## Step-1

Consider the vector as follows,

$$a = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

This vector is in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $b = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$  to be a unit vector in any coordinate direction.

Suppose that b = (1,0,.....,0) is the unit vector along the x-axis.

Let  $\theta$  be the angle between a and b.

Then, angle between a and b is,

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|}$$

Compute  $a \cdot b$ :

$$a \cdot b = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, 0, \dots, 0)$$
  
= 1 + 0 + \dots \dots + 0

Compute |a| and |b|:

$$|a| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + \dots + 1^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{n}$$

And,

$$|b| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + \dots + 0^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{1}$$
$$= 1$$

## Step-2

Therefore,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \cdot 1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

Therefore, the angle between and any coordinate axis is

## Step-3

It is known that the projection p of b upon a is,

$$p = \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{a \cdot a}\right) a$$

Compute  $a \cdot b$  and  $a \cdot a$ ;

$$a \cdot b = (1, 1, ..., 1) \cdot (1, 0, ..., 0)$$
  
= 1 + 0 + ...... + 0  
= 1

And,

$$a \cdot a = (1,1,...,1) \cdot (1,1,...,1)$$
$$= 1^{2} + 1^{2} + \dots + 1^{2}$$
$$= 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1$$
$$= n$$

So the projection of any coordinate vector into a is:

$$\frac{1}{n}a = \frac{1}{n}(1,1,\dots,1)$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Since P is the matrix of the orthogonal projection from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  onto the range of b, then the jth column of P is same as what P does to the jth standard basis vector.

It can be see that the matrix of P is an  $n \times n$  matrix with n in each entry. $\hat{A}$ 

Therefore, projection matrix P is:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$