1. Consider the following vectors in \mathbb{R}^4 :

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The set $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is a basis of some subspace V of \mathbb{R}^4 .

- a) Find an orthogonal basis $\mathcal{D} = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$ of the subspace V.
- b) Compute the vector $\operatorname{proj}_{V}\mathbf{u}$, the orthogonal projection of \mathbf{u} on V.

a.) Use Gram-Smit:
$$\langle \omega_1, \omega_1 \rangle = 3$$

 $|\omega_1 = V_1|$ $\Rightarrow \langle \omega_1, v_2 \rangle = (1)(2) + 0 + 1 + 0 = 3$
 $|\omega_2 = V_2 - \langle \omega_1, v_2 \rangle = (1)(2) + 0 + 1 + 0 = 3$
 $|\omega_1 = V_2|$ $|\omega_1 = V_2 - |\omega_1| = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \omega_2$

$$w_{3} = v_{3} - \frac{2w_{1}, v_{3}}{2w_{1}, w_{1}} = \frac{2w_{2}, v_{3}}{2w_{2}, w_{2}} = v_{3} - 2w_{1} + w_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{2} \\ -\frac{2}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{0} \\ -\frac{2}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} i \\ i \\ 0 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

