space). Let  $H$  be a real separable Hilbert space with inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ . Fix an orthonormal basis  $(e_k)_{k \geq 1}$  of  $H$ , and let  $(\xi_k)_{k \geq 1}$  be i.i.d. standard normal random variables. If we roughly write a standard Gaussian random variable  $X$  in  $H$  as

$$X = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_k e_k,$$

so that

$$\langle X, h \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \xi_k \langle e_k, h \rangle, \quad h \in H.$$

Show that, for any finite collection of vectors  $h_1, \dots, h_n \in H$ , the covariance matrix of the Gaussian vector  $(\langle X, h_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle X, h_n \rangle)$  is independent of the choice of orthonormal basis used to define  $X$ .