Lecture Notes 5: Jacobian and Wedge

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5.1 More About Mixture Distribution

Theorem 5.1. *Let X be an $m \times 1$ random vector having a density function $f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x})$, which is positive on a set $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. Suppose the transform $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = (y_1(\mathbf{x}), y_2(\mathbf{x}), \ldots, y_m(\mathbf{x}))^T$ is 1-1 for some $\mathcal{Y}$, where $\mathcal{Y}$ denotes the image of $\mathcal{X}$ under $\mathbf{y}$, s.t. the inverse transformation $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y})$ exists for $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$. Assuming that the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial y_j}$'s, $(i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, m)$ exist and continuous on $\mathcal{Y}$, it is well known that the density function of random vector $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{X})$ is*

$$f_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{y}) = f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{y}))|J(\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{y})|, \ \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y} \tag{1}$$

where $J(\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{y})$ is the determinant of the Jacobian of the transformation, i.e.

$$J(\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{y}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

Then we define the exterior product, or wedge product, which is a useful tool to calculate the determinant.

Definition 5.1 (Wedge Product)**.** *The exterior product or wedge product of dx and dy, denoted as $dx \wedge dy$, has the property that $dx \wedge dy = -dy \wedge dx$.*

Therefore, it's easy to prove that when $x = y$, $dx \wedge dx = 0$.

Theorem 5.2. *If $d\mathbf{y} = (dy_1, dy_2, \ldots, dy_m)^T$ is an $m \times 1$ vector of differentials and if $d\mathbf{x} = (dx_1, dx_2, \ldots, dx_m)^T = \mathbf{B}dy$, where $\mathbf{B}$ is an $m \times m$ nonsingular matrix, then*

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dx_i = \det(\mathbf{B}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dy_i \tag{3}$$

Proof. We'll prove it by induction.

$m = 2$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ dx_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dy_1 \\ dy_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11}dy_1 + B_{12}dy_2 \\ B_{21}dy_1 + B_{22}dy_2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

Since $dy_i \wedge dy_i = 0$ and $dy_2 \wedge dy_1 = -dy_1 \wedge dy_2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} dx_1 \wedge dx_2 &= (B_{11}dy_1 + B_{12}dy_2) \wedge (B_{21}dy_1 + B_{22}dy_2) &(5)\\ &= (B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}B_{21})dy_1 \wedge dy_2 = \det(\mathbf{B})dy_1 \wedge dy_2 &(6) \end{aligned}$$

Suppose eq. 3 holds for $m-1$. Now consider the case of m. Let $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{(m-1)\times(m-1)} & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{a}^T & B_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{(m-1)\times(m-1)} & -\mathbf{b}B_{mm}^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& d\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{(m-1)\times(m-1)} & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{a}^T & B_{mm} \end{pmatrix} d\mathbf{y} \\
\implies & \mathbf{Q}d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{B}d\mathbf{y} \\
\implies & \begin{pmatrix} d\mathbf{x}_{1:(m-1)} - B_{mm}^{-1}\mathbf{b}dx_m \\ dx_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{A} - B_{mm}^{-1}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}^T)d\mathbf{y}_{1:(m-1)} \\ \mathbf{a}^T d\mathbf{y}_{1:(m-1)} + B_{mm}dy_m \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $d\mathbf{x}_{1:(m-1)} = (dx_1, \ldots, dx_{m-1})$ and $d\mathbf{y}_{1:(m-1)}$ is defined similarly. Calculating the wedge for both sides, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dx_i &= \bigwedge((\mathbf{A} - B_{mm}^{-1}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}^T)d\mathbf{y}_{1:(m-1)}) \bigwedge(B_{mm}dy_m) \\
&= B_{mm}\det(\mathbf{A} - B_{mm}^{-1}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}^T) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dy_i \\
&= \det\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} - B_{mm}^{-1}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{a}^T & B_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dy_i \\
&= \det(\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{B}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dy_i = \det(\mathbf{Q})\det(\mathbf{B}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dy_i = \det(\mathbf{B}) \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dy_i
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Example 5.1. *Convert rectangular coordinates $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m$ to polar coordinates $r, \theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots, \theta_{m-1}$, where*

