

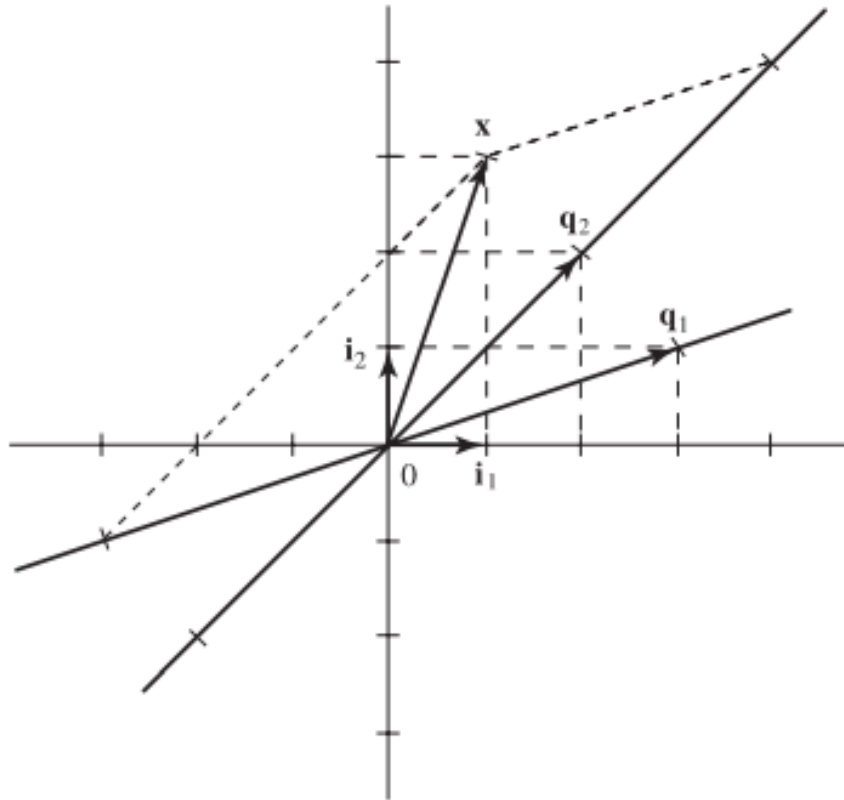
# Chapter3

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## 3.1



From the above figure, The three vectors  $\mathbf{q}_1 = [3 \ 1]'$ ,  $\mathbf{i}_2 = [0 \ 1]'$  and  $\mathbf{q}_2 = [2 \ 2]'$   
 The representation of  $\mathbf{x}$  with respect to  $\{\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{i}_2\}$  is  $[\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{8}{3}]'$   
 The representation of  $\mathbf{q}_1$  with respect to  $\{\mathbf{i}_2, \mathbf{q}_2\}$  is  $[-2 \ \frac{3}{2}]'$   
 These can be verified like this:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{q}_1 \ \mathbf{i}_2] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{8}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{8}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 3.2

### i:The norm of $x_1$

1-norm:  $\|x_1\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 |x_i| = |2| + |-3| + |1| = 6$   
2-norm:  $\|x_1\|_2 = (\sum_{i=1}^3 |x_i|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2^2 + |-3|^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{14}$   
infinite-norm:  $\|x_1\|_\infty = \max_i |x_i| = 3$

### ii:The norm of $x_2$

1-norm:  $\|x_2\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 |x_i| = |1| + |1| + |1| = 3$   
2-norm:  $\|x_2\|_2 = (\sum_{i=1}^3 |x_i|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$   
infinite-norm:  $\|x_2\|_\infty = \max_i |x_i| = 1$

## 3.3

This is just the orthonormalization procedure.

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \alpha_1 & q_1 = u_1 / \|u_1\| \\ u_2 = \alpha_2 - (q_1' \alpha_2) q_1 & q_2 = u_2 / \|u_2\| \end{cases}$$

This is the ordinary method, what we find is the two vector are orthogonal.  
so, we just need to make the length of vector is 1.

$$q_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \end{bmatrix}'$$
$$q_2 = \frac{u_2}{\|u_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}'$$

## 3.4

if  $n > m, AA'$