

Changing basis

TOTAL POINTS 5

1.Question 1

In this quiz, you will practice changing from the standard basis to a basis consisting of orthogonal vectors.

Given vectors $v=[5 \ -1]$, $b_1=[1 \ 1]$ $b_2=[1 \ -1]$ all written in the standard basis, what is \mathbf{v} in the basis defined by \mathbf{b}_1 and \mathbf{b}_2 ? You are given that \mathbf{b}_1 and \mathbf{b}_2 are orthogonal to each other.

- ☐ $\mathbf{v}=[-3 \ 2]$
- ☒ $\mathbf{v}=[2 \ 3]$
- ☐ $\mathbf{v}=[3 \ -2]$
- ☐ $\mathbf{v}=[3 \ 2]$

1 / 1 point

2.Question 2

Given vectors $v=[10 \ -5]$, $b_1=[3 \ 4]$ and $b_2=[4 \ -3]$ all written in the standard basis, what is v in the basis defined by b_1 and b_2 ? You are given that b_1 and b_2 are orthogonal to each other.

- ☐ $\mathbf{v} = [-2/5 \ 11/5]$
- ☐ $\mathbf{v} = [2 \ 11]$
- ☐ $\mathbf{v} = [11/5 \ 2/5]$
- ☒ $\mathbf{v}=[2/5 \ 11/5]$

1 / 1 point

3.Question 3

Given vectors $v=[2 \ 2]$, $b_1=[-3 \ 1]$ and $b_2=[1 \ 3]$ all written in the standard basis, what is v in the basis defined by b_1 and b_2 ? You are given that b_1 and b_2 are orthogonal to each other.

- ☒ $\mathbf{v}=[-2/5 \ 4/5]$
- ☐ $\mathbf{v}=[5/4 \ -5/2]$

- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = [2/5 \ -4/5]$
- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = [-2/5 \ 5/4]$

1 / 1 point

4.Question 4

Given vectors $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ all written in the standard basis, what is \mathbf{v} in the basis defined by \mathbf{b}_1 , \mathbf{b}_2 and \mathbf{b}_3 ? You are given that \mathbf{b}_1 , \mathbf{b}_2 and \mathbf{b}_3 are all pairwise orthogonal to each other.

- ☒ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/5 \\ -1/3 \\ -2/15 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} -3/5 \\ -1/3 \\ -2/15 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} -3/5 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/15 \end{bmatrix}$

1 / 1 point

5.Question 5

Given vectors $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{b}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ all written in the standard basis, what is \mathbf{v} in the basis defined by \mathbf{b}_1 , \mathbf{b}_2 , \mathbf{b}_3 and \mathbf{b}_4 ? You are given that \mathbf{b}_1 , \mathbf{b}_2 , \mathbf{b}_3 and \mathbf{b}_4 are all pairwise orthogonal to each other.

- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☒ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐ $\mathbf{vb} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$