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_1 &= r sin\theta_1 sin\theta_2 \cdots sin\theta_{m-2} sin\theta_{m-1} && (7)\\
x_2 &= r sin\theta_1 sin\theta_2 \cdots sin\theta_{m-2} cos\theta_{m-1} && (8)\\
&\vdots && (9)\\
x_{m-1} &= r sin\theta_1 cos\theta_2 && (10)\\
x_m &= r cos\theta_1 && (11)\\
&(r > 0, 0 < \theta_i \le \pi (i = 1, 2, \ldots, m-2), 0 < \theta_{m-1} \le 2\pi). && (12)
\end{aligned}
$$

Then

$$
J(\mathbf{x} \to r, \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_{m-1}) = r^{m-1} sin^{m-2}\theta_1 sin^{m-3}\theta_2 \cdots sin\theta_{m-2}. \tag{13}
$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
&x_1^2 &&= r^2 sin^2\theta_1 sin^2\theta_2 \cdots sin^2\theta_{m-2} sin^2\theta_{m-1}\\
&x_1^2 + x_2^2 &&= r^2 sin^2\theta_1 sin^2\theta_2 \cdots sin^2\theta_{m-2}\\
&\vdots && \vdots\\
&x_1^2 + \cdots + x_{m-1}^2 &&= r^2 sin^2\theta_1\\
&x_1^2 + \cdots + x_{m-1}^2 + x_m^2 &&= r^2\\
\Longrightarrow\ &2x_1dx_1 &&= 2r^2 sin^2\theta_1 \cdots sin^2\theta_{m-2} sin\theta_{m-1} cos\theta_{m-1} d\theta_{m-1} + \text{terms of } dr, d\theta_1, \ldots, d\theta_{m-2}\\
&2x_1dx_1 + 2x_2dx_2 &&= 2r^2 sin^2\theta_1 \cdots sin^2\theta_{m-3} sin\theta_{m-2} cos\theta_{m-2} d\theta_{m-2} + \text{terms of } dr, d\theta_1, \ldots, d\theta_{m-3}\\
&\vdots && \vdots\\
&2x_1dx_1 + \cdots + 2x_mdx_m &&= 2rdr
\end{aligned}$$

Take wedge product for LHS and RHS simultaneously. we have

$$2^m \prod_{i=1}^{m} x_i \bigwedge_{i=1}^{m} dx_i = 2^m r^{2m-1} sin^{2m-3}\theta_1 \cdots sin\theta_{m-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} cos\theta_i \ dr \bigwedge (\bigwedge_{i=1}^{m-1} d\theta_i) \tag{14}$$

where

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m} x_i = r^m sin^{m-1}\theta_1 \cdots sin\theta_{m-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} cos\theta_i. \tag{15}$$

Then we can prove eq. 13 easily. □

Definition 5.2. *For any matrix* $\mathbf{X} = (x_{ij})_{n\times m}$*,* $d\mathbf{X} \overset{def}{=} (dx_{ij})$*,* $d(\mathbf{XY}) = \mathbf{X}d\mathbf{Y} + d\mathbf{XY}$*, where the symbol* $(d\mathbf{X}) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} \bigwedge_{j=1}^{m} dx_{ij}$*.*

If $\mathbf{X}$ *is a symmetric* $m \times m$ *matrix, the symbol* $(d\mathbf{X}) = \bigwedge_{1\le i\le j\le m} dx_{ij}$*.*

Theorem 5.3. *Let* $\mathbf{X}$ *and* $\mathbf{Y}$ *be two* $n \times m$ *matrix, and* $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{BYC}$ *where* $B_{n\times n}$ *and* $C_{m\times m}$ *are nonsingular. Then we have*

