

Vamos a hallar $p(\mathbf{x}_b | \mathbf{x}_a)$ con $p(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b)$

Término del exponente de $p(\mathbf{x}_b | \mathbf{x}_a)$:

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \mathbf{x}_b + \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a}}_{\text{}} - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a}$$

Por otro lado,

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} ([\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b] - [\boldsymbol{\mu}_a, \boldsymbol{\mu}_b])^T \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{aa} & \Delta_{ab} \\ \Delta_{ba} & \Delta_{bb} \end{bmatrix} ([\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b] - [\boldsymbol{\mu}_a, \boldsymbol{\mu}_b])$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [(\mathbf{x}_a - \boldsymbol{\mu}_a)^T \Delta_{aa} + (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_b)^T \Delta_{ba},$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_a - \boldsymbol{\mu}_a)^T \Delta_{ab} + (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_b)^T \Delta_{bb}] ([\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b] - [\boldsymbol{\mu}_a, \boldsymbol{\mu}_b])$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left((\mathbf{x}_a - \boldsymbol{\mu}_a)^T \Delta_{aa} (\mathbf{x}_a - \boldsymbol{\mu}_a) + (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_b)^T \Delta_{ba} (\mathbf{x}_a - \boldsymbol{\mu}_a) \right.$$

$$\left. + (\mathbf{x}_a - \boldsymbol{\mu}_a)^T \Delta_{ab} (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_b) + (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_b)^T \Delta_{bb} (\mathbf{x}_b - \boldsymbol{\mu}_b) \right)$$

Teniendo en cuenta que Δ es simétrica.

$$\Delta_{ab}^T = \Delta_{ba}$$

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

Asumiendo \mathbf{x}_a constante (ya que estamos hallando $p(\mathbf{x}_b | \mathbf{x}_a)$)

□ Términos cuadrático

└─┘ Términos lineales

(el resto es constante)

- Igualando los términos cuadrados:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \sum_{b|a}^{-1} \mathbf{x}_b = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \Delta_{bb} \mathbf{x}_b$$

$$\therefore \sum_{b|a}^{-1} = \Delta_{bb}$$

- Factorizamos los términos lineales

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ab} \mathbf{x}_a + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a + \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b$$

$$= -\mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a + \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a + \mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b$$

$$= \mathbf{x}_b^T (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} \mathbf{x}_a)$$

$$= \mathbf{x}_b^T (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a))$$

• Igualamos los términos lineales

$$\mathbf{x}_b^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a} = \mathbf{x}_b^T (\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a))$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a} = \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{b|a} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a} = \sum_{b|a} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \sum_{b|a} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a)$$

Recordemos que

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{bb}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a} = \sum_{b|a} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{b|a}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \sum_{b|a} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{b|a} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_b + \sum_{b|a} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{ba} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_a - \mathbf{x}_a)$$

Ahora, la idea es dejar M_{bla} y Σ_{bla} en términos conocidos ($\Sigma_{aa}, \Sigma_{ab}, \Sigma_{bb}$)

Para ello, vamos a utilizar la identidad de la matriz Inversa por partes

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

Siendo $M = \underbrace{(A - B D^{-1} C)^{-1}}_{\text{complemento de Schur}}$

Aplicándolo a nuestro caso

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{aa} & \Lambda_{ab} \\ \Lambda_{ba} & \Lambda_{bb} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{aa} & \Sigma_{ab} \\ \Sigma_{ba} & \Sigma_{bb} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} M & -M \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \\ -\Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} M & \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} + \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} M \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

donde $M = \left(\Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} \right)^{-1}$

Así,

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \Sigma_{bla} &= \Lambda_{bb}^{-1} \\ &= \left(\Sigma_{bb}^{-1} + \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} M \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \right)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\Sigma_{bb}^{-1} + \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} \left(\Sigma_{aa} - \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} \right)^{-1} \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \mu_{b|a} &= \mu_b + \Sigma_{b|a} \Lambda_{ba} (\mu_a - x_a) \\ &= \mu_b + \left(\Sigma_{bb}^{-1} + \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} M \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \right)^{-1} (-\Sigma_{bb} \Sigma_{ba} M) \dots \\ &\quad \dots (\mu_a - x_a) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mu_b + \left(\Sigma_{bb}^{-1} + \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \Sigma_{ba} M \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma_{bb}^{-1} \right)^{-1} (\Sigma_{bb} \Sigma_{ba} M) (x_a - \mu_a)$$

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

con $\mu_{b|a}$ y $\Sigma_{b|a}$ como se hallaron previamente.