1. Recall the definition for the notion of *orthogonality* from the handout *Inner product, norm, and orthogonality*:

   Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

   We say $\mathbf{u}$ *is orthogonal to* $\mathbf{v}$, *and write* $\mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{v}$, *if and only if* $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 0$.

   Also recall these basic properties of orthogonality:

   (a) *Suppose* $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
   Then $\mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{v}$ *if and only if* $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{u}$.

   (b) *Suppose* $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
   Then $\mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{u}$ *if and only if* $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}_n$.

   (c) *Suppose* $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
   Then ($\mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{v}$ *for any* $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$) *if and only if* $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}_n$.

   (d) *Suppose* $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
   Then $\|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{v}\|^2$ *if and only if* $\mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{v}$.

2. **Theorem (A).**

Let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *be non-zero vectors in* $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *are pairwise orthogonal (in the sense that* $\mathbf{u}_i \perp \mathbf{u}_j$ *whenever* $i \neq j$.*)*

Then the statements below hold:

(a) $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *are linearly independent.*

(b) *For any* $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, *if* $\mathbf{v}$ *is a linear combination of* $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *then*

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle}{\|\mathbf{u}_1\|^2}\mathbf{u}_1 + \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle}{\|\mathbf{u}_2\|^2}\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle}{\|\mathbf{u}_k\|^2}\mathbf{u}_k.$$

2. **Theorem (A).**

Let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *be non-zero vectors in* $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *are pairwise orthogonal (in the sense that* $\mathbf{u}_i \perp \mathbf{u}_j$ *whenever* $i \neq j$.)

Then the statements below hold:

(a) $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *are linearly independent.*

So it will follow that $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k$ constitute a basis for Span($\{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k\}$).

(b) *For any* $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, *if* $\mathbf{v}$ *is a linear combination of* $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ *then*

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle}{\|\mathbf{u}_1\|^2}\mathbf{u}_1 + \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle}{\|\mathbf{u}_2\|^2}\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle}{\|\mathbf{u}_k\|^2}\mathbf{u}_k.$$

This says how each vector in Span($\{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k\}$) is (uniquely) expressed as a linear combination of $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k$.

3. **Proof of Theorem (A).**

Let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ be non-zero vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ are pairwise orthogonal.

(a) Pick any $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$.

Suppose $\alpha_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k\mathbf{u}_k = \mathbf{0}$.

For each $j = 1, 2, \cdots, k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_j\|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 &= \alpha_1 \langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle + \cdots + \alpha_k \langle \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k\mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbf{u}_j$ is not the zero vector, $\|\mathbf{u}_j\| \neq 0$.

Then $\alpha_j = 0$.

It follows that $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ are linearly independent.

(b) Exercise. (Imitate what has been done above.)

3. **Proof of Theorem (A).**

Let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ be non-zero vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ are pairwise orthogonal.

(a) Pick any $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$.

Suppose $\alpha_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k\mathbf{u}_k = \mathbf{0}$. [Ask : Is it true that $\alpha_j = 0$ for each j ?]

For each $j = 1, 2, \cdots, k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_j \|\mathbf{u}_j\|^2 &= \alpha_1 \langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle + \cdots + \alpha_k \langle \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k\mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbf{u}_j$ is not the zero vector, $\|\mathbf{u}_j\| \neq 0$.

Then $\alpha_j = 0$.

It follows that $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ are linearly independent.

(b) Exercise. (Imitate what has been done above.) ←

Begin in this way :

- Pick any $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose v is a linear combination of $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k$.

By definition, there are some $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ so that $v = \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k u_k$.

Now show that $\alpha_j = \langle v, u_j \rangle / \|u_j\|^2$ for each j.

4. **Definition. (Orthonormal set and orthonormal basis.)**

Let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) *We say that*

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k \textit{ constitute an orthonormal set in } \mathbb{R}^n$$

if and only if

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k \textit{ are pairwise orthogonal and } \|\mathbf{u}_j\| = 1 \textit{ for each } j = 1, 2 \cdots, k.$$

(b) *Suppose* V *is a subspace of* $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Then we say that

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k \textit{ constitute an orthonormal basis for } V$$

if and only if

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k \textit{ constitute a basis for } V \textit{ and constitute an orthonormal set.}$$

Remark.

When $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal set in $\mathbb{R}^n$, they constitute an orthonormal basis for $\mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k\})$.

5. **Theorem (B).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Suppose $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in W$.

Define $\beta_j = \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle$, $\gamma_j = \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle$ for each $j = 1, 2, \cdots, k$.

Then the statements below hold:

(a) $\mathbf{s} = \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \mathbf{u}_k$.

(b) $\|\mathbf{s}\|^2 = {\beta_1}^2 + {\beta_2}^2 + \cdots + {\beta_k}^2$.

(c) $\langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \rangle = \beta_1 \gamma_1 + \beta_2 \gamma_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \gamma_k$.

6. **Proof of Theorem (B).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Suppose $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in W$.

Define $\beta_j = \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle$, $\gamma_j = \langle \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}_j \rangle$ for each $j = 1, 2, \cdots, k$.

(a) Since $\mathbf{s} \in W$ and $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute a basis for W, $\mathbf{s}$ is a linear combination of $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$.

Then, by Theorem (A),

$$\mathbf{s} = \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \mathbf{u}_k.$$

(b) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{s}\|^2 &= \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{s} \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{s}, \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \mathbf{u}_k \rangle \\ &= \beta_1 \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle + \beta_2 \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle + \cdots + \beta_k \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle \\ &= {\beta_1}^2 + {\beta_2}^2 + \cdots + {\beta_k}^2. \end{aligned}$$

(c) Exercise.

7. **Theorem (C).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

