

$$p(x, y) = N([\mu_x \mu_y], [\Sigma_{xx} \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{yy}])$$

由舒尔补有:

$$\begin{aligned} [\Sigma_{xx}\Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yx}\Sigma_{yy}] &= [1\ \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}-1\ 0\ 1]\left[\Sigma_{xx}-\Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}-1\ \Sigma_{yx}0\ 0\ \Sigma_{yy}\right][1\ 0\ \Sigma_{yy}-1\ \Sigma_{yx}\ 1]\backslash\left[\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{x\ x\}} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{x\ y\}} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{y\ x\}} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{y\ y\}} \end{array}\right] \\ &=\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{x\ y\}} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{y\ y\}}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{x\ x\}}-\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{x\ y\}}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{y\ y\}}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{y\ x\}} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\{y\ x\}} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right] \\ &=[10\Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}-11][\Sigma_{xx}-\Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}-1\Sigma_{yx}00\Sigma_{yy}][1\Sigma_{yy}-1\Sigma_{yx}01] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\Sigma x x \Sigma x y \Sigma y x \Sigma y y] - 1 = [1 \ 0 - \Sigma y y - 1 \ \Sigma y x \ 1] [(\Sigma x x - \Sigma x y \Sigma y y - 1 \ \Sigma y x) - 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \Sigma y y - 1] [1 - \Sigma x y \Sigma y y - 1 \ 0 \ 1] \\ & \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xx} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yx} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yx} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} \ \& \ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xx} - \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yx} \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} \\ & \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} \ \& \ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xx} - \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yx} \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} = \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} \ \& \ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} \left\| \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xx} - \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy}^{-1} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yx} \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{xy} \ \& \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{array} \right\|^{-1} \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

又由贝叶斯公式有:

$$p(x, y) = p(x | y) p(y) \quad p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{y}) p(\mathbf{y})$$

并且:

$$p(\mathbf{y}) = N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_y, \Sigma_{yy}) \quad p(\mathbf{y}) = N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_y, \Sigma_{yy})$$

$$p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{y}) = N(\mu_{\mathbf{x}} + \Sigma_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mu_{\mathbf{y}}), \Sigma_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} - \Sigma_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \Sigma_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{x}}) p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_y} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - \mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_x} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_y} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - \mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \right) p(x|y) = N(\mu_x + \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} (y - \mu_y), \sigma_x^2 - \frac{\sigma_x^4}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2})$$

这便是高斯推断中最重要的部分：从状态的先验概率分布出发，然后基于一些观测值来缩小这个范围。