

Prof. Dr. Rudolf Mathar, Dr. Arash Behboodi, Markus Rothe

Exercise 13

Friday, February 1, 2019

Problem 1. (*Projection Matrix*) Let \mathbf{X} be a matrix in $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ such that $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})$ is invertible. Show that $\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T$ is the projection matrix onto the image of \mathbf{X} .

Problem 2. (*Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse*)

Let \mathbf{A} be a matrix in $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. The matrix \mathbf{B} in $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ is called Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of \mathbf{A} if the following conditions are satisfied:

- $\mathbf{ABA} = \mathbf{A}$
- $\mathbf{BAB} = \mathbf{B}$
- $\mathbf{AB} = (\mathbf{AB})^T$
- $\mathbf{BA} = (\mathbf{BA})^T$

The existence of this matrix has been proved by Penrose, 1955.

- a) Prove that Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of \mathbf{A} , denoted by \mathbf{A}^\dagger is unique.
- b) If $\text{rk}(\mathbf{A}) = m$, then $\mathbf{A}^\dagger = \mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$.
- c) If $\text{rk}(\mathbf{A}) = n$, then $\mathbf{A}^\dagger = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$.
- d) Consider the singular value decomposition of \mathbf{A} given as $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{V}^T$ with $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ and $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, a diagonal matrix of the singular values of \mathbf{A} :

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

with $\mathbf{S} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r)$ and $\sigma_i > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, r$. Show that $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{D}^+ \mathbf{U}^T$ is Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of \mathbf{A} where:

$$\mathbf{D}^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}^T.$$

Problem 3. (*One-dimensional Linear Regression*) Given n samples of (x_i, y_i) , consider the linear regression problem:

$$y_i = \vartheta_0 + \vartheta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Find ϑ_0 and ϑ_1 .