

(1)

Full Conditionals For B & Σ based on Matrix Normal Multivariate Linear Regression

Model: $Y | B, \Sigma = X B + E \quad E \sim \text{MatNorm}(0, I_N, \Sigma)$

$N \times K$ $P \times K$ $K \times K$ $N \times P$ $P \times K$ $N \times K$

$I_N = N\text{-dim. Identity Mat.}$

Priors: $B | \Sigma \sim \text{MatNorm}(B_0, T_0^{-1}, \Sigma)$ $T_0 = \text{prior Precision}$

NOTE: Prior for B depends on Σ !

$\Sigma \sim \text{IW}(\nu, C_0)$

$K \times K$

So (B, Σ) Forms JOINT CONJUGATE MATNORM-IW PRIOR
(B NOT II OF Σ a priori)

Full COND. For B :

$$\begin{aligned}
 B | \Sigma, Y &\propto e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}[\Sigma^{-1}(Y-XB)'(Y-XB)] + \text{tr}[\Sigma^{-1}(B-B_0)'T_0(B-B_0)]} \\
 &\propto e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left\{\Sigma^{-1} \left[(Y-XB)'(Y-XB) + (B-B_0)'T_0(B-B_0) \right]\right\}} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{B'(X'X + T_0)B - 2(T_0B_0 + X'Y)B}_{B'(X'X + T_0)B - 2(T_0B_0 + X'Y)B} \\
 &\propto e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}[\Sigma^{-1}(B-M)V^{-1}(B-M)]}
 \end{aligned}$$

Where: $V = (T_0 + X'X)^{-1}$

$P \times P$

$M = V(T_0B_0 + X'Y)$

$P \times K$

$\therefore B | Y, \Sigma \sim \text{MatNorm}(M, V, \Sigma)$

EQUIVALENTLY, $\text{Vec}(B) \sim N_{PK}(\text{Vec}(M), \underbrace{\Sigma \otimes V}_{\text{vec}(\Sigma)})$

$PK \times 1$

KEY OBSERVATION: Can Update V & M USING LOW-DIMENSIONAL
MATNORM FORMULAS, THEN DRAW $\text{Vec}(B)$ USING
LOW-DIM (PK) MULTIVARIATE NORMAL.

(2)

$$\Sigma | Y, B \propto |\Sigma|^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} [\tilde{Z}' (Y - XB) (Y - XB) \tilde{Z}]} \cdot \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\tilde{Z}' C_0 \tilde{Z})}$$

$$f(Y | B, \tilde{Z})$$

$$\pi(B | \tilde{Z})$$

$$\pi(\tilde{Z})$$

$$\propto |\Sigma|^{-\frac{(n+V+p)+k+1}{2}} e^{-\frac{(n+V+p)+k+1}{2} \text{tr} \{ \tilde{Z}' [C_0 + (Y - XB)(Y - XB)' + (B - B_0)(B - B_0)'] \tilde{Z} \}}$$

$$\therefore Z | Y, B \sim IG(\tilde{V}^*, C^*)_{k \times k}$$

Where:

$$\tilde{V}^* = V + n + p$$

$$C^* = C_0 + (Y - XB)(Y - XB)' + (B - B_0)(B - B_0)'$$

$k \times k$

$k \times n$

$n \times k$

$k \times p$ $p \times p$ $p \times k$

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