

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 $\text{proj}_V u$, the orthogonal projection of u on V .

~~Handwritten work for finding an orthogonal basis using Gram-Schmidt process:~~

~~$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_4 - R_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$\frac{1}{2}R_3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_1 - 2R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_3 - R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_4 + 2R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_1 - 4R_3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$R_4 + R_3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~orthogonal basis \mathcal{D} is the basis of $\text{col}(A)$~~

~~Handwritten work for finding an orthogonal basis using Gram-Schmidt process:~~

~~$W_1 = V_1$~~

~~$W_2 = V_2 - \left(\frac{W_1 \cdot V_2}{W_1 \cdot W_1} \right) W_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

~~$W_3 = V_3 - \left(\frac{W_1 \cdot V_3}{W_1 \cdot W_1} \right) W_1 - \left(\frac{W_2 \cdot V_3}{W_2 \cdot W_2} \right) W_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$~~

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

~~10/20~~

~~part b on back~~