

Theorem : If Σ_{22} is nonsingular, then

$$Y_1 | Y_2 = y_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (y_2 - \mu_2), \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21})$$

proof: Let $X = (Y_1 - \mu_1) - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (Y_2 - \mu_2) = BY + b$. Then consider

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0^{(1)} \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right).$$

Note that $E(X) = 0^{(1)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also, } \text{cov}(X, Y_2) &= E[(X - 0)(Y_2 - \mu_2)'] \\ &= E[X(Y_2 - \mu_2)'] = E[(Y_1 - \mu_1)(Y_2 - \mu_2)'] - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{22} \\ &= \Sigma_{12} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{22} \\ &= 0 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

so X and Y_2 are independent.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \text{cov}(X) &= E[(Y_1 - \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (Y_2 - \mu_2))(Y_1 - \mu_1 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (Y_2 - \mu_2))'] \\ &= \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{22} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} \\ &= \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$Y_1 = \underbrace{X + \mu_1}_{\text{Independent of } Y_2} + \underbrace{\Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (Y_2 - \mu_2)}_{\text{Fixed when } Y_2 = y_2}.$$

It follows that

$$Y_1 | Y_2 = y_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (y_2 - \mu_2), \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}).$$

Remark : If $\Sigma_{12} = 0$, then $Y_1 | Y_2 = y_2 \sim N(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$.

See Handout # 3 or Theorem 4.4d in textbook.