

# Foundations of Linear Models, Assignment 1

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## Problem 1

(i) Is the matrix of full rank?

Performing elementary row reduction on  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2/2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and counting the number of non-zero rows gives a rank of 2. Also, computing the determinant of the matrix  $A$ ,

$$1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

The two approach showed that the matrix is not of full rank since the matrix has  $rank = 2$  which does not span the maximum space in dimension, which is 3. Also, the determinant of the matrix is 0 which implies that one of the rows of the matrix is linearly dependent on another row (row3 = row2 + 1), leading to the same conclusion that the matrix is not of full rank.

(ii) Determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors

To obtain the eigen values of the matrix  $A$ , the equation  $|A - \lambda I_3| = 0$  is solved.  $\lambda$  is scalar and  $I_3$  is a  $(3 \times 3)$  identity matrix and  $0$  is a  $(3 \times 1)$  column vector. Solving the system;

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

results into the equation  $\lambda(6\lambda - \lambda^2 - 6) = 0$  which results in the roots  $0, 3 + \sqrt{3}$  and  $3 - \sqrt{3}$ . Therefore, the eigen values of the matrix are; 4.732, 1.268, 0 and solving the system  $(A - \lambda I_3)X = 0$  for each lambda gives the eigen vectors which are;

$$(0.5774, 0.5774, -0.5774) \quad \text{for } 0$$

,

$$(0.2114, 0.5774, 0.7887) \quad \text{for } 3 + \sqrt{3}$$

and

$$(0.7887, -0.5774, 0.2114) \quad \text{for} \quad 3 - \sqrt{3}$$

.

Since the determinant of the matrix is 0 and it is as well symmetric, the product of the eigen values should be 0, i.e.  $\prod_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i = 0$  and the sum of the eigen values should give 6 (trace of the matrix), i.e.  $\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i = 6$ .  $0 \times (3 + \sqrt{3}) \times (3 - \sqrt{3}) = 0$  and  $0 + (3 + \sqrt{3}) + (3 - \sqrt{3}) = 6$  which validates lemma 2(i).

### (iii) Check for the validity of Lemma 2(iii)

Lemma 2(iii) is valid if  $UDU^{-1} = A$  where  $U$  is the eigen vector of the matrix A,  $U^{-1}$  is the inverse of the eign vectors of the matrix A and D is a diagonal matrix of the eigenvalues of A.

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2113 & 0.7887 & 0.5774 \\ 0.5774 & -0.5774 & 0.5774 \\ 0.7887 & 0.2113 & -0.5774 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 4.732 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\ 0.000 & 1.268 & 0.000 \\ 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2113 & 0.5774 & 0.7887 \\ 0.7887 & -0.5774 & 0.2113 \\ 0.5774 & 0.5774 & -0.5774 \end{pmatrix}$$

Multiplying the matrix, gives;

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.2113 & 0.7886751 & 0.5774 \\ 0.5774 & -0.5773503 & 0.5774 \\ 0.7887 & 0.2113 & -0.5774 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 4.732 & 0.000 & 0.000 \\ 0.000 & 1.268 & 0.000 \\ 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0.2113 & 0.5774 & 0.7887 \\ 0.7887 & -0.5774 & 0.2113 \\ 0.5774 & 0.5774 & -0.5774 \end{pmatrix}$$

The result of the multiplication gives the matrix below which is exactly A, hence the Lemma holds.

### (iv) Check for the Validity of Lemma 2(iv)

$\text{rank}(A) = \text{number of nonzero eigenvalues}$ . This lemma is true for the matrix in question as the number of non-zero eigen values is 2 which is the same as the rank of the matrix.

## Problem 2

$P = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$  is the orthogonal projection onto the column space of the design matrix which maps the vector of reponse values to the vector of the predicted values.  $I_n - P$  is the orthogonal to the information contained in the design matrix. Both  $P$  and  $I_n - P$  gives the solution to the least square problem when the model matrix has linearly independent columns. Intuitively,  $P$  projects the response into the plane, and it acts as an identity matrix to the design matrix  $X$ , since  $PX = X(X'X)^{-1}X'X = X$  and  $I_n - P$  on the other hand acts as a 0 matrix to  $X$ , since  $(I_n - P)X = X - PX = X - X = 0$ .

