

1. Suggested Problems

Problem 1 (6.4.5*). Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ -4 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and let $W = \text{Col}(A)$.

- Use the Gram-Schmidt process to produce an orthogonal basis for W .
- Find a basis of W^\perp .

Problem 2 (6.4.11). Find an orthogonal basis for the column space of

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 3 (6.4.13). The columns of Q were obtained by applying the Gram-Schmidt process to the columns of A . Find an upper triangular matrix R such that $A = QR$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \\ -3 & -5 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & -1/6 \\ 1/6 & 5/6 \\ -3/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/6 & 3/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 4 (6.4.15). Find a QR factorization of the matrix in Problem 2.

Problem 5 (6.4.17-22). All vectors and subspaces are in \mathbb{R}^n . Mark each statement (T/F).

- (T/F) If $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is an orthogonal basis for W , then multiplying v_3 by a scalar c gives a new orthogonal basis $\{v_1, v_2, cv_3\}$.
- (T/F) If $W = \text{Span}\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ with $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ linearly independent, and if $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is an orthogonal set in W , then $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is a basis of W .
- (T/F) The Gram-Schmidt process produces from a linearly independent set $\{x_1, \dots, x_p\}$ an orthogonal set $\{v_1, \dots, v_p\}$ with the property that for each k , the vectors v_1, \dots, v_k span the same subspace as that spanned by x_1, \dots, x_k .
- (T/F) If x is not in a subspace W , then $x - \text{proj}_W x$ is not zero.
- (T/F) If $A = QR$, where Q has orthonormal columns, then $R = Q^T A$.
- (T/F) In a QR factorization, say $A = QR$ (when A has linearly independent columns), the columns of Q form an orthonormal basis for the column space of A .