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.

$$W_1 = V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_2 = V_2 - \left(\frac{w_1 \cdot v_2}{w_1 \cdot w_1}\right) W_1$$

$$W_3 = V_3 - \left(\frac{w_1 \cdot v_2}{w_1 \cdot w_1}\right) W_1 - \left(\frac{w_2 \cdot v_3}{w_2 \cdot w_2}\right) W_2$$

$$W_1 \cdot V_2 = 1(2) + 0(1) + (-1)(-1) + 1(0) = 2 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 3$$

 $W_1 \cdot W_1 = 1^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2 + (1)^2 = 3$

$$W_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = 3 + 0 - 3 + 3 = 3$$

 $w_2 = 3 + 3 + 0 - 3 = 3$
 $w_3 = 6 - 3 + 0 + 3 = 6$

$$W_2 = 3 + 3 + 0 - 3 = 5$$

 $W_3 = 6 - 3 + 0 + 3 = 6$
 $W_3 = 4 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 6$

$$w_2 \cdot V_3 = 1(2) + 1(-2) + 9(-1) + (-1)(3)$$

$$= 2 + 2 + 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$w_2 \cdot w_2 = -1^2 + 1^2 + 9^2 + (-1)^2 = 3$$

$$w_2 \cdot w_2 = -1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2 = 3$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho roj_{V} U &= \left(\frac{U \cdot W_{I}}{W_{I} \cdot W_{I}}\right) W_{I} + \left(\frac{U \cdot W_{Z}}{W_{Z} \cdot W_{Z}}\right) W_{Z} + \left(\frac{U \cdot W_{3}}{W_{3} \cdot W_{3}}\right) W_{3} &= \frac{3}{3} W_{I} + \frac{3}{3} W_{Z} + \frac{3}{3} W_{3} = W_{I} + W_{Z} + W_{3} \\
W_{1} &= 3 + 0 - 3 + 3 = 3 \\
W_{2} &= 3 + 3 + 0 - 3 = 3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho roj_{V} U &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
W_{3} &= 6 - 3 + 0 + 3 = 6
\end{aligned}$$