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{B})^m (\det \mathbf{C})^n (d\mathbf{Y}),\ \ i.e. J(\mathbf{X} \to \mathbf{Y}) = (\det \mathbf{B})^m (\det \mathbf{C})^n \tag{16}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
vec(\mathbf{X}) &= vec(\mathbf{BYC}) && (17)\\
&= (\mathbf{C}^T \otimes \mathbf{B}) vec(\mathbf{Y}), && (18)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B} = (a_{ij}\mathbf{B})$ is the Kronecker product of $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ and $vec(\mathbf{A})$ is the result of concatenating the columns of $\mathbf{A}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(d\mathbf{X}) &= \det(\mathbf{C}^T \otimes \mathbf{B})(d\mathbf{Y}) && (19)\\
&= (\det \mathbf{C})^n (\det \mathbf{B})^m (d\mathbf{Y}) && (20)\\
& && (21)
\end{aligned}$$

□

Consider the symmetric case, we have the following.

Theorem 5.4. *If $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}^T$ where $\mathbf{X}$ and $\mathbf{Y}$ are $m \times m$ symmetric matrices and $\mathbf{B}$ is a nonsingular matrix, then*

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{B})^{m+1}(d\mathbf{Y}), J(\mathbf{X} \to \mathbf{Y}) = (\det \mathbf{B})^{m+1} \tag{22}$$

Proof.

$$d\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}d\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}^T \Rightarrow (d\mathbf{X}) = (\mathbf{B}d\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}^T) = \rho(\mathbf{B})(d\mathbf{Y}) \tag{23}$$

where $\rho(\mathbf{B})$ is a polynomial of elements of $\mathbf{B}$.

Lemma 5.1. *if ρ is a polynomial and has the property that $\rho(\mathbf{X}_1\mathbf{X}_2) = \rho(\mathbf{X}_1)\rho(\mathbf{X}_2)$, then $\rho(\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{X})^k$ for some k.*

It's easy to show $\rho(\mathbf{B}_1\mathbf{B}_2) = \rho(\mathbf{B}_1)\rho(\mathbf{B}_2)$:

$$(\mathbf{B}_1\mathbf{B}_2 d\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}_2^T\mathbf{B}_1^T) = (\mathbf{B}_1(\mathbf{B}_2 d\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}_2^T)\mathbf{B}_1^T) = \rho(\mathbf{B}_1)(\mathbf{B}_2 d\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}_2^T) = \rho(\mathbf{B}_1)\rho(\mathbf{B}_2)(d\mathbf{Y}) \tag{24}$$

Because of this property, we have $\rho(\mathbf{B}) = (\det \mathbf{B})^k$ for some k. To determine k, we consider a simple case where $\mathbf{B} = \mathrm{diag}(b, 1, \ldots, 1)$ and let $\mathbf{Y} = (y_{ij})$. Then

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}^T = \begin{pmatrix} b^2 y_{11} & b y_{12} & \cdots & b y_{1m} \\ b y_{21} & y_{22} & \cdots & y_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b y_{m1} & y_{m2} & \cdots & y_{mm} \end{pmatrix}.$$

So considering the upper triangular part, we have

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\mathbf{B}d\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{B}^T) = b^{m+1}(d\mathbf{Y}) = (\det \mathbf{B})^{m+1}(d\mathbf{Y})$$

Therefore, $k = m + 1$. □

Theorem 5.5. *If $\mathbf{X}_{m\times m} = \mathbf{Y}^{-1}$, then*

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{Y})^{-2m}(d\mathbf{Y}).$$

Further, if $\mathbf{Y}$ is symmetric, then

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{Y})^{-(m+1)}(d\mathbf{Y}).$$

Proof. Since

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}^{-1}\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{Y}^{-1},$$

If $\mathbf{Y}$ is asymmetric, by Theorem. 5.3, we have

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{Y}^{-1})^{2m}(d\mathbf{Y}) = (\det \mathbf{Y})^{-2m}(d\mathbf{Y}).$$

