

Gemeinsame Verteilung von b und y

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{y} | \mathbf{b} \sim N(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{R}), \quad \mathbf{b} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{G}) \\ \Rightarrow & p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}) = p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{b})p(\mathbf{b}) \\ = & \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\mathbf{R}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b})' \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b})\right\} \cdot \\ & \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{q/2} |\mathbf{G}|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{b}' \mathbf{G}^{-1} \mathbf{b}\right\} \\ \stackrel{(1)}{=} & \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{(n+q)/2} \left| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{ZG} \\ \mathbf{GZ}' & \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix} \right|^{1/2}} \cdot \\ & \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b})' \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b}) - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{b}' \mathbf{G}^{-1} \mathbf{b}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

mit

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{ZG} \\ \mathbf{GZ}' & \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix} \right| = |\mathbf{G}| |\mathbf{V} - (\mathbf{ZG})\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{GZ}')| = |\mathbf{G}| |\mathbf{R}|. \quad (1)$$

Es ist

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right)' \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{ZG} \\ \mathbf{GZ}' & \mathbf{G} \end{array} \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right) \\ \stackrel{(2),(3)}{=} & \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right)' \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{R}^{-1} & -\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} \\ -\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1} & \mathbf{G}^{-1} + \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right) \\ = & (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b})' \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta - \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{b}' \mathbf{G}^{-1} \mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

mit der Schur-Komplement-Formel

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{array} \right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{BD}^{-1}\mathbf{C})^{-1} & -\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{CA}^{-1}\mathbf{B})^{-1} \\ -\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{BD}^{-1}\mathbf{C})^{-1} & (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{CA}^{-1}\mathbf{B})^{-1} \end{array} \right) \quad (2)$$

und der Woodbury-Formel

$$(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{CA}^{-1}\mathbf{B})^{-1} = \mathbf{D}^{-1} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{BD}^{-1}\mathbf{C})^{-1}\mathbf{BD}^{-1}. \quad (3)$$

Hier:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{BD}^{-1}\mathbf{C})^{-1} &= (\mathbf{V} - \mathbf{ZGG}^{-1}\mathbf{GZ}')^{-1} = \mathbf{R}^{-1}, \\ (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{CA}^{-1}\mathbf{B})^{-1} &= \mathbf{G}^{-1} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}\mathbf{GZ}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{ZGG}^{-1} = \mathbf{G}^{-1} + \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

Es folgt:

$$p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{b}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{(n+q)/2} \left| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{ZG} \\ \mathbf{GZ}' & \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix} \right|^{1/2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right)' \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{ZG} \\ \mathbf{GZ}' & \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right) \right) \right\}$$

und daher

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right) \sim N \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{X}\beta \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{ZG} \\ \mathbf{GZ}' & \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix} \right) \right).$$