1. Considere la descomposición espectral de $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}$. De este modo,

$$\boldsymbol{X}^{\top}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{Y}^{\top}\boldsymbol{P}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{P}^{\top}\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{Y}^{\top}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}Y_{i}^{2},$$

con $\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{P}^{\top} \boldsymbol{X} \sim \mathsf{N}_n(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{I})$. De ahí que Y_1^2, \dots, Y_n^2 son variables IID con distribución chicuadrado con 1 grado de libertad y por tanto $\mathsf{var}(Y_i^2) = 2$. Esto permite escribir,

$$\mathrm{var}(\boldsymbol{X}^{\top}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}) = \mathrm{var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}Y_{i}^{2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}^{2}\,\mathrm{var}(Y_{i}^{2}) = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}^{2} = 2\operatorname{tr}(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{2}) = 2\operatorname{tr}(\boldsymbol{A}^{2}).$$

2. Tenemos

$$\log f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}) = -\frac{1}{2} \log |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}| + \log g(u),$$

con $u = (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\top} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$. De este modo,

$$\mathsf{d}_{\mu} \log f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \frac{g'(u)}{g(u)} \, \mathsf{d}_{\mu} \, u = -2 \frac{g'(u)}{g(u)} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{\top} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \, \mathsf{d} \, \boldsymbol{\mu}.$$

Sea $W_g(u) = -2g'(u)/g(u)$, podemos escribir la derivada de log $f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu})$ con relación a $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ como:

$$\dot{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = \frac{\partial \log f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} = W_g(u) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}).$$

Usando la representación estocástica de un vector aleatorio elíptico, podemos escribir:

$$\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \stackrel{\mathsf{d}}{=} R\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{U}, \quad \mathbf{y} \quad W_g(u) \stackrel{\mathsf{d}}{=} W_g(R^2),$$

donde $\Sigma = BB^{\top}$, R es variable aleatoria positiva y $U \sim \mathsf{U}(\mathcal{S}_p)$. Es decir,

$$\dot{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = W_q(R^2) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} R \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{U}.$$

Es fácil notar que $\mathsf{E}\{\dot{\ell}(\mu)\}=\mathbf{0}$. Así, la matriz de covarianza que se desea calcular puede ser obtenidad mediante,

$$\mathsf{Cov}(\dot{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\mu})) = \mathsf{E}\{\dot{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\dot{\ell}^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\mu})\} = \mathsf{E}\{W_a^2(R^2)R^2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{U}^{\top}\boldsymbol{B}^{\top}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\},$$

por la independencia entre R y U, lleva a escribir

$$\mathrm{Cov}(\dot{\ell}(\pmb{\mu})) = \mathrm{E}\{W_g^2(R^2)R^2\}\pmb{\Sigma}^{-1}\pmb{B}\,\mathrm{E}(\pmb{U}\pmb{U}^\top)\pmb{B}^\top\pmb{\Sigma}^{-1}.$$

Sabemos que $Cov(U) = \frac{1}{p}I_p$, luego

$$\operatorname{Cov}(\dot{\ell}(\pmb{\mu})) = \frac{1}{p}\operatorname{E}\{W_g^2(R^2)R^2\}\pmb{\Sigma}^{-1},$$

pues $BB^{\top} = \Sigma$.

3.a. Podemos notar que

$$Gb - g \sim \mathsf{N}_{a}(G\beta - g, \sigma^{2}G(X^{\top}X)^{-1}G^{\top}).$$

Como $\sigma^{-2}[\boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{X}^{\top}\boldsymbol{X})^{-1}\boldsymbol{G}^{\top}]^{-1}\operatorname{Cov}(\boldsymbol{G}\boldsymbol{b}-\boldsymbol{g})=\boldsymbol{I}_q$, sigue que $Q_1\sim\chi^2(q,\lambda_1)$, donde

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\boldsymbol{G}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \boldsymbol{g})^\top [\boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{X}^\top \boldsymbol{X})^{-1} \boldsymbol{G}^\top]^{-1} (\boldsymbol{G}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \boldsymbol{g}).$$

Por otro lado,

$$Q_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{e}^{\top} \boldsymbol{e}}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\top} \boldsymbol{M} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-p),$$

pues M es matriz idempotente y el parámetro de no centralidad es 0.

3.b. Tenemos,

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{G} oldsymbol{G} oldsymbol{G} oldsymbol{G} - oldsymbol{g} &= oldsymbol{G} (oldsymbol{X}^ op oldsymbol{X})^{-1} oldsymbol{X}^ op oldsymbol{Y} - oldsymbol{g} &= oldsymbol{G} (oldsymbol{X}^ op oldsymbol{X})^{-1} oldsymbol{X}^ op oldsymbol{g}, \ &= oldsymbol{G} (oldsymbol{X}^ op oldsymbol{X})^{-1} oldsymbol{X}^ op oldsymbol{g}, \end{aligned}$$

como $G\beta = g$, el resultado sigue.

3.c. Usando el resultado en **3.b.**, podemos escribir Q_1 como:

$$Q_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\top} \boldsymbol{X} (\boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \boldsymbol{X})^{-1} \boldsymbol{G}^{\top} [\boldsymbol{G} (\boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \boldsymbol{X})^{-1} \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}]^{-1} \boldsymbol{G} (\boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \boldsymbol{X})^{-1} \boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{\sigma^2}.$$

En este caso Q_1 y $Q_2 = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\top} \boldsymbol{M} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} / \sigma^2$ son independientes pues $\boldsymbol{X}^{\top} \boldsymbol{M} = \boldsymbol{0}$.