If $\mathbf{Y}$ is symmetric, by Theorem. 5.4, we have

$$(d\mathbf{X}) = (\det \mathbf{Y}^{-1})^{m+1}(d\mathbf{Y}) = (\det \mathbf{Y})^{-(m+1)}(d\mathbf{Y}).$$

□

Theorem 5.6. *If* $\mathbf{A}$ *is an* $m \times m$ *symmetric positive definite matrix, by Cholesky decomposition,* $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T}^T\mathbf{T}$*, where* $\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & \cdots & t_{1m} \\ & t_{22} & \cdots & t_{2m} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & & & t_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$ *is an upper triangular matrix with positive diagonal elements. Then we have*

$$J(\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{T}) = 2^m \prod_{i=1}^{m} t_{ii}^{m+1-i}. \tag{25}$$

Proof. Let $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{m\times m}$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & & & \\ t_{12} & t_{22} & * & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ t_{1m} & t_{2m} & \cdots & t_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & \cdots & t_{1m} \\ & t_{22} & \cdots & t_{2m} \\ & * & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & t_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{11} &= t_{11}^2 && \Longrightarrow \quad da_{11} = 2t_{11}dt_{11} \\
a_{12} &= t_{11}t_{12} && \Longrightarrow \quad da_{12} = dt_{11}t_{12} + t_{11}dt_{12} \\
&\vdots \quad \vdots && \qquad\qquad \vdots \quad \vdots \\
a_{ii} &= t_{1i}^2 + \cdots + t_{ii}^2 && \Longrightarrow \quad da_{ii} = \text{terms of } dt_{1i}, \ldots, dt_{(i-1),i} + 2t_{ii}dt_{ii} \\
(i<j)\ a_{ij} &= t_{1i}t_{1j} + \cdots + t_{ii}t_{ij} && \Longrightarrow \quad da_{ij} = \text{terms of } dt_{1j}, \ldots, dt_{(i-1),j}, dt_{1i}, \ldots, dt_{(i-1),i} + dt_{ii}t_{ij} + t_{ii}dt_{ij} \\
&\vdots \quad \vdots && \qquad\qquad \vdots \quad \vdots \\
a_{mm} &= t_{1m}^2 + \cdots + t_{mm}^2 && \Longrightarrow da_{mm} = \text{terms of } dt_{1m}, \ldots, dt_{(m-1),m} + 2t_{mm}dt_{mm}
\end{aligned}$$

When taking wedge of both sides, we have

$$(d\mathbf{A}) = 2^m \prod_{i=1}^{m} t_{ii}^{m+1-i}(d\mathbf{T})$$

□

Homework

1. Compute the Laplace transforms of Gamma, Negative Binomial, Poisson distributions.
2. Consider that

$$\begin{aligned}
w_1 &= w\alpha &&, w_2 = w(1-\alpha), \\
u_1 &= u - \beta\sigma\sqrt{\frac{w_2}{w_1}} &&, u_2 = u + \beta\sigma\sqrt{\frac{w_1}{w_2}} \\
\sigma_1^2 &= r(1-\beta^2)\sigma^2 w/w_1, && \sigma_2^2 = (1-r)(1-\beta^2)\sigma^2 w/w_2,
\end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha, \beta, r \in (0,1)$. Compute the Jacobian from $(w_1, w_2, u_1, u_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ to $(w, u, \sigma^2, \alpha, \beta, r)$

5.2 Random variables and their properties

5.2.1 Examples

Definition 5.3 (The Multinomial Distribution)**.** *A discrete random vector* $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_k)$ *has Multinomial distribution of dimension* k *with parameters* $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)$ *and* n *(*$0 \le \theta_i \le 1, \sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i \le 1, n = 1, 2, \ldots$*). If it's p.d.f. is*

$$Mul(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}, n) = \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^k x_i!(n - \sum_{i=1}^k x_i)!} \prod_{i=1}^k \theta_i^{x_i} (1 - \sum_{t=1}^k \theta_t)^{n - \sum_{j=1}^k x_j}. \tag{26}$$

