

1. 請框出答案. 2. 不可使用手機、計算器，禁止作弊!

1. Find the projection of $[1, -3, 2]$ on the subspace $W = \text{sp}([1, -1, 3], [3, 1, -1])$ in \mathbb{R}^3

Answer:

1. the projection = $\frac{1}{5}[3, -5, 14]$ 2. $W^\perp =$ $\text{sp}([-2, 10, 4])$

Solution :

$$\vec{b} = [1, -3, 2], \vec{v}_1 = [1, -1, 3], \vec{v}_2 = [3, 1, -1],$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = [-2, 10, 4]$$

$$\overrightarrow{b_{W^\perp}} = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{v}_3}{\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{v}_3} \vec{v}_3 = \frac{-1}{5}[-2, 10, 4]$$

$$\vec{b}_W = \vec{b} - \overrightarrow{b_{W^\perp}} = \frac{1}{5}[3, -5, 14]$$

2. Circle each of the following True or False and then prove or disprove it.

- (a) True False Given $\vec{b}, \vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . If \vec{b} and \vec{c} have the same projection on W , then $\vec{b} = \vec{c}$.

Solution :

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- (b) True False Given W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . If a vector \vec{v} belongs to both W and W^\perp , then $\vec{v} = \vec{0}$.

Solution :

上課證過