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non-singular, then Z has a

density $p(z) = \frac{1}{\det(\Sigma)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(z - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(z - \mu)\right\}$

: If $Z \sim N(\mu; \Sigma)$ and $W =$

$AZ + B$, where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ and

$B \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $W \sim N(A\mu + B; A\Sigma A^T)$

AT) If Z_1 and Z_2 are independent and $Z_i \sim N(\mu_i; \sigma_i^2)$, then $Z_1 + Z_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2; \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$:Stochastic

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Distribution in Stochastic

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