

Book Problems:

Section 5.1 # 7, 17, 25

Section 5.3 # 29, 40

Section 5.4 # 1, 10, 13, 28

Additional Problems:

1. For each of the following set, determine if it is orthogonal, orthonormal, or neither.

$$(a) \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2/7 \\ 6/7 \\ -3/7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9/\sqrt{146} \\ 1/\sqrt{146} \\ 8/\sqrt{146} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$(b) \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$(c) \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

2. Verify that the set $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is an orthonormal basis

for \mathbb{R}^3 . Use dot products to write the vector $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ as a linear combination of the vectors in S .

3. Let $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Let W be the set of all vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 which are orthogonal to \mathbf{v} .

Show that W is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 . Find a basis for W and the dimension of W .

4. Let $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ be a set of vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . Suppose that \mathbf{u} is a vector in \mathbb{R}^n which is orthogonal to every vector in S . Is \mathbf{u} orthogonal to every vector in $\text{span } S$? Why or why not?

5. Find an orthonormal basis for the 3-dimensional subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 with basis $S =$

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