

(1)

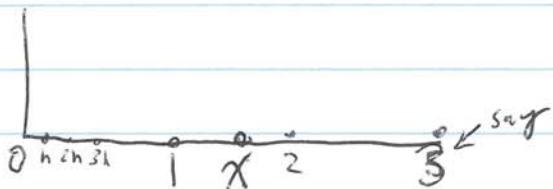
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1. Brownian Motion

[p192]

Remember if $x_i \sim N(0, \sigma_i^2)$, $i=1, \dots, n$
 then $\sum x_i \sim N(0, \sum \sigma_i^2)$

or if $x_i = \sigma_i G$ (G ind random's)
 $\sum x_i = \sqrt{\sum \sigma_i^2} G$ "Add in Pythagorean way"

 h (=, say) $x = [0:h:3]$ $dW = \text{randn}(\text{length}(x), 1) * \text{sqrt}(h)$ $W = \text{cumsum}(dW)$ $\text{plot}(x, W)$ Let x be any interior position $w(h) \sim N(0, h)$ $w(2h) \sim N(0, 2h)$ $w(x) \sim N(0, x)$ $w(x) \sim N(0, x)$ People write $h = dx$ or Δx $\therefore dW \sim N(0, dx) = G\sqrt{dx}$ $w'(x) = \frac{dW}{dx} \propto \frac{dW}{h}$ discrete time Noise Process

(2)

$w^l(x)$ has mean 0 + variance $\frac{t}{n}$

$$E w^l(x) w^l(y) = \delta(x-y)$$

Analog of $X = \text{random}(n, 1)$

$$E(x(i) \cdot x(j)) = \delta_{ij}$$

2. Let x be any scalar random variable

+

$$X + \sqrt{W} + \sqrt{W} + \sqrt{W} + \sqrt{W} + \dots$$

start at x

eventually Gaussian

Standard Method for interpolating

$$A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} w(x) & \dots & w(x) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w(x) & \dots & w(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S(x) = \underbrace{\left(A(x) + A(x)^\top \right)}_{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{All } \text{AOE's}$$

Brownian Motion hOE

Let's you make a "path" of AOEs

(3)

Theorem Let T_n be the random
sym Tridiagonal Matrix

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha\sqrt{2} & x_{\beta(n-1)} \\ x_{\beta(n-1)} & \ddots & x_\beta \\ \vdots & \ddots & x_\beta \\ & & \alpha\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

This tridiagonal has the same eigenvalue
distribution as Gaussian Ensembles

but reveals interesting mathematics

+ requires $2n-1$ storage + $O(n^2)$ computation
(vs $O(n^2)$ + $O(n^3)$)

Interesting Math

1. General β obvious (+ works)

2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ gives a stochastic operator

Proof of Theorem

Householder etc