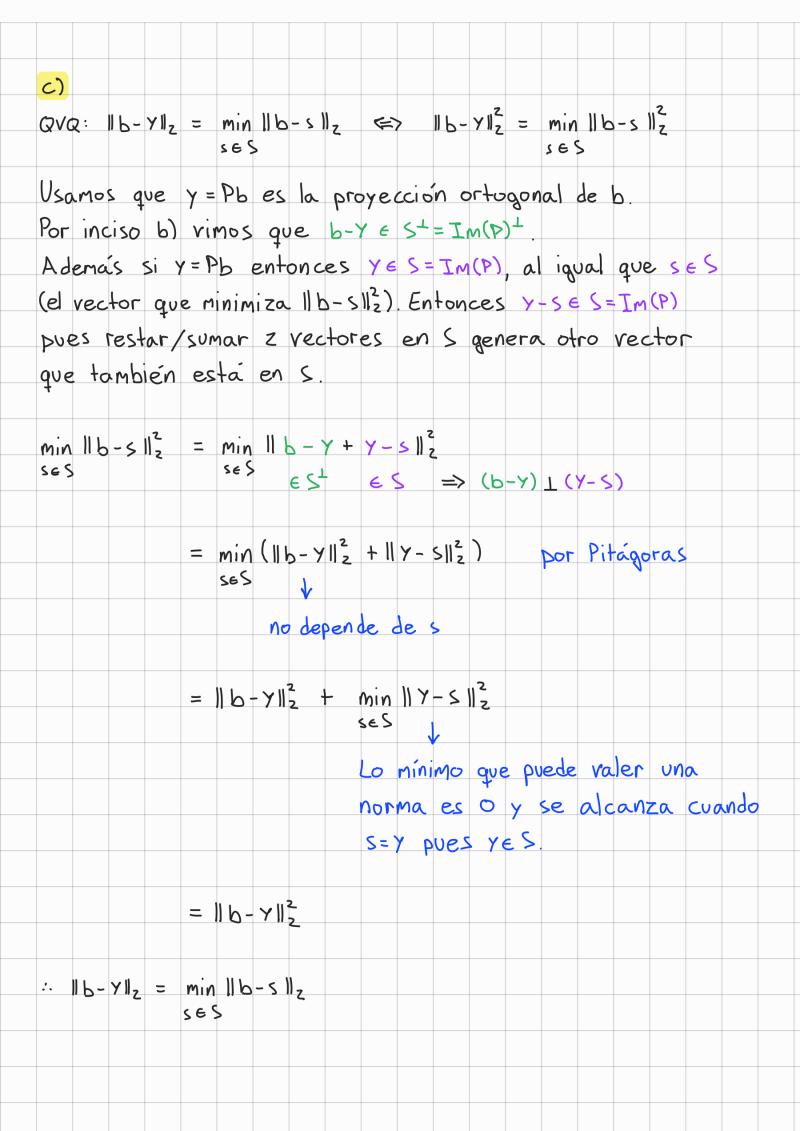
3. Sea un subespacio  $S\subseteq\mathbb{R}^m,$  y sea P una proyección ortogonal sobre S, es decir,  $P^2=P,$   $P^t=P$  y Im(P) = S. Sean también  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$  y Pb = y. a) Probar que  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$  vale que  $(I - P)x \in \{v \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid v \perp u \text{ para todo } u \in S \text{ no nulo}\} = S^{\perp}$ . b) Probar que  $b - y \in S^{\perp}$ . c) Usar Pitágoras para verificar que y es el único vector en S tal que  $||b - y||_2 = \min_{s \in S} ||b - s||_2$ a) QVQ YX EIRM (I-P)X E SI (=> YWES=IM(P). WT(I-P)X = 0  $w^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathsf{I}-\mathsf{P})\times = (\mathsf{Pz})^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathsf{I}-\mathsf{P})\times = (\mathsf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}-\mathsf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{P})\times = (\mathsf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{P}-\mathsf{z}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{P})\times = 0$  $P^TP = P^2 = P$ W=59 pt SE <= (9)mI = W Q = TP) QVQ B-YESI Por inciso a) (I-P)(b-Y) & St pues b-Y & IRM Basta ver que  $(I-P)(b-Y) = b-Y \Rightarrow b-Y \in S^{\perp}$ . (I-P)(P-A) = P-A-bP+bA= b-y-Pb+PPby=Pb = b-y-Pb+Pb  $P^2 = P$ = b-y



Alternative usando que 
$$I_{M}(A)^{\perp} = N_{U}(A^{T})$$
.

$$S = I_{M}(P) \implies S^{\perp} = I_{M}(P)^{\perp} = N_{U}(P^{T}) \stackrel{?}{=} N_{U}(P)$$

a)
$$QVQ \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{n} . \quad (I - P) \times \in S^{\perp} = N_{U}(P) \iff \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{n} . \quad P(I - P) \times = 0$$

$$P(I - P) \times = (P - P^{2}) \times = (P - P) \times = C \times = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{m}$$

$$P^{2} \stackrel{?}{=} P$$

b)
$$QVQ \quad b - y \in S^{\perp} = N_{U}(P) \iff P(b - y) = 0$$

$$P(b - y) = Pb - Py = Pb - PPb = Pb - Pb = 0$$

$$Y \stackrel{?}{=} Pb \qquad P^{2} \stackrel{?$$