Dot Products and Orthogonality 1

Find the coordinates of the vector [...] with respect to both the elementary basis and the basis [...]

Write as augmented matrix

Reduce to RREF

The dot product of two vectors

Properties of dot product

$$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$$

$$x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$$

$$(ax) . y = ax . y = x . (ay)$$

$$|| x || ^2 = x . x$$

$$|| x || >= 0$$

||x|| = 0 if and only if x = 0

$$||ax|| = |a|||x||$$

Assuming Euclidean Geometry, we can define the angle between two vectors by

$$x \cdot y = || x || || y || \cos(theta)$$

Two vectors in the real number space are orthogonal if $x \cdot y = 0$

Distance between two vectors in IR is d(x,y) = ||x - y||

Cauchy Inequality

$$| x . y | \le | x | | | y | |$$

Triangular inequality

$$|| x + y || \le || x || + || y ||$$

A set of nonzero vectors is orthogonal if x i . x j = 0 for all i = j

An orthogonal set of vectors is orthonormal if $x_i \cdot x_i = 1$ for each $x_i \cdot |x_i| = 1$

Every set of orthogonal vectors in IR is linearly independent

Example

Shoe that the vectors

<3,0,-4>

<0,1,0>

<4,0,3>

are orthogonal and then scale them to form an orthonormal set

$$<3,0,-4>$$
 . $<0,1,0> = 0+0+0=0$

$$<3,0,-4>$$
 . $<4,0,3>$ = 12 + 0 + -12 = 0

$$<0,1,0>$$
 . $<4,0,3>$ = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0

This is an orthogonal set

To get the orthonormal set

First, for each vector you get a value by adding the squares of each value then square rooting it (this is the magnitude of the vector

Then...

$$v_1 = x_1 / ||x|| = 1 / 5 (x_1) = < 3 / 5, 0, -4 / 5 >$$

v_2 = ...

v 3 = ...

This is the orthonormal set

How would you find all vectors orthogonal to a given set of vectors

Find a basis for the space of vectors orthogonal to <1,2,3,4> and <5,6,7,8>

Solve as a system (find RREF of matrix augmented with 0 in both rows)

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