

# The Nearest Vector Interpretation and the Projection Formula

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## 1 Goals

The goals of this activity are:

1. To give students an intuitive way of understanding what a projection is.
2. To guide students through the derivation for the formula for the projection of a vector onto a line.
3. To guide students through the derivation for the formula for the projection of a vector onto a plane.

## 2 Materials

For this activity you will not need any materials.

## 3 Instructions

This activity will take approximately 90 minutes.

1. Explain the goals of the activity.
2. Explain that another intuitive way of understanding the projection of a vector  $v$  onto a vector  $w$  is to think of it as the closest vector along  $w$  to the tip of  $v$ .
3. To demonstrate what this means, draw 4 vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and ask students to draw the nearest vector to the tip of each vector along  $w = (1, 0)$ .
4. Ask students to guess what the vector they drew is (for example, students might guess that the vector they drew looks like  $1.5w$ ).
5. Repeat the activity with  $w = (1, 1)$ . Students typically figure out that to find the nearest point, you have to drop a perpendicular from the tip of  $v$  onto  $w$ .
6. Tell students that it is possible to find a formula for the projection, not merely guess. Using the fact that we have to drop a perpendicular, set up the equations  $v = u + cw$ ,  $u \cdot w = 0$ .  $c$  is the number they were previously guessing.
7. Re-explain at this point the notion of ‘belonging’: since  $v$  is a sum of  $u$  and  $cw$ ,  $cw$  is the ‘portion’ of  $v$  that ‘belongs’ to  $w$ .

8. Giving students the hint that they should take the dot product of both sides of the equation with  $w$ , guide them through the computation of the value of  $c$ .
9. Give students some pairs of vectors to practice the formula with.
10. Repeat the activity with projecting vectors onto planes.

## 4 Tips

1. This activity comes after the activity with the toy train.
2. Because of its length, it is useful to give students a break during the activity.