Contas para Informação de Fisher

Matriz de Fisher na entrada i = 1, j = 2

$$\dot{l}_{1}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\dot{l}_{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[tr(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}}{\theta_{1}}) - \boldsymbol{z}^{T} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}}{\theta_{1}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}) \boldsymbol{z} \right] * \right. \\
\left[tr(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}}{\theta_{2}}) - \boldsymbol{z}^{T} (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}}{\theta_{2}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}) \boldsymbol{z} \right] \right\}$$

$$\dot{l}_1(\theta)\dot{l}_2(\theta) = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[tr(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_1}) - \mathbf{z}^T (\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_1} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}) \mathbf{z} \right] * \right.$$

Esperança da forma quadrática

Como $\mu = \mathbf{0}$, então $E[\mathbf{z}^T A \mathbf{z}] = tr(A \mathbf{\Sigma})$. Portanto

$$\begin{split} & E \bigg\{ tr(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_1}) \mathbf{z}^T \bigg[\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_2} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \bigg] \mathbf{z} \bigg\} \\ &= tr(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_1}) tr \bigg[\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_2} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{\Sigma} \bigg] \\ &= tr(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_1}) tr \bigg[\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_2} \bigg] \end{split}$$

(2)

Covariância entre Formas Quadráticas

Queremos calcular

$$E\left\{\left[\mathbf{z}^{T}(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_{1}}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1})\mathbf{z}\right]\left[\mathbf{z}^{T}(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_{2}}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1})\mathbf{z}\right]\right\}$$

$$= Cov\left(\mathbf{z}^{T}(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_{1}}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1})\mathbf{z},\mathbf{z}^{T}(\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_{2}}\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1})\mathbf{z}\right)$$
(3)

Covariância entre Formas Quadráticas

O resultado daqui é para covariâncias simétricas, enquanto que o resultado do Seber & Lee (página 45) é para covariâncias na forma kI_n . Minha tentativa foi conferir se $\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\theta_1} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}$ é simétrica.

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{11}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) & C_{12}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) \\ C_{21}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) & C_{22}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{1}, a) \\ \frac{\rho\sigma_{2}}{2\sigma_{1}}M(\mathbf{h}|\frac{\nu_{1}+\nu_{2}}{2}, a) & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{11}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) & C_{12}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) \\ C_{21}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) & C_{22}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) \end{pmatrix}$$
(4)

Tenho que se é simétrica para σ_1^2 e provavelmente para o resto também

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- Argumento a favor: $\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\partial \sigma_1^2}$ é simétrica, assim como Σ^{-1} , então $\Sigma^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\partial \sigma_1^2} \Sigma^{-1}$ é simétrica.

- lacktriangle Tenho que se é simétrica para σ_1^2 e provavelmente para o resto também
- Argumento a favor: $\frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\partial \sigma_1^2}$ é simétrica, assim como $\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}$, então $\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\partial \sigma_1^2} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}$ é simétrica.
- Segundo argumento a favor: contas

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{11}^{*}(\mathbf{h})M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{1},a) + C_{12}^{*}(\mathbf{h})\frac{\rho\sigma_{2}}{2\sigma_{1}}M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{3},a) & C_{11}^{*}(\mathbf{h})\frac{\rho\sigma_{2}}{2\sigma_{1}}M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{3},a) \\ C_{21}^{*}(\mathbf{h})M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{1},a) + C_{22}^{*}(\mathbf{h})\frac{\rho\sigma_{2}}{2\sigma_{1}}M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{3},a) & C_{21}^{*}(\mathbf{h})\frac{\rho\sigma_{2}}{2\sigma_{1}}M(\mathbf{h}|\nu_{3},a) \end{pmatrix} * \\ \begin{pmatrix} C_{11}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) & C_{12}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) \\ C_{21}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) & C_{22}^{*}(\mathbf{h}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5)$$

$$A = \Sigma^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}}{\partial \sigma_1^2} \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (6)

(7)

$$A_{12} = C_{11}^{\star} M(h|a, v_1) C_{12}^{\star} + k C_{12}^{\star} M(h|a, v_1) C_{12}^{\star} + k C_{11}^{\star} M(h|a, v_1) C_{22}^{\star}$$

$$A_{21} = C_{21}^{\star} M(h|a, v_1) C_{11}^{\star} + k C_{22}^{\star} M(h|a, v_1) C_{11}^{\star} + k C_{21}^{\star} M(h|a, v_1) C_{21}^{\star}$$

Simetrização

Banerjee página (403/422), th. 13.1

Theorem 13.1 For the n-ary quadratic form x'Bx, where B is any $n \times n$ matrix, there is a symmetric matrix A such that x'Bx = x'Ax for every $x \in \Re^n$.

Proof. Since x'Bx is a real number, its transpose is equal to itself. So,

$$x'Bx = (x'Bx)' = x'B'x \Longrightarrow x'Bx = \frac{x'Bx + x'B'x}{2} = x'\left(\frac{B+B'}{2}\right)x$$

$$= x'Ax \;, \; \text{ where } A = \frac{B+B'}{2} \text{ is a symmetric matrix.}$$

Caveat

Só depois de procurar no livro do banerjee eu descobri que o resultava no wikipedia.