LINEAR ALGEBRA. VASILY KRYLOV. RECITATION 6: EXERCISES.

1. Problem 1

Are these pairs of vectors orthonormal or only orthogonal or only independent?

(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$
(c) $\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$.

2. Problem 2

Give an example of each of the following:

- (a) A matrix Q that has orthonormal columns but $QQ^T \neq I$.
- (b) Two orthogonal vectors that are not linearly independent.
- (c) An orthonormal basis for \mathbb{R}^3 , including the vector $q_1 = (1,1,1)/\sqrt{3}$.

3. Problem 3

Find two orthogonal vectors in the plane x + y + 2z = 0. Make them orthonormal.

4. Problem 4

Find orthogonal vectors A, B, C by Gram-Schmidt from a, b, c:

$$a = (1, -1, 0, 0), \quad b = (0, 1, -1, 0), \quad c = (0, 0, 1, -1).$$

A, B, C and a, b, c are bases for the vectors perpendicular to d = (1, 1, 1, 1).