بردارهای
$$v_1=\begin{bmatrix} -4\\1\\0\\3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 و $v_1=\begin{bmatrix} 1\\-2\\-1\\2 \end{bmatrix}$ و $v_1=\begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\1\\13 \end{bmatrix}$ به وجود بردارهای $v_1=\begin{bmatrix} 1\\-2\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ به $v_2=\begin{bmatrix} 3\\-1\\1\\13 \end{bmatrix}$ به وجود بردارهای به سوالات زیر یاسخ دهید.

الف) نزدیک ترین نقطه به γ در زیرفضای W.

ب) فاصله ب از زیرفضای W.

پاسخ الف)

Note that \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 are orthogonal. The Best Approximation Theorem says that $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, which is the orthogonal projection of \mathbf{y} onto $W = \mathrm{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$, is the closest point to \mathbf{y} in W. This vector is

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \frac{\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} \mathbf{v}_1 + \frac{\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2} \mathbf{v}_2 = 3\mathbf{v}_1 + 1\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ ب)

The distance from the point \mathbf{y} in \mathbb{R}^4 to a subspace W is defined as the distance from \mathbf{y} to the closest point in W. Since the closest point in W to \mathbf{y} is $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \text{proj}_W \mathbf{y}$, the desired distance is $\|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|$. One computes that

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\| = 8.$$