Formulas

Formulas and Theorem

Expansion in Orthogonal Basis

If we have an Orthogonal Basis $\{\vec{u}_1,\ldots,\vec{v}_n\}$ in \mathbb{R}^n then for any $\vec{w}\in\mathbb{R}^n$,

$$ec{w} = c_1 ec{u}_1 + \cdots + c_n ec{v}_n$$

 C_q can be found using,

$$c_q = rac{ec{w} \cdot ec{u}_q}{ec{u}_q \cdot ec{u}_q}$$

Orthogonal Projection

Let non-zero $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The orthogonal projection of \vec{y} onto \vec{u} is the vector in the span of \vec{u} that is closest to \vec{y} .

$$\mathrm{proj}_{ec{u}}ec{y} = rac{ec{y} \cdot ec{u}}{ec{u} \cdot ec{u}} ec{u}$$

Also, $ec{y} = \hat{y} + ec{z}$ and, $ec{z} \in W^{\perp}$

Best Approximation Theorem

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and \hat{y} is the orthogonal projection of \vec{y} onto W. Then for any $\vec{v} \neq \hat{y}, \vec{v} \in W$, we have

$$||ec{y} - \hat{y}|| < ||ec{y} - ec{v}||$$

Orthogonal Decomposition Theorem

Let W be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Then, each $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ has a unique decomposition.

$$ec{y} = \hat{y} + z, \quad \hat{y} \in W, \quad z \in W^{\perp}$$

If $\vec{u_1}, \dots, \vec{u_n}$ is the orthogonal basis for W,

$$\hat{y} = rac{ec{y} \cdot ec{u_1}}{ec{u_1} \cdot ec{u_1}} ec{u_1} + \cdots + rac{ec{y} \cdot ec{u_n}}{ec{u_n} \cdot ec{u_n}} ec{u_n}$$

 \hat{y} is the orthogonal projection of \vec{y} onto W