

Conditionals + Marginals

$$x \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$\text{If } z = Ax + b$$

$$z \sim N(A\mu + b, A\Sigma A^T)$$

A)

Proof:

$$\text{Let's define } B \equiv \begin{bmatrix} I_{k \times k} & 0_{k \times p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(x_1, z) = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$B) = N(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$$

$$\text{want: } p(x_1 | x_2)$$

$$z = Ax_1 + Bx_2; \text{cov}(z, x_2) = 0$$

$$Ax_1 = z - Bx_2 \quad \text{cov}(z, x_2) = \text{cov}(Ax_1 + Bx_2, x_2)$$

$$= A\text{cov}(x_1, x_2) + B\text{cov}(x_2, x_2) \\ = A\Sigma_{12} + B\Sigma_{22} = 0$$

$$E(Ax_1 | x_2) = E(z - Bx_2 | x_2) \\ = E(z | x_2) - E[Bx_2 | x_2] \\ = E(z) - Bx_2 \\ = A\mu_1 + B(\mu_2 - x_2)$$

$$\text{cov}(Ax_1 | x_2) = \text{cov}(z - Bx_2 | x_2) \\ = \text{cov}(z | x_2) + B\text{cov}(x_2 | x_2) - B\text{cov}(x_2, z | x_2) - \text{cov}(z, x_2 | x_2) B^T \\ = \text{cov}(z | x_2) \\ = \text{cov}(Ax_1 + Bx_2) \\ = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21}$$

$$x_1 | x_2 \sim \text{MVN}(\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}(x_2 - \mu_2), \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21})$$

$$\text{B) another way} \quad \begin{aligned} f(x_1) &\sim N(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11}) \\ f(x_1, x_2) &\propto \frac{f(x_1, x_2)}{f(x_2)} \quad f(x_2) \sim N(\mu_2, \Sigma_{22}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\log f(x_1 | x_2) \propto \log f(x_1, x_2) - \log f(x_2) = -\frac{1}{2} X^T \Sigma^{-1} X - (-\frac{1}{2}) X_2^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} X_2 \\ \propto X^T \Sigma^{-1} X - X_2^T \Sigma_{22}^{-1} X_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1^T & X_2^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= X_1^T \Sigma_{11} X_1 + X_2^T \Sigma_{21} X_1 + X_1^T \Sigma_{12} X_2 + X_2^T \Sigma_{22} X_2$$

$$= (X_1 - \mu)^T A (X_1 - \mu) + C$$

$$= X_1^T A X_1 - \mu^T A X_1 - X_1^T A \mu + \mu^T A \mu + \mu^T A \mu + C$$

$$X_1^T \Sigma_{12} X_2 - X_1^T A \mu = -X_1^T \Sigma_{11} \mu \\ \mu = \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} X_2$$

$$f(x_1 | x_2) \sim N(-\Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} X_2, \Sigma_{11})$$