

Math 54 Discussion Section Problems

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March 21, 2008

You should work on the following problems in groups of 3 or 4. Try to get through as many as you can, but you aren't expected to finish everything. In fact, the answers are largely unimportant; making sure **everyone** in your group knows **how** to solve all the problems is what really matters.

1. Let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Find each of the following:

- $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$
- $\|\mathbf{u}\|$
- The distance between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v}
- $\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T$

2. Is the set $\{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})\}$ orthonormal?

3. Let W be a subspace of a vector space V with an inner product. Prove that W^\perp is also a subspace of V

4. Suppose $W = \text{span}\{(1, 1, 1), (2, 0, -1)\}$. Find a basis for W^\perp

5. Show that for any real number θ , the set $\{(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)\}$ is an orthonormal basis for \mathbb{R}^2

6. Let $\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $W = \text{span}(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3)$

- Verify that the \mathbf{u} 's are an orthogonal set
- Write \mathbf{y} as $\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{z}$ where $\hat{\mathbf{y}} \in W, \mathbf{z} \in W^\perp$
- Find the distance from \mathbf{y} to W

7. (a) Let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u} \in V$ with $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{0}$. Prove that $\mathbf{x} - \text{Proj}_{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{x}$ is orthogonal to \mathbf{u}

(b) Let $\mathbf{y} \in V$ and let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_p$ be an orthogonal basis for W . Prove that $\mathbf{y} - \text{Proj}_W\mathbf{y} \in W^\perp$

8. Let W be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Prove that if $\mathbf{v} \in W$ and $\mathbf{v} \in W^\perp$, then $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$

9. True/False. Justify your answers.

- If $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, then either $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$ or $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$
- If $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{0}$, then $\frac{\mathbf{u}}{\|\mathbf{u}\|}$ is a unit vector
- $\mathbf{0}$ cannot be in any orthogonal set