

1. With $E(Y_f) = H\beta \in R^q$, $\text{LUP}(Y_f) = \text{LUE}(H\beta) = [H(U^{1/2}X)^+U^{1/2} + \mathcal{N}(I_q, X)] Y$. Here $\mathcal{A} = H(U^{1/2}X)^+U^{1/2} + \mathcal{N}(I_q, X)$ is an affine set in $R^{q \times n}$.
 - (1) Show that $H(U^{1/2}X)^+U^{1/2}XX^+ \in \mathcal{A}$.
 Comment: Consequently $\mathcal{A} = H(U^{1/2}X)^+U^{1/2}XX^+ + \mathcal{N}(I_q, X)$.
 - (2) Show that $H(U^{1/2}X)^+U^{1/2}XX^+ \perp \mathcal{N}(I_q, X)$.
 Comment: Consequently, in \mathcal{A} , $H(U^{1/2}X)^+U^{1/2}XX^+$ has minimum norm.

2. $\text{MSE}(\hat{u}, v) = E\|\hat{u} - v\|^2 = E[(\hat{u} - v)'(\hat{u} - v)]$ is a real-valued risk when v is predicted/estimated by $\hat{u} \in R^q$. The matrix-valued risk in the lecture is denoted as $\text{MSEM}(\hat{u}, v)$.
 - (1) Suppose $q = 1$. Show that $\text{MSEM}(\hat{u}, v) = \text{MSE}(\hat{u}, v)$.
 - (2) Show that $\text{MSE}(\hat{u}, v) = \text{tr}[\text{MSEM}(\hat{u}, v)]$.
 Hint: $E[\text{tr}(X)] = \text{tr}[E(X)]$.
 - (3) Show that if \hat{u} dominates \tilde{u} by $\text{MSEM}(\cdot, \cdot)$, then \hat{u} dominates \tilde{u} by $\text{MSE}(\cdot, \cdot)$.
 Hint: $A \leq 0 \implies \text{tr}(A) \leq 0$, and $A \geq 0 \implies \text{tr}(A) \geq 0$.