6. (1 valor) Determine uma base ortonormada do plano $P = \{x + y - z = 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

Como também se pode determinar que:

$$z = y + y$$

então

$$(x, y, x + y)$$

e daí

$$x(1,0,1) + y(0,1,1)$$

Podemos determinar os vetores

$$w_1 = v_1 = (1,0,1)$$

$$v_2 = (0,1,1)$$

$$w_2 = u_2 - \frac{\langle v_2, w_1 \rangle}{||w_1||^2} w_1 = (-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{w_2}{||w_2||} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}} (-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} (-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$$

$$\frac{w_1}{||w_1||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$Span(P) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$$

Outro método

Sabe-se que um vetor normal deste plano é: n=(1,1,-1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -1, -2, 1 \rangle$$

$$w_2 = (-1, -2, 1)$$

$$\frac{w_2}{||w_2||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, -2, 1) = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$$

$$Span(P) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$$

6. (1 valor) Determine uma base ortonormada do plano $P=\{x+y-z=0\}\subset \mathbb{R}^3.$

7. (1 valor) Calcule a projeção ortogonal do vetor $\mathbf{v}=(3,2,1)$ sobre o plano P definido r exercício 6.

8. (1 valor) Calcule a fatorização QR (ou seja, determine uma matriz ortogonal Q e uma matriz triangular superior R tais que A=QR) da matriz

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}\right)$$

$$u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = u_1 = (1,1)$$

$$v_2 = u_2 - \text{proj}_{w_1} u_2 = u_2 - \frac{\langle u_2, v_1 \rangle}{||v_1||^2} v_1$$

$$\frac{\langle u_2, v_1 \rangle}{||v_1||^2} v 1 = \frac{(1,1) \cdot (-1,5)}{2} (1,1) = (2,2)$$

$$=(-1,5)-(2,2)=(-3,3)$$

$$||v_1|| = \sqrt{2}, ||v_2|| = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{v_1}{||v_1||} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$q_1 = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right)$$

$$q_2 = \frac{v_2}{||v_2||} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$q_2 = \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right)$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right)$$

$$R = \left(\langle u_1, q_1 \rangle - \langle u_2, q_1 \rangle - \langle u_2, q_2 \rangle\right)$$

$$R = \left(\langle u_1, q_1 \rangle - \langle u_2, q_2 \rangle\right)$$

$$R = \left(\langle u_1, q_1 \rangle - \langle u_2, q_2 \rangle\right)$$