The property  $(I_n - P)X = 0$  is also crucial to derivation of other theorem as it is used on **page 13, line 22** for **part III** of **theorem 5** to show that  $\hat{\beta}$  and  $MSE$  are independent and also on **page 14, line 8** for **part 4** of **theorem 5** to show that  $\frac{(n-p)MSE}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-p}^2$ .

## Problem 7

Correlation Matrix

## Appendix (Graphs & SAS Code)

Stem and Leaf Plot For Predictor Variables

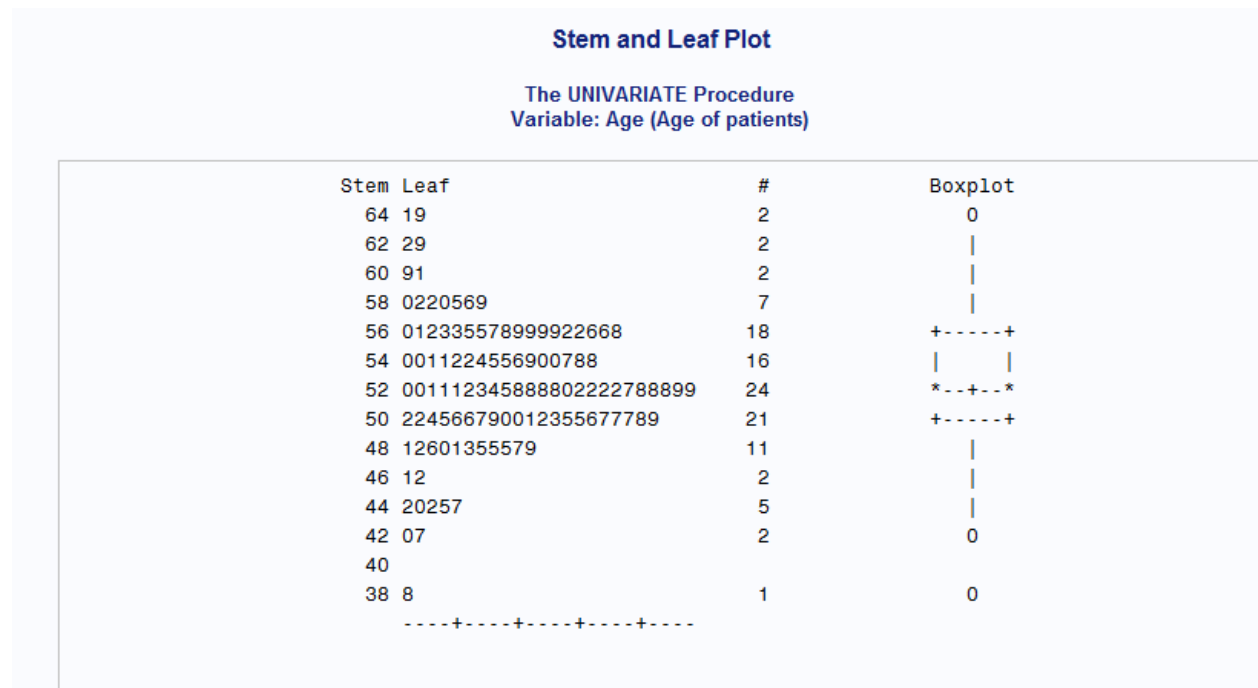


Figure 1: Age Stem and Leaf Plot

Scatter Plots

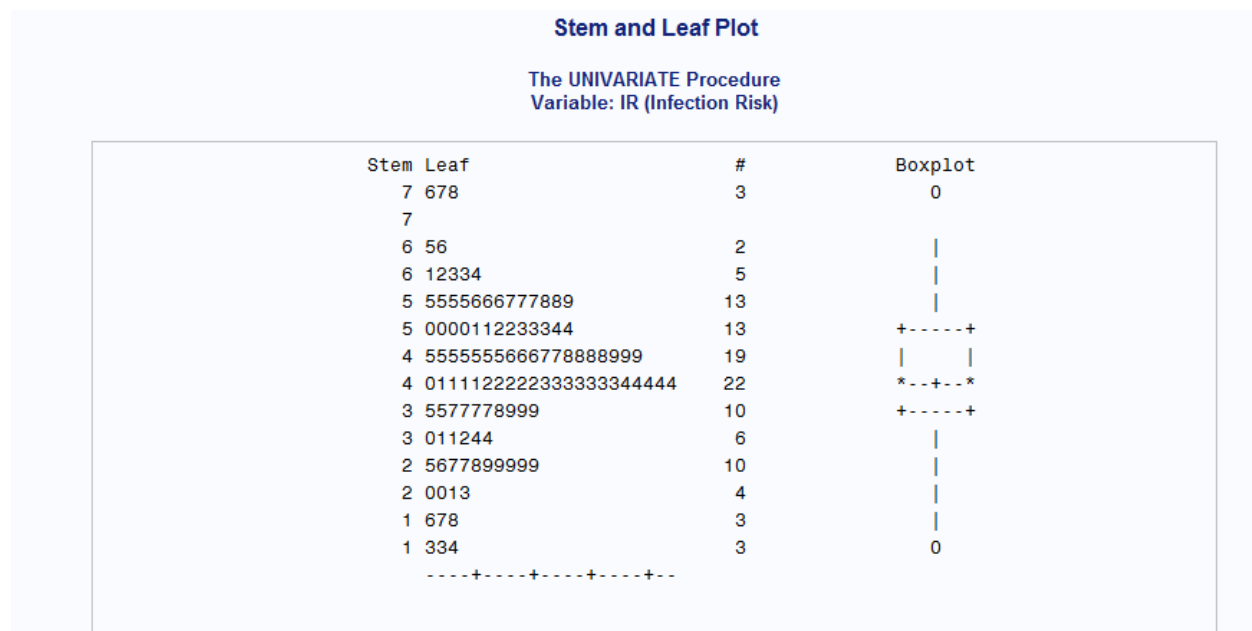


Figure 2: Infectious Risk Stem and Leaf Plot

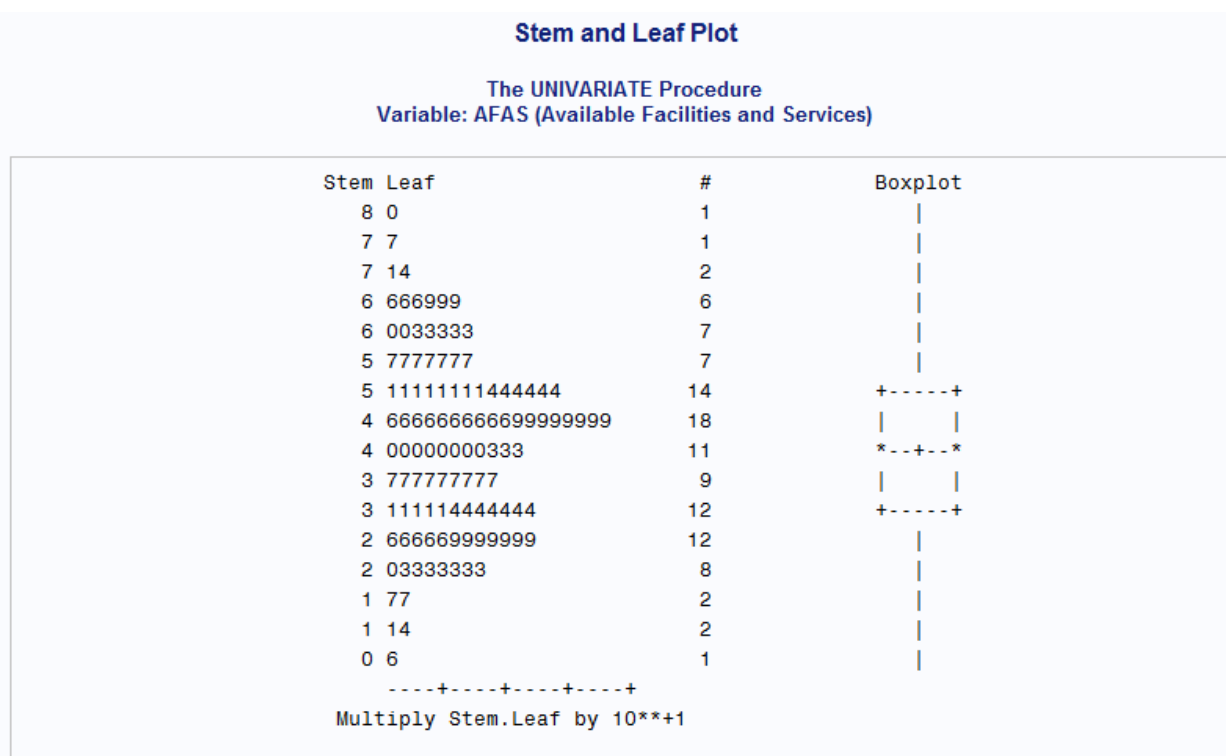


Figure 3: Available Facilities and Services and Leaf Plot

The UNIVARIATE Procedure  
Variable: NumOfBeds (Number of Beds)

