

Step-1

By apply Gram-Schmidt to $(1, -1, 0), (0, 1, -1), (1, 0, -1)$, we have to find an orthonormal basis on the plane $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$. We have to find the dimension of this subspace, and we have to find that how many nonzero vectors come out of Gram-Schmidt.

Step-2

Let $S = \{(1, -1, 0), (0, 1, -1), (1, 0, -1)\}$ is a given set.

Given equation of the plane is $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$

Put $x_2 = k, x_3 = r,$

then $x_1 = -x_2 - x_3$

$= -k - r$

Step-3

Therefore

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k - r \\ k \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= -k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - r \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step-4

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore are two vectors in the plane $x - y + z = 0$

Let $S_1 = \{a_1, a_2\}$ be a subset of S .

Step-5

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 &= \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Step-6

And

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_2 &= \frac{\beta}{\|\beta\|} \text{ where} \\
 \beta &= a_2 - (q_1^T a_2) q_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Step-7

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1^T a_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, -1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + 0 + 0) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Step-8

$$\begin{aligned}
 (q_1^T a_2) q_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Step-9

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\beta\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{6}{4}}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{\beta}{\|\beta\|}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -2/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

Step-10

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \\ -2/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Hence the required orthonormal basis

Dimension of the subspace = $\boxed{2}$

Two nonzero vectors come out of Gram-Schmidt process.