

Assignment 2: Data Visualization

Due beginning of class: Monday September 25

(c) (2 marks) Show that if \mathbf{P} is an idempotent matrix, then so must be $(\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{P})$.

We first show that \mathbf{P} is symmetric:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P}^T &= (\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T)^T \\ &= (\mathbf{X}^T)^T (\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1})^T \\ &= \mathbf{X} ((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1})^T \mathbf{X}^T \\ &= \mathbf{X} ((\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^T)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \\ &= \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \\ &= \mathbf{P}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \mathbf{P}$ is symmetric.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mu}^T \hat{\mathbf{r}} &= \hat{\mu} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} \\ &= \mathbf{P} \mathbf{y} \cdot (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{P} (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{P}^2) \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{0} \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{0}\end{aligned}$$