

# DK Book Proofs: Chapter 4 Lemma 1

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## Definition

$x$  and  $y$  are jointly normally distributed random vectors with

$$E \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \mu_y \end{pmatrix}$$
$$Var \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xy} \\ \Sigma'_{xx} & \Sigma_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\Sigma_{yy}$  is assumed to be a nonsingular matrix.

The conditional distribution of  $x$  given  $y$  is normal with mean vector  $E[x|y]$  and variance matrix  $Var[x|y]$  where:

$$E[x|y] = \mu_x + \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} (y - \mu_y)$$
$$Var[x|y] = \Sigma_{xx} - \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} \Sigma'_{xy}$$

## Proof

Let  $x = x - \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} (y - \mu_y) + \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} (y - \mu_y)$ .

Let  $z = x - \Sigma_{xy} \Sigma_{yy}^{-1} (y - \mu_y)$ .

Since  $z$  is a linear transformation of  $x$  and  $y$ , it is also normally distributed. We

have:

$$\begin{aligned}
E[z] &= E[x - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y)] \\
&= E[x] - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}E[y - \mu_y] \\
&= \mu_x - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(\mu_y - \mu_y) \\
&= \mu_x \\
Var[z] &= Var[x - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y)] \\
&= Var[x] - Var[\Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y)] \\
&= \Sigma_{xx} - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}\Sigma_{yy}(\Sigma_{yy}^{-1})' \Sigma_{xy}' \\
&= \Sigma_{xx} - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}\Sigma_{xy}'
\end{aligned}$$

By calculating the covariance of  $z$  and  $y$ , we found that  $z$  and  $y$  are uncorrelated.

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov[y, z] &= E[yz] - E[y]E[z] \\
&= E[xy - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y)y] - \mu_y\mu_x \\
&= E[xy] - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}E[y^2] + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}\mu_yE[y] - \mu_x\mu_y \\
&= E[xy] - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(Var[y] + \mu_y^2) + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}\mu_yE[y] - \mu_x\mu_y \\
&= E[xy] - \Sigma_{xy} - \mu_x\mu_y \\
&= (E[xy] - E[x]E[y]) - Var[xy] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $z$  is distributed independently of  $y$ , and the conditional distribution of  $z$  given  $y$  is the same as its unconditional distribution.

We can then calculate the mean and covariance of the distribution of  $x$  given  $y$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
E[x|y] &= E[z + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y)|y] \\
&= E[z|y] + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(E[y|y] - E[\mu_y|y]) \\
&= E[z] + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y) \\
&= \mu_x + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y) \\
Var[x|y] &= Var[z + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}(y - \mu_y)|y] \\
&= Var[z|y] + \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}Var[y|y]\Sigma_{xy}'(\Sigma_{yy}^{-1})' \\
&= Var[z] \\
&= \Sigma_{xx} - \Sigma_{xy}\Sigma_{yy}^{-1}\Sigma_{xy}'
\end{aligned}$$