Lec. 11: Minimization and Gram-Schmidt

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Gram-Schmidt:

$$A = QR$$
 $\Rightarrow R = QA = QA$

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Orthogonal

Orthogonal

18.06 way:

$$\frac{g_1 = 0 \, a_1}{1|a_1|1}$$

columns

$$g_1$$
 g_1 g_2 : Subtract the component of a_2 along g_2 from g_2 to obtain the component?

 g_1 g_2 g_3 g_4 g_4 g_4 g_5 g_5 g_6 g_6

$$x q_1^2 = q_1 q_1$$

i. $A_2 = a_2 - (q_1^T q_1) q_1$

$$\frac{119_{11}}{119_{11}} = \frac{1}{119_{11}} = \frac{1}{119_{11}}$$

for the vectors that follow,

$$A_{k} = a_{k} - \left(a_{k}q_{1}\right)q_{1} + \cdots + \left(a_{k}q_{k-1}\right)q_{k-1}$$

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· Why is orthogonal (normal) basis great?	7 4 2
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$C = Qx = Q^{2}x$ [for orthogonal basis].	3.144113
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