```
complements ortgonale!
  3. u = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{g} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x+y-2z = 2g-t = x-y-2z+\epsilon = 0 \end{cases}
            a. d:m U, d:m U1
           6. base ortogonale d: U
           c. base ortenamale de Us
           1. V= Span ((-2), (-1)); bose d: Un V2
            e. W = ( ); pr. ortog. L w su U c U2
    1) viclations la condizione in sistema
                (x+y-22 = 0
                \begin{cases} 23 - t = 0 \\ x - y - 23 + t = 0 \end{cases}
                · tolte le superflue (solo cq. indep.) calcdo le
                    dim U con:
                          dim U. n-k
                                         = 4 - " u2 cq. :udip.t:"
                · quinde conchians la cq. indep. t. studeando il ele
                      A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall kA = 2
                       quiad ks2
                         d: m U s 4-2 = 2
                · troso dia Us
                      d:m U = u - d:m U = 4-2 = 2
                · ova rogliamo una base o.g. de U
                       quind comes dayprima una base semples:
                     020-1
                      vipuendo le vid. in scale de prema: vedo che
                       z et sons blec.
                · uso la mat. vidette por il the per costenier un
                        sistema equivalents: what
               · tros une base de U, qu'ent 2 vettor « U lin. ind p.ti
                        base & U: Bu = { ( ) ( ) }
                       (x-y-23+6 = 0 e i due non sono lin. dep. √
               · verifier se à già ortogonale
                    < 4, , 42> = -2 $ 0 non à ort=gonale
              · applies Gran-Schen: df (vid. algoritus)
                    \underline{w}_2 = \underline{u}_2 - \frac{\langle \underline{u}_2, \underline{w}_1 \rangle}{|\underline{w}_1|^2} \underline{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ 4 \\ 2/5 \end{pmatrix} and a question of the property of the surface of the s
                            base ortogonale de U:
                              \overline{\mathbb{B}}_{u} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \right\}
                                                                       normalizate 5, tolte le frazion:
                                                  lo stesse per G-S
               · on ecres base orbusernale de U'
                     vicordande che (U1) = U, quinde U1 &
                     coupl. ortog. de U a QUINDI TUDIO UNA
                     DASE CENCANDO DUR VETTOM ONTO CONACI
                     x+2-22 50 poste a 0?
                                                                                                                                 Cos ALTEUNATIVA:
                                                                                                                                                 U^{\perp}: \begin{cases} <\underline{u}_{1}, \times > = 0 \\ <\underline{u}_{2}, \times > = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x+2=0 \\ -x+y+2t=0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
                     1
(2010) vk:2
2+ liber
                                                                                                                                                         x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}
              · vendame ortonormale (ma prime ortoganale!)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 o poi, come trom la bost de qui?
                      < 1, 42> s 2
                            Grace- Schwidl:
                         \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ Nown.} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{2}{-3} \end{pmatrix}
                           quind boss o.g. Bus
                             \overline{\mathbb{B}}_{\mathsf{M}^{\perp}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{-2}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}
                               11 £.11 5 16
                               ll €2 ll . √39
                            normalités : n au. :
                           \bar{\bar{B}}_{u^{\perp}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right\}
                o on svolg: aux d.
                    V= Span ((-2), (-1))
               · curo il sistema che definiste un intrescento do o.g. (:utous significa metto a sistema!)
                                                                                           pongo: due vetter = 0 per
                                                                                          sc non siamo in V, deso
               · frasforms : n matrice
                 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} vk = 3
t \mid bccal
               · descrise in tod (una volta touto un vettore.
                   descurs in base ad (350)
               · infine c.
                  \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}
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· Loro Pu(w)

ρ_u(w) = ω - ρ_u (w) = ... = (1/26)

53/26

108/26

38/26

 $= \cdots = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{26} \\ -\frac{3}{26} \\ 30/26 \\ -\frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix}$

 $P_{u^{\perp}}(\underline{w}) = \langle \underline{w}, \underline{u}_{1} \rangle \underline{u}_{1} + \langle \underline{w}, \underline{u}_{2} \rangle \underline{u}_{2}$ $= \frac{\langle \underline{w}, \underline{a}_{1} \rangle}{\|\underline{a}_{1}\|^{2}} \underline{a}_{1} + \frac{\langle \underline{w}, \underline{a}_{2} \rangle}{\|\underline{a}_{2}\|^{2}} \underline{a}_{2}$ $= \frac{\langle \underline{w}, \underline{a}_{1} \rangle}{\|\underline{a}_{1}\|^{2}} \underline{a}_{2}$

u: uoura del vel. i delle base d: U'

prochog, du sa U'