$$f(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{e}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{(n+g)/2}} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R} \end{vmatrix} = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} & \mathbf{I} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} & \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Maximization of $f(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{e})$ with respect to $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ and \mathbf{u} requires minimization of

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} u & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \mathbf{u}'\mathbf{G}^{-1}\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u})'\mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u})$$

where we have taken advantage of the independence of **u** and **e**. This leads to the equations

$$\partial Q/\partial \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow X'R^{-1}X\tilde{\beta} + X'R^{-1}Z\tilde{u} = X'R^{-1}y$$

 $\partial Q/\partial u = 0 \Leftrightarrow (Z'R^{-1}Z + G^{-1})\tilde{u} + Z'R^{-1}X\tilde{\beta} = Z'R^{-1}y$

H.W. #2

After some rearranging, these can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'R^{-1}X & X'R^{-1}Z \\ Z'R^{-1}X & Z'R^{-1}Z + G^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta} \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X'R^{-1}y \\ Z'R^{-1}y \end{bmatrix}$$

(A1.4)