

**Trace derivatives**  $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[AXB] = A^\top B^\top$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[AX^\top B] = BA$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[X^\top AX] = (A + A^\top)X$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[AXBX^\top C] = \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[AXD] + \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[EX^\top C] = A^\top D^\top + EC$$

$$D = BX^\top C \text{ and } E = AXB$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[AXBX^\top C] = A^\top C^\top XB^\top + AXBC$$

If  $C$  is the identity and  $A$  and  $B$  are symmetric

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{Tr}[A_{\text{sym}}XB_{\text{sym}}X^\top] = 2AXB$$

Complete data log likelihood

$$L_{CD} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} \left( M_{(2,T)} + AM_{(1,T-1)}A^\top + BU_{(2,T)}B^\top - 2AM_\Delta - 2B\tilde{U}_{(2,T)} + 2B\tilde{U}_\Delta A^\top \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ A \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2} I A^\top \right]$$

$$L_{CD} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} M_{(2,T)} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} AM_{(1,T-1)}A^\top \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} BU_{(2,T)}B^\top \right] + \text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} AM_\Delta \right] + \text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} B\tilde{U}_{(2,T)} \right] -$$

$$\text{Tr} \left[ Q^{-1} B\tilde{U}_\Delta A^\top \right] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2} \text{Tr} [AA^\top]$$

Derivatives

$$\frac{\partial L_{CD}}{\partial A} = -Q^{-1}AM_{(1,T-1)} + Q^{-1}M_\Delta^\top - Q^{-1}B\tilde{U}_\Delta - \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}A$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{CD}}{\partial B} = -Q^{-1}BU_{(2,T)} + Q^{-1}\tilde{U}_{(2,T)}^\top - Q^{-1}A\tilde{U}_\Delta^\top$$

Set to 0

$$0 = -Q^{-1}AM_{(1,T-1)} + Q^{-1}M_\Delta^\top - Q^{-1}B\tilde{U}_\Delta - \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}A$$

$$0 = -Q^{-1}BU_{(2,T)} + Q^{-1}\tilde{U}_{(2,T)}^\top - Q^{-1}A\tilde{U}_\Delta^\top$$

Multiply by  $Q$

$$0 = -AM_{(1,T-1)} + M_\Delta^\top - B\tilde{U}_\Delta - \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}QA$$

$$0 = -BU_{(2,T)} + \tilde{U}_{(2,T)}^\top - A\tilde{U}_\Delta^\top$$

Bring the terms without  $A$  and  $B$  to the left side and multiply by  $-1$

$$M_\Delta^\top = AM_{(1,T-1)} + B\tilde{U}_\Delta + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}QA$$

$$\tilde{U}_{(2,T)}^\top = +A\tilde{U}_\Delta^\top + BU_{(2,T)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_\Delta^\top & \tilde{U}_{(2,T)}^\top \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{(1,T-1)} & \tilde{U}_\Delta^\top \\ \tilde{U}_\Delta & U_{(2,T)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}QA & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_{(2,T)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{(1,T-1)}^\top & \tilde{U}_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_\Delta^\top & U_{(2,T)}^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^\top \\ B^\top \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}A^\top Q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assume  $Q$  is diagonal

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_{(2,T)} \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{(1,T-1)}^\top & \tilde{U}_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_\Delta^\top & U_{(2,T)}^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^\top \\ B^\top \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}Q_{jj}A^\top \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_{(2,T)} \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{(1,T-1)}^\top + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}Q_{jj}I & \tilde{U}_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_\Delta^\top & U_{(2,T)}^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^\top \\ B^\top \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^\top \\ B^\top \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{(1,T-1)}^\top + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}Q_{jj}I & \tilde{U}_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_\Delta^\top & U_{(2,T)}^\top \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} M_\Delta \\ \tilde{U}_{(2,T)} \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]}$$

We actually implement the transposed version in the code

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]} = \begin{bmatrix} M_\Delta^\top & \tilde{U}_{(2,T)}^\top \end{bmatrix}_{[:,j]} \begin{bmatrix} M_{(1,T-1)} + \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}Q_{jj}I & \tilde{U}_\Delta^\top \\ \tilde{U}_\Delta & U_{(2,T)} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$