

Quiz 3

November 3, 2017

Find an orthogonal basis for \mathbb{R}^4 containing $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is clearly orthogonal to $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

So we can either guess the next two vectors, or apply Gram-Schmidt to, for instance, the basis $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \|^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \|^2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{\| \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \|^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is an

orthogonal basis for \mathbb{R}^4 containing $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.