

(B)

$$f \sim \text{GP}(m, c)$$

$$\rightarrow f = \begin{bmatrix} f(x_1) \\ f(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_N) \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVN}(m_x, c_{x \times x})$$

$$\tilde{f} = \begin{bmatrix} f(x_1) \\ f(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_N) \\ f(x^*) \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVN}(\tilde{m}, c_{x, x^*})$$

$$\tilde{m} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{x_1} \\ m_{x_2} \\ \vdots \\ m_{x_N} \\ m_{x^*} \end{bmatrix} \quad \tilde{c} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{x \times x} & c_{x \times x^*} \\ c_{x^* \times x} & c_{x^* \times x^*} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x^* | x) \sim \text{MVN}(\mu, \Sigma)$$

$$\Sigma = c_{x^* \times x^*} - c_{x^* \times x} c_{x \times x}^{-1} c_{x \times x^*}$$

$$\mu = m_{x^*} + c_{x^* \times x} c_{x \times x}^{-1} (f(x) - m_x)$$

Conditional derivation

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{11} & \Lambda_{12} \\ \Lambda_{21} & \Lambda_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x_2|x_1) \propto f(x_1, x_2) \\ \propto e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^T \Lambda (x-\mu)}{2}}$$

looking at the exponent

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} (x_1 - \mu_1)^T & (x_2 - \mu_2)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{11} & \Lambda_{12} \\ \Lambda_{21} & \Lambda_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - \mu_1 \\ x_2 - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(x_1 - \mu_1)^T \Lambda_{11} (x_1 - \mu_1) + (x_2 - \mu_2)^T \Lambda_{21} (x_1 - \mu_1) \right. \\ \left. + (x_1 - \mu_1)^T \Lambda_{12} (x_2 - \mu_2) + (x_2 - \mu_2)^T \Lambda_{22} (x_2 - \mu_2) \right]$$

$$\propto -\frac{1}{2} \left[x_2^T \Lambda_{22} x_2 - 2 x_2^T \Lambda_{22} \mu_2 + x_1^T \Lambda_{12} x_2 - \mu_1^T \Lambda_{12} x_2 \right. \\ \left. + x_2^T \Lambda_{21} x_1 - x_2^T \Lambda_{21} \mu_1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x_2^T \Lambda_{22} x_2 - 2 x_2^T \Lambda_{22} \mu_2 + 2 x_2^T \Lambda_{21} x_1 - 2 x_2^T \Lambda_{21} \mu_1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x_2^T \Lambda_{22} x_2 - 2 x_2^T (\Lambda_{22} \mu_2 - \Lambda_{21} (x_1 - \mu_1)) \right]$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \Lambda_{22} = (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{\mu} = (\Lambda_{22} \mu_2 - \Lambda_{21} (x_1 - \mu_1))$$

$$\tilde{\mu} = \mu_2 - \Lambda_{22}^{-1} \Lambda_{21} (x_1 - \mu_1)$$

$$= \mu_2 + (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}) (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})^{-1} \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (x_1 - \mu_1)$$

$$= \mu_2 + \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (x_1 - \mu_1)$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = (\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12})$$

(c)

$$Y|\theta \sim N(R\theta, \Sigma)$$

$$\theta \sim N(m, V)$$

$$p(Y, \theta) = p(Y|\theta) p(\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(Y-R\theta)^T \Sigma^{-1} (Y-R\theta)}{2}} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{p}{2}} |V|^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(\theta-m)^T V^{-1} (\theta-m)}{2}}$$

looking at the exponent only

$$-\frac{1}{2} [Y^T \Sigma^{-1} Y - 2 Y^T \Sigma^{-1} R \theta + \theta^T R^T \Sigma^{-1} R \theta + \theta^T V^{-1} \theta - 2 \theta^T V^{-1} m + m^T V^{-1} m]$$

We recognize this as kernel of MVN

Now, we will find the precision matrix by looking at the second order terms only.

$$Y^T \Sigma^{-1} Y - 2 Y^T \Sigma^{-1} R \theta + \theta^T [R^T \Sigma^{-1} R + V^{-1}] \theta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y^T & \theta^T \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & -\Sigma^{-1} R \\ -R^T \Sigma^{-1} & R^T \Sigma^{-1} R + V^{-1} \end{bmatrix}}_S \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, since we recognize this as kernel of MVN,
the mean will simply be marginal mean. of each
parameter.

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} Rm \\ m \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & -\Sigma^{-1}R \\ -R^T\Sigma^{-1} & R^T\Sigma^{-1}R + V^{-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right)$$

$$\text{or } N \left(\begin{bmatrix} Rm \\ m \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma + RV R^T & RV \\ V^T R^T & V \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$E(Y) = E(E(Y|\theta))$$

$$= E(R\theta)$$

$$= R E(\theta)$$

$$= Rm$$

$$E(Y Y^T) = E(E(Y Y^T | \theta))$$

$$= E(\Sigma + E(Y|\theta) E(Y|\theta)^T)$$

$$= \Sigma + E(R\theta\theta^T R^T)$$

$$= \Sigma + R E(\theta\theta^T) R^T$$

$$= \Sigma + R(V + m m^T) R^T$$

$$E(Y\theta^T) = E(E(Y\theta^T | \theta))$$

$$= E(E(Y|\theta)\theta^T)$$

$$= E(R\theta\theta^T)$$

$$= R E(\theta\theta^T)$$

$$= R(V + m m^T)$$

$$\text{cov}(\theta) = V$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(Y) &= E(YY^T) - E(Y)E(Y)^T \\ &= \Sigma + R(V + MM^T)R^T - RMM^TR^T \\ &= \Sigma + RVR^T\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cov}(Y, \theta) &= E(Y\theta^T) - E(Y)E(\theta)^T \\ &= R(V + MM^T) - RMM^T \\ &= RV\end{aligned}$$