Work the following problems from Christensen (C)

1. 1.5.8 (C) (see link to eBook on Calendar)
2. We showed that $\mathbf{P_X} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T$ was an orthogonal projection on the column space of $\mathbf{X}$ and that $\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = P_{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{Y}$. While useful for theory, the projection matrix should never be used in practice to find the MLE of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ due to 1) computational complexity (inverses and matrix multiplication) and instability. To find $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ we solve $\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{P_X}\mathbf{Y}$ which leads to the *normal equations* $(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y}$ and solving the system of equations for $\boldsymbol{\beta}$. Instead consider the following for $\mathbf{X}$ $(n \times p, p < n)$ of rank p

   (a) Any $\mathbf{X}$ may be written via a singular value decomposition as $\mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\mathbf{V}^T$ where $\mathbf{U}$ is a $n \times p$ orthonormal matrix ($\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}_p$ and columns of $\mathbf{U}$ form an orthonormal basis (ONB) for $C(\mathbf{X})$), $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ is a $p \times p$ diagonal matrix and $\mathbf{V}$ is a $p \times p$ orthogonal matrix ($\mathbf{V}^T\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{V}^T = \mathbf{I}_p$. Note the difference between *orthonormal* and *orthogonal.* Show that $\mathbf{P}_X$ may be expressed as a function of $\mathbf{U}$ only and provide an expression for $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$. Similarly, find an expression for $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ in terms of $\mathbf{U}$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ and $\mathbf{V}$. Your result should only require the inverse of a diagonal matrix!

   (b) $\mathbf{X}$ may be written in a (reduced or thinned) QR decomposition as a matrix $\mathbf{Q}$ that is a $n \times p$ orthonormal matrix (which forms an ONB for $C(\mathbf{X})$) and $\mathbf{R}$ which is a $p \times p$ upper triangular matrix (i.e all elements below the diagonal are 0) where $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}$. The columns of $\mathbf{Q}$ are an ONB for the $C(\mathbf{X})$. Show that $\mathbf{P_X}$ may be expressed as a function of $\mathbf{Q}$ alone. Show that the the normal equations reduce to solving the triangular system $\mathbf{R}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{Z}$ where $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Y}$. Because $\mathbf{R}$ is upper triangular, show that $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ may be obtained be back-solving (and avoiding the matrix inverse of $\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}$.

   (c) Any symmetric matrix $\mathbf{A}$ may be written via a Cholesky decomposition as $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$ where $\mathbf{L}$ is lower triangular. If $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y}$ show that we can solve two triangular systems $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{Z}$ by solving for $\mathbf{w}$ using $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{Z}$ using a forward substitution and then for $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ using $\mathbf{L}^T\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{w}$ avoiding any matrix inversion.

   (d) Use R to find $\mathbf{Q}$ and $\mathbf{U}$ for the matrices in problems 1.5.8 in Christensen. Does $\mathbf{Q}$ equal $\mathbf{U}$? See help pages via `help(qr)` and `help(svd)` for function documentation.

   (e) Prove that the two projection matrices obtained by the SVD and the QR method are the same. (Hint: review Theorems in Christensen Appencicies about uniqueness of projections)

   Note: The Cholesky method is the fastest in terms of $O(np^2 + p^3/3)$ floating point operations (flops), but is numerically unstable if the matrix is poorly conditioned. R uses the QR method ($O(2np^2 - 2p^3/3)$ flops in the function `lm.fit()` (which is the workhorse underneath the `lm()` function. Generalized QR algorithms can handle rank deficient case. The SVD method is the most expensive $O(2np^2 + 11p^3)$ but can handle the rank deficient case. There are generalized Cholesky and QR methods for the rank deficient case.