

Analysis of Algorithms  
Homework 6

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**Question: 1**

Verify that  $\{u_1, u_2\}$  is an orthogonal set and find the projection of  $y$  onto  $\text{span}\{u_1, u_2\}$ .

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Answer to 1:**  $u_1(u_2) = -4(0) + -1(1) + 1(1) = 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 18 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{7}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_{proj} = A \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

**Question: 2**

Let  $u_1, \dots, u_p$  be an orthogonal basis for a subspace  $W$  of  $\mathcal{R}^n$ , and let  $T : \mathcal{R}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^n$  be defined by  $T(x) = \text{proj}_W x$ . Show that  $T$  is a linear transformation

**Answer to 2:**  $T$  is a linear transformation because it is a linear combination of the basis vectors.

$$T\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i u_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \text{proj}_W u_i = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i u_i$$

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**Question: 3**

Use the Gram-Schmidt process to find an orthogonal basis for the column space of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

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**Answer to 3:**  $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$

$$u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = u_1 \quad v_2 = u_2 - \frac{u_2(v_1)}{v_1(v_1)}v_1 \quad v_3 = u_3 - \frac{u_3(v_1)}{v_1(v_1)}v_1 - \frac{u_3(v_2)}{v_2(v_2)}v_2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 11 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  is an orthogonal basis for the column space of  $A$

□

#### Question: 4

Let  $W$  be the span of the first two columns of the matrix from question 3, and let  $x \in W$  be defined below. Use your answer from question 3 to decompose  $x$  into a vector  $\hat{x} \in W$  and a vector  $z \in W^\perp$ .

**Answer to 4:**

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