

$p(x_a | x_b) = ?$  ENCONTRAMOS  $\mu_{ab}$  y  $\Sigma_{ab}$  COMPLETANDO

CUADRADOS

$$P(x_b | x_a) = \mathcal{N}(x_b | \mu_{b|a}, \Sigma_{b|a})$$

Supongamos:  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_a \\ x_b \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_a \\ \mu_b \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & \Sigma_{ab} \\ \Sigma_{ba} & \Sigma_{bb} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma)$$

Con  $\Sigma_{ab} = \Sigma_{ba}^T$

A partir de la matriz de precisión:

$$\Lambda = \Sigma^{-1}; \quad \Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{aa} & \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{ba} & \Delta_{bb} \end{bmatrix}$$

Para  $p(x_b | x_a)$ ; con  $p(x) = p(x_a, x_b)$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_a & x_b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mu_a & \mu_b \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & \Sigma_{ab} \\ \Sigma_{ba} & \Sigma_{bb} \end{bmatrix}}_{\Delta}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (x^T - \mu^T) \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a & x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix} \right]^T \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{aa} & \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{ba} & \Delta_{bb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[ x^T \Sigma^{-1} x - x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu - \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} x + \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu \right] =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu - \frac{1}{2} \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} x$$

$$x^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu = \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} x = \langle \mu, x \rangle_{\Sigma^{-1}}, \text{ con } \Sigma > 0 \rightarrow \text{Definida positiva}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}}_{\text{constante en } \mathbf{x}} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a & x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{aa} & \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{ba} & \Delta_{bb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{x}}_{\text{Cuadrático en } \mathbf{x}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{x}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}}_{\text{lineal en } \mathbf{x}} + \text{cte} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ (x_a - \mu_a)^T \Delta_{aa} + (x_b - \mu_b)^T \Delta_{ba}, (x_a - \mu_a)^T \Delta_{ab} + (x_b - \mu_b)^T \Delta_{bb} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_a - \mu_a \\ x_b - \mu_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ (x_a - \mu_a)^T \Delta_{aa} (x_a - \mu_a) + (x_b - \mu_b)^T \Delta_{ba} (x_a - \mu_a) + (x_a - \mu_a)^T \Delta_{ab} (x_b - \mu_b) + (x_b - \mu_b)^T \Delta_{bb} (x_b - \mu_b) \right]$$

$P(x_b | x_a) : ?$  Encontraremos  $\mu_{b|a}$  y  $\Sigma_{b|a}$  completando Cuadrados:

$$P(\mathbf{x}) = P(\begin{bmatrix} x_a & x_b \end{bmatrix}) ;$$

$$P(x_b | x_a) = \mathcal{N}(x_b | \mu_{b|a}, \Sigma_{b|a})$$

Reescribiendo:

$$-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \mathbf{x}_a + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \mathbf{x}_a} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a} - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \mathbf{x}_a + \mathbf{x}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a^T \Delta_{aa} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a -$$

$$+\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a -$$

lineal                      lineal

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu_b^T \Delta_{ba} \mu_a$$

$$- \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} X_a^T \Delta_{ab} X_b}_{\text{lineal}} + \frac{1}{2} X_a^T \Delta_{ab} \mu_b + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \mu_a^T \Delta_{ab} X_b}_{\text{lineal}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \mu_a^T \Delta_{ab} \mu_b$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} X_b^T \Delta_{bb} X_b + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} X_b^T \Delta_{bb} \mu_b}$$

$$+ \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \mu_b^T \Delta_{bb} X_b} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_b^T \Delta_{bb} \mu_b$$

Cuadrático

lineal

$$\underline{- \frac{1}{2} X_b^T \Delta_{bb} X_b} + \underline{X_b^T \Delta_{bb} \mu_b} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \mu_b^T \Delta_{bb} \mu_b}_{cte}$$

Para determinar  $P(X_b | X_a)$  encontramos la dependencia de  $X_b$  con  $X_a$  asumiendo que  $X_a$  es constante.

\* Buscamos el término cuadrático en  $X_b = -\frac{1}{2} X_b^T \Delta_{bb} X_b$

Del término cuadrático  $\Sigma_{b|a} = \Delta_{bb}^{-1}$

\* Ahora buscamos los términos lineales en  $X_b$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_a^T \Delta_{ab} \mathbf{x}_b \dots \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a^T \Delta_{ab} \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b
 \end{aligned}$$

Organizamos Términos:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a^T \Delta_{ab} \mathbf{x}_b - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_a^T \Delta_{ab} \mathbf{x}_b + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a
 \end{aligned}$$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b - \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a = \\
 & \mathbf{x}_b^T (\Delta_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b - \Delta_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \Delta_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a) \\
 & = \mathbf{x}_b^T (\Delta_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \Delta_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a))
 \end{aligned}$$

\* Buscamos despejar el término lineal en  $\mathbf{x}$  desde  $\mathbf{x}^T \bar{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}$ :

$$\cancel{x_b^T \bar{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \mu_{b|a}} = \cancel{x_b^T (\Delta_{bb} \mu_b - \Delta_{ba} (\mu_a - x_a))}$$

\* Sabemos que  $\bar{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} = \Delta_{bb}$  y :

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \mu_{b|a} = \Delta_{bb} \mu_b - \Delta_{ba} (\mu_a - x_a)$$

$$\cancel{\Sigma_{b|a} \bar{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \mu_{b|a}} = \cancel{\Sigma_{b|a} (\Delta_{bb} \mu_b - \Delta_{ba} (\mu_a - x_a))}$$

$$1 \mu_{b|a} = \cancel{\Sigma_{b|a} \bar{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \mu_b} - \cancel{\Sigma_{b|a} \bar{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \Delta_{ba} (\mu_a - x_a)}$$

$$\mu_{b|a} = \mu_b - \Delta_{bb}^{-1} \Delta_{ba} (\mu_a - x_a)$$

NOTA: Dado que:  $\bar{\Sigma}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & \Sigma_{ab} \\ \Sigma_{ba} & \Sigma_{bb} \end{bmatrix} = \Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{aa} & \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{ba} & \Delta_{bb} \end{bmatrix}$

Usando la identidad de la matriz inversa por partes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M & -MB\bar{D}^{-1} \\ -\bar{D}^{-1}CM & \bar{D}^{-1} + \bar{D}^{-1}CM\bar{B}\bar{D}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Siendo  $M = (A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1}$ ; con  $M^{-1}$  el complemento de Schur.

Entonces:

$$\Sigma_{ab} = \Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba}$$

Para nuestro caso:

$$\Sigma_{b|a} = \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} + \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} (\Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba})^{-1} \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1}$$