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

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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.

$$O_{1}VU = \left(\frac{U \cdot W_{1}}{W_{1} \cdot W_{2}}\right)W_{1} + \left(\frac{U \cdot W_{2}}{W_{2} \cdot W_{2}}\right)W_{2} + \left(\frac{U \cdot W_{3}}{W_{3} \cdot W_{3}}\right)W_{3}$$

$$|w_1| = 3 + 0 + 3 + 3 = 3$$

$$|w_1| = 1 + 0 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$|w_2| = 3 + 3 + 0 - 3 = 3$$

$$|w_2| = 3 + 3 + 0 - 3 = 3$$

$$|w_3| = -3 + 9/2 + 9/2 + 3 = 9$$

$$|w_3| = 1 + 0.25 + 0.25 + 1 = 13/2$$

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$$\frac{2}{12}$$