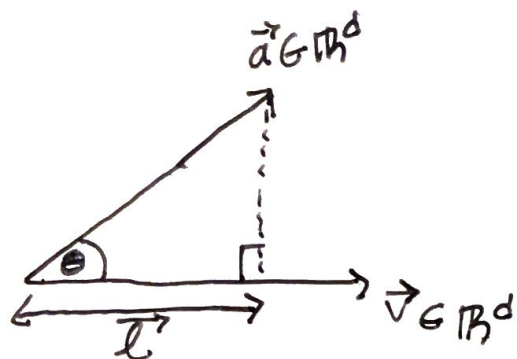


# Math 342W Lecture 9



$\vec{l}$  = orthogonal projection of  $\vec{a}$  onto  $\vec{v}$

$$\vec{l} = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{a})$$

Law of cosines

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{\|\vec{l}\|}{\|\vec{a}\|} \Rightarrow \|\vec{l}\| = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|}$$

$$= \|\vec{l}\| \text{direction}(\vec{v}) = \|\vec{l}\| \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|^2} \vec{v}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}\|^2} \vec{v} \vec{v}^T \vec{a}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{\vec{v} \vec{v}^T}{\|\vec{v}\|^2}}_H \vec{a} = H \vec{a} = \vec{l}$$

→ The projection matrix  $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{v}) = H \vec{v} = \vec{v}$

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{v}) = H \vec{v} = \vec{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{a} - \vec{l}) &= H(\vec{a} - \vec{l}) \\ &= H\vec{a} - H\vec{l} = \vec{l} - \vec{l} = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{a})) &= H H \vec{a} = H \vec{a} = \vec{l} \\ &\Downarrow \\ H H &= H \text{ (Idempotent)} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = [\vec{v}_1 | \vec{v}_2 | \dots | \vec{v}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}, n < d$$

$\mathbb{R}^d$

