

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p(y_k | \theta) = \mathcal{N}(y_k | \mu_k \theta, \sigma^2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mean} \\ \downarrow \\ \mu_k \theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{variance} \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma^2 \end{array} \right. \\
 & p(\theta) = \mathcal{N}(\theta | m_0, P_0) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(a|b) = \frac{p(b|a)p(a)}{p(b)} \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(\theta | y_{1:T}) = \frac{\left(\prod_k p(y_k | \theta) \right) p(\theta)}{\left(\int \left[\prod_{k=1}^T p(y_k | \theta) \right] p(\theta) d\theta \right)}$$

$$\propto \left(\prod_k p(y_k | \theta) \right) p(\theta)$$

$$= \left[\prod_k \mathcal{N}(y_k | \mu_k \theta, \sigma^2) \right] \mathcal{N}(\theta | m_0, P_0)$$

$$= \left[\prod_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \cdot e^{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(y_k - \mu_k \theta)^2 / \sigma^2)} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi P_0}} e^{\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\theta - m_0)^T P_0^{-1} (\theta - m_0))}$$

$$\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_k (y_k - \mu_k \theta)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\theta - m_0)^T P_0^{-1} (\theta - m_0)\right)$$

$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_T \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_k (y_k - \mu_k \theta)^2 = (y - \mu \theta)^T (y - \mu \theta)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y - \mu \theta)^T (y - \mu \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(\theta - m_0)^T P_0^{-1} (\theta - m_0)\right)$$

$$\propto \mathcal{N}(\theta | m_T, P_T)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y - \mu \theta)^T (y - \mu \theta) + \frac{1}{2}(\theta - m_0)^T P_0^{-1} (\theta - m_0) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H} \boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{P}_0^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{u}_0) \right) = 0 \\ & \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{P}_0^{-1} \right) \boldsymbol{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{P}_0^{-1} \mathbf{u}_0 \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{P}_0^{-1} = \mathbf{P}_T^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(without minus)

$$p(a, b | c) = p(a | b, c) p(b | c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} | \mathbf{y}_{1:k-1}) \\ &= \underbrace{p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1}, \mathbf{y}_{1:k-1})}_{\text{BECAUSE MARKOV}} \underbrace{p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} | \mathbf{y}_{1:k-1})}_b \underbrace{p(\mathbf{y}_{1:k-1})}_c \\ &= p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} | \mathbf{y}_{1:k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

C-K:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} | \mathbf{y}_{1:k-1}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1})^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1})\right) \\ & \quad \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{P}_{k-1}|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} - \mathbf{u}_{k-1})^T \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} - \mathbf{u}_{k-1})\right) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{1/2}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{P}_{k-1}|^{1/2}} \\ & \quad \cdot \int \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1})^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1})\right. \\ & \quad \left.- \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} - \mathbf{u}_{k-1})^T \mathbf{P}_{k-1}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} - \mathbf{u}_{k-1})\right) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(\mathbf{P}_{k-1} + \mathbf{Q})} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_k - \mathbf{w}_{k-1})^T (\mathbf{P}_{k-1} + \mathbf{Q})^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\theta}_k - \mathbf{w}_{k-1}) \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_k | \mathbf{w}_{k-1}, \mathbf{P}_{k-1} + \mathbf{Q})$$