The mean vector and covariance matrix

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i] = n\theta_i \tag{27}$$
$$Var(X_i) = n\theta_i(1 - \theta_i) \tag{28}$$
$$Cov(X_i, X_j) = -n\theta_i\theta_j. \tag{29}$$

Theorem 5.7. *The marginal distribution of* $\mathbf{X}^{(m)} = (X_1, \ldots, X_m)^T, (m < k)$ *is the multinomial distribution*

$$M_m(\mathbf{x}^{(m)}|(\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_m), n).$$

The conditional distribution of $\mathbf{X}^{(m)}$ *given the remaining* X_i*'s is also Multinomial*

$$f(x^{(m)}|x_{m+1}, \cdots, x_k) \sim M_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(m)}|(\theta'_1, \ldots, \theta'_m), n - s),$$

where $\theta'_i = \frac{\theta_i}{\sum_{j=1}^m \theta_j}, (1 \le i \le m)$ *and* $s = \sum_{i=m+1}^k x_i$.

Its corresponding prior is

Definition 5.4 (Dirichlet Distribution)**.** *A continuous random vector* $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_k)$ *has a Dirichlet distribution of dimension* k *with parameter* $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{k+1})$, $(\alpha_i > 0, i = 1, \ldots, k+1)$ *if its p.d.f. is*

$$Dir(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \alpha_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(\alpha_i)} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} \cdots x_k^{\alpha_k - 1} (1 - \sum_{i=1}^k x_i)^{\alpha_{k+1} - 1} \tag{30}$$

.

The mean vector and covariance matrix

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \alpha_i / \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} \alpha_j \tag{31}$$
$$Var(X_i) = \frac{\mathbb{E}[X_i](1 - \mathbb{E}[X_i])}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} \alpha_j} \tag{32}$$
$$Cov(X_i, X_j) = \frac{\mathbb{E}[X_i]\mathbb{E}[X_j]}{1 + \sum_{t=1}^{k+1} \alpha_t}. \tag{33}$$

Theorem 5.8. *The marginal distribution of* $\mathbf{X}^{(m)} = (X_1, \ldots, X_m)^T, (m < k)$ *is the Dirichlet distribution*

$$Dir(\mathbf{x}^{(m)}|(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m), \sum_{i=m+1}^{k+1} \alpha_i).$$

The conditional distribution of $\mathbf{X}^{(m)}$ *given the* $X_{m+1}, \ldots, X_k$ *of* $Y_i = \frac{X_i}{1-\sum_{j=m+1}^{k} X_j}$ *is also Dirichlet*

$$Dir(\mathbf{y}^{(m)}|\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{k+1}).$$

Theorem 5.9. *A random vector* $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_k) \sim Dir(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{k+1}))$. *If* $\mathbf{Z} = (Z_1, \ldots, Z_t)$ *satisfies*

$$Z_1 = X_1 + \cdots + X_{i_1} \tag{34}$$
$$Z_2 = X_{i_1+1} + \cdots + X_{i_2} \tag{35}$$
$$\vdots \tag{36}$$
$$Z_t = X_{i_{t-1}+1} + \cdots + X_k, \tag{37}$$

then

$$\mathbf{Z} \sim Dir(\mathbf{z}|\boldsymbol{\beta}),$$

where $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_{t+1})$ *and*

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{i_1} \\ \beta_2 &= \alpha_{i_1+1} + \cdots + \alpha_{i_2} \\ &\vdots \\ \beta_t &= \alpha_{i_{t-1}+1} + \cdots + \alpha_k \\ \beta_{t+1} &= \alpha_{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Homework

1. Show the conditional distribution of multinomial distribution in Theorem 5.7.
2.

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\theta}, n) \sim Multinomial\ Distribution,$$
$$\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta}|\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \sim Dirichlet\ Distribution.$$

   Compute $\mathbb{P}(\theta|\mathbf{X})$.