

# Formulas

## Formulas and Theorem

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### Expansion in Orthogonal Basis

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

$$\vec{w} = c_1\vec{u}_1 + \dots + c_n\vec{v}_n$$

$C_q$  can be found using,

$$c_q = \frac{\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u}_q}{\vec{u}_q \cdot \vec{u}_q}$$

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### 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  $\vec{y}$ .

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{u}}\vec{y} = \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}\vec{u}$$

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

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### 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

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

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### Orthogonal Decomposition Theorem

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

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

If  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n$  is the orthogonal basis for  $W$ ,

$$\hat{y} = \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{u}_n}{\vec{u}_n \cdot \vec{u}_n} \vec{u}_n$$

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

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### QR Factorization

For a  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  linearly independent columns,

$$A = QR$$

$Q$  is an  $m \times n$ , with columns are an orthonormal basis for  $\text{Col}A$ .

$R$  is  $n \times n$ , upper triangular, with positive entries on its diagonal.

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### Normal Equation

$$A^T A \hat{x} = A^T \vec{b}$$

Manipulating this we can get this,

$$\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}$$

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### Eigenvectors orthogonality

If  $A$  is a symmetric matrix, with eigenvectors  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  corresponding to two distinct eigenvalues, then  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  are orthogonal.