

Solutions to the Attendance Quiz for Lecture 21

1. (a) Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to replace the given linearly independent set \mathcal{S} by an orthogonal set of non-zero vectors with the same span.

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Sol. of 1: The data is

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gram-Schmidt says

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1 &= \mathbf{u}_1 \quad . \\ \mathbf{v}_2 &= \mathbf{u}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\|\mathbf{v}_1\|^2} \mathbf{v}_1 \quad . \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad .$$

We have

$$\mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = (1)(1) + (-2)(-1) + (1)(0) = 1 + 2 + 0 = 3,$$

and

$$\|\mathbf{v}_1\|^2 = (1)^2 + (-2)^2 + (1)^2 = 6 \quad .$$

Putting it together, we have:

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans. to 1a: An orthogonal basis for the span of \mathcal{S} is:

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad .$$

(b) Obtain an orthonormal set with the same span as \mathcal{S} .

Sol. of 1b): We divide these two vectors by their norms. We have

$$\|\mathbf{v}_1\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6} \quad ,$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}_2\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (0)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad ,$$

So

$$\mathbf{w}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1}{\|\mathbf{v}_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix} \quad ,$$

$$\mathbf{w}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_2}{\|\mathbf{v}_2\|} = \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad .$$

Ans. to 1b): An orthonormal basis for the span of \mathcal{S} is:

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix} , \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad .$$