Figure 4: Available Facilities and Services and Leaf Plot

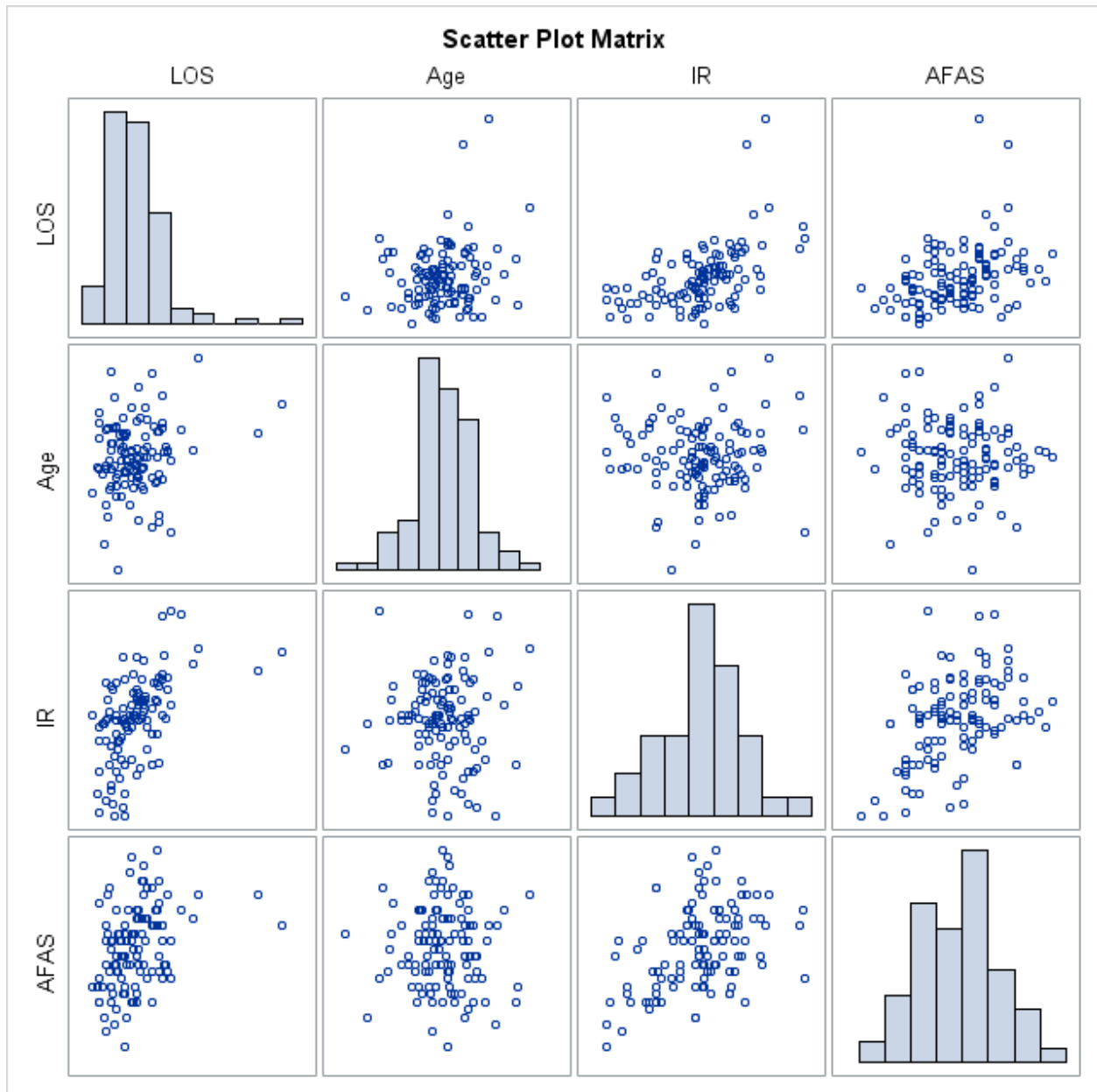


