

For full credit, you must show all work and circle your final answer.

- 1 Determine if the following set of vectors is orthogonal.

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

- 2 (a) Verify that  $\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\}$  is an orthogonal set then compute the orthogonal projection of  $\mathbf{y}$  onto  $\text{span}\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\}$ .

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) What is the distance between  $\mathbf{y}$  and the plane formed from  $\mathbf{u}_1$  and  $\mathbf{u}_2$ ?

3 Suppose we have the following

$$\left\{ \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3/\sqrt{11} \\ 1/\sqrt{11} \\ 1/\sqrt{11} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\sqrt{66} \\ -4/\sqrt{66} \\ 7/\sqrt{66} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

as an orthonormal basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Let  $\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find  $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ , and  $c_3$  such that  $y = c_1\mathbf{u}_1 + c_2\mathbf{u}_2 + c_3\mathbf{u}_3$ .