

We will use that $F(\beta) = E\left(-\underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \beta \partial \beta^T}}_{H(\beta)}\right) = E\left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta}\right)\left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta^T}\right)}_{\text{Cov}(s(\beta))}\right)$

\nearrow
 expected
 Fisher info

 \downarrow
 observed
 Fisher info

Why can we do that?

1) Casella & Berger, lemma 7.3.11 page 338
 (StatInf textbook) (univariate case)

If $f(x|\theta)$ satisfies

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} E_{\theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X|\theta) \right) = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x|\theta) \right) f(x|\theta) \right] dx$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x|\theta) f(x|\theta) dx \quad \text{[this is true for univ. exp. fam]}$$

then

$$E_{\theta} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X|\theta) \right)^2 \right) = - E_{\theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X|\theta) \right)$$

$$E_{\theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X|\theta) \right) = \int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} (\ln f(x|\theta)) f(x|\theta) dx$$

(uv)' = u'v + uv'

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\frac{1}{f(x|\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x|\theta) \right]$$

$$= \int \left[\left(\frac{1}{f(x|\theta)} \right)' \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x|\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{f(x|\theta)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x|\theta) \right] f(x|\theta) dx$$

since $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x|\theta) = \frac{1}{f(x|\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x|\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \int \left[\frac{1}{f(x|\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x|\theta) \right]^2 f(x|\theta) dx + \underbrace{\int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f(x|\theta) \cdot dx}_0 \text{ from E, Var of exp-fam} \\
&= - E \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x|\theta) \right) \quad \text{qed}
\end{aligned}$$

2) This can be generalized to the p -dimensional case.
We will not prove that.

3) We still miss the connection between $\text{Cov}(s(\beta))$ and $E(s(\beta) s(\beta)^T)$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(s(\theta)) &= E \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x|\theta)}_{\text{score}} \right) = \\
&= \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\ln f(x|\theta)) f(x|\theta) dx = \int \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} f dx \\
&= \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} dx = 0 \leftarrow \text{see rll proof for } E(\eta) \text{ and } \text{Var}(\eta)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus $E(s(\beta)) = 0$, so that

$$\text{Cov}(s(\beta)) = E \left((s(\beta) - 0)(s(\beta) - 0)^T \right) = E(s(\beta) s(\beta)^T)$$