Figure 5: ScatterPlot for Model1

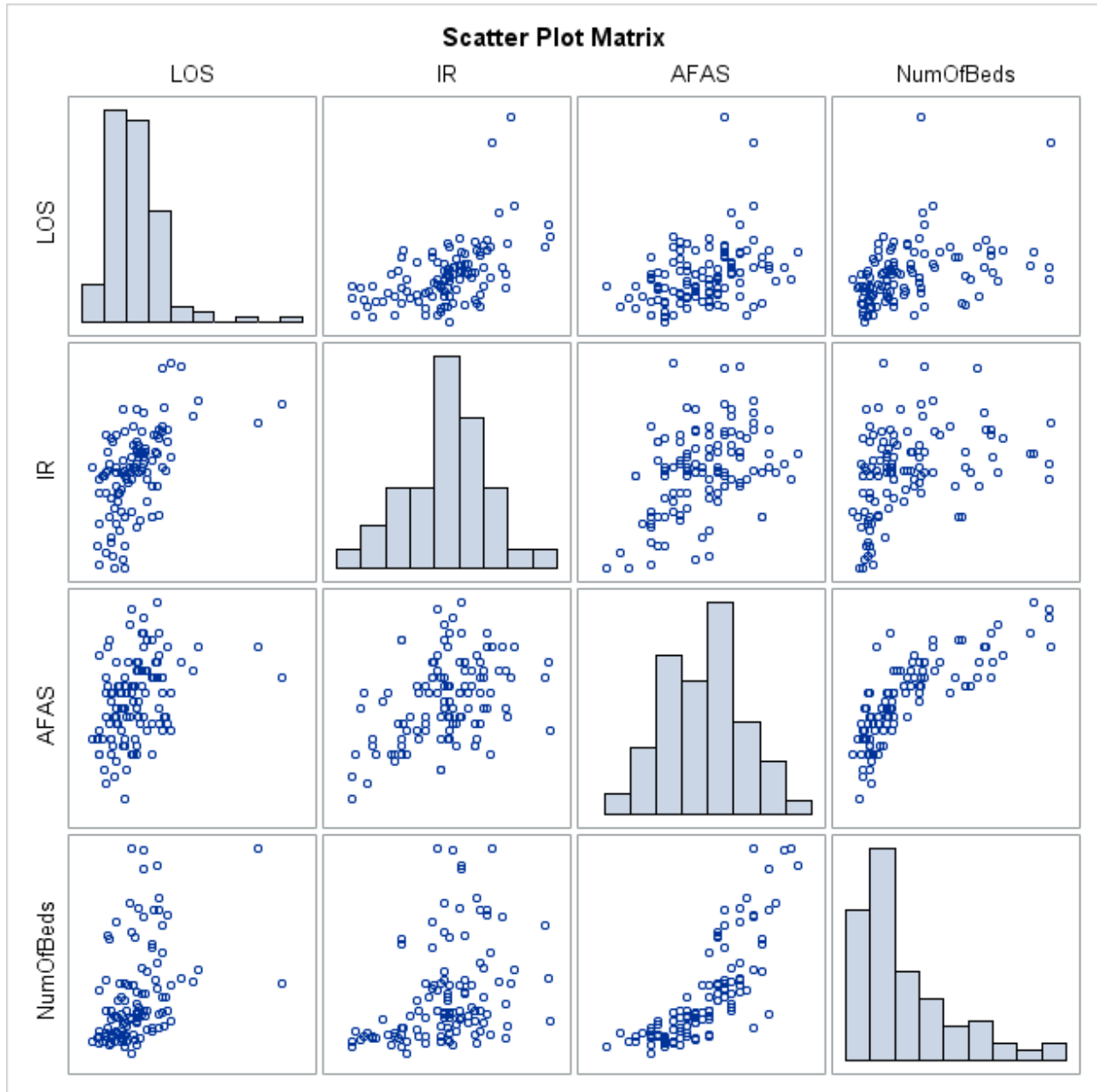


Figure 6: ScattePlot for Model2