MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION FOR DISCRETE MULTIVARIATE VASICEK PROCESSES

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This supplementary documents contains additional figure and proofs referred to in the paper.

S1 Supplemental Figure

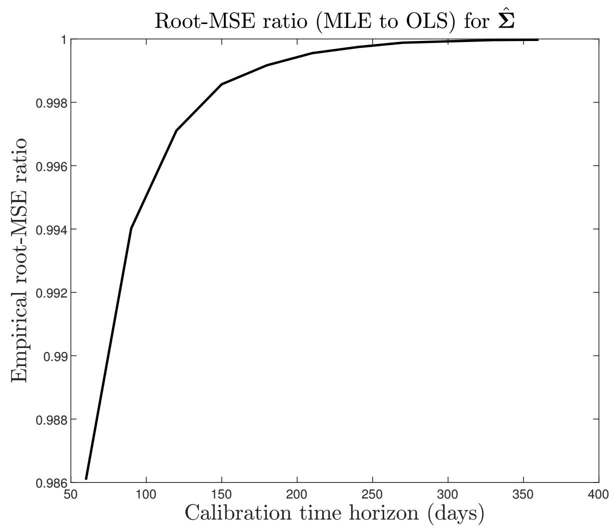

Figure S(1): Simulated root-MSE ratio (MLE to OLS)

S2 Auxiliary Results

We briefly present and prove some auxiliary results for vector and matrix differentiation below. Recall $\langle \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}\rangle = \boldsymbol{x}'\boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{y}'\boldsymbol{x}$ for $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^p$.

Lemma S2.1. *Suppose $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$. Then the function*

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \langle \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{x}\rangle \text{ is smooth with } \tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{x}} f(\boldsymbol{x}) = 2\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}. \tag{S2.1}$$

Proof. We observe

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{h}) = \langle \boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{h})\big), \boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{h}\rangle = \langle \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{x}\rangle + 2\langle \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{h}\rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{h}\rangle \tag{S2.2}$$

$$= f(\boldsymbol{x}) + 2\langle \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{h}\rangle + o\big(|\boldsymbol{h}|\big) \text{ as } \boldsymbol{h} \to \boldsymbol{0}, \tag{S2.3}$$

whence the claim trivially follows with Frechét definition of the derivative. □

Lemma S2.2. *Suppose $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$ is symmetric, $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$ and $\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^p$, we consider the following functions:*

$$f(\boldsymbol{A}) = \langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}\rangle \quad \textit{and} \quad g(\boldsymbol{A}) = \big(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}\big)'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\big(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}\big) = \big|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1/2}(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v})\big|^2. \tag{S2.4}$$

Then $f(\cdot)$ and $g(\cdot)$ are smooth with

$$\tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{A}} f(\boldsymbol{A}) = (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{u})\boldsymbol{v} \quad \textit{and} \quad \tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{A}} g(\boldsymbol{A}) = 2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{v}\boldsymbol{v}'). \tag{S2.5}$$

Proof. For $\boldsymbol{H}, \boldsymbol{A} \in \boldsymbol{R}^{p\times p}$, as $\boldsymbol{H} \to 0$, we consider $f(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H})$ and $g(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H})$, and employ Einstein's summation convention to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H}) &= \big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{u}, (\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H})\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle = \big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle + \big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle && \text{(S2.6)}\\
&= f(\boldsymbol{A}) + \big((\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1})_{ij}u_j\big)\big(\mathbf{H}_{ik}\boldsymbol{v}_k\big) && \text{(S2.7)}\\
&= f(\boldsymbol{A}) + \big((\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1})_{ij}\boldsymbol{u}_j\boldsymbol{v}_k\big)\big(\mathbf{H}_{ik}\big), && \text{(S2.8)}\\
g(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H}) &= \big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H})\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{H})\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle && \text{(S2.9)}\\
&= \big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle + 2\big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\frac{1}{2}}\boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle + o\big(\|\boldsymbol{H}\|_{\mathcal{F}}\big) && \text{(S2.10)}\\
&= g(\boldsymbol{A}) + 2\big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{v}\big\rangle + o\big(\|\boldsymbol{H}\|_{\mathcal{F}}\big) && \text{(S2.11)}\\
&= g(\boldsymbol{A}) + 2\big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{v}\boldsymbol{v}', \boldsymbol{H}\big\rangle + o\big(\|\boldsymbol{H}\|_{\mathcal{F}}\big), && \text{(S2.12)}
\end{aligned}$$

whence the claim trivially follows from the definition of Frechét derivative. □

Chain rule and Jacobi's theorem yield the following result:

Lemma S2.3. *For any non-singular matrix $\boldsymbol{H} \in \mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$, we have*

$$\tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}|\boldsymbol{H}| = |\boldsymbol{H}|(\boldsymbol{H}^{-1})' \quad \textit{and} \quad \tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{H}} \log|\boldsymbol{H}| = (\boldsymbol{H}^{-1})'. \tag{S2.13}$$

If $\boldsymbol{H}$ is symmetric, we additionally have

$$\tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}|\boldsymbol{H}| = |\boldsymbol{H}|\boldsymbol{H}^{-1} \quad \textit{and} \quad \tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{H}} \log|\boldsymbol{H}| = \boldsymbol{H}^{-1}. \tag{S2.14}$$

Lemma S2.4. *Let $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ be symmetric non-singular, $M \in \mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$ be arbitrary and*

$$f(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \langle M, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\rangle_{\mathcal{F}}, \tag{S2.15}$$

where the Frobenius scalar product is defined as $\langle \boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B} \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \operatorname{trace}(\boldsymbol{A}'\boldsymbol{B})$*. Then* $f(\cdot)$ *is smooth with*

$$\tfrac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}} f(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = -\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}. \tag{S2.16}$$

Proof. For $\boldsymbol{H} \in \mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$ symmetric, as $\boldsymbol{H} \to 0$, von Neumann series yields:

$$f\big(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}+\boldsymbol{H}\big) = \big\langle \boldsymbol{M}, (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}+\boldsymbol{H})^{-1} \big\rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \big\langle \boldsymbol{M}, \big(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\boldsymbol{I}+\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{H})\big)^{-1} \big\rangle_{\mathcal{F}} \tag{S2.17}$$

$$= \big\langle \boldsymbol{M}, \big(\boldsymbol{I}+\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{H}\big)^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \big\rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = \big\langle \boldsymbol{M}, \big(\boldsymbol{I}-\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{H} + o\big(\|\boldsymbol{H}\|_{\mathcal{F}}\big)\big)\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \big\rangle_{\mathcal{F}} \tag{S2.18}$$

$$= \big\langle \boldsymbol{M}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \big\rangle - \big\langle \boldsymbol{M}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-\mathbf{1}}\boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \big\rangle_{\mathcal{F}} \tag{S2.19}$$

$$= f(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) - \big\langle \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}, \boldsymbol{H} \big\rangle_{\mathcal{F}} + o\big(\|\boldsymbol{H}\|_{\mathcal{F}}\big). \tag{S2.20}$$

□