

1.3.5. Verify that

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{H})^\top (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Solution: We know,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{17}{6} \\ \frac{-5}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Then,

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{H})^\top (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{17}{6} \\ \frac{-5}{6} \end{pmatrix} \right)^\top \left(\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}^\top \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{11 - 11}{6} \quad (6)$$

$$= 0 \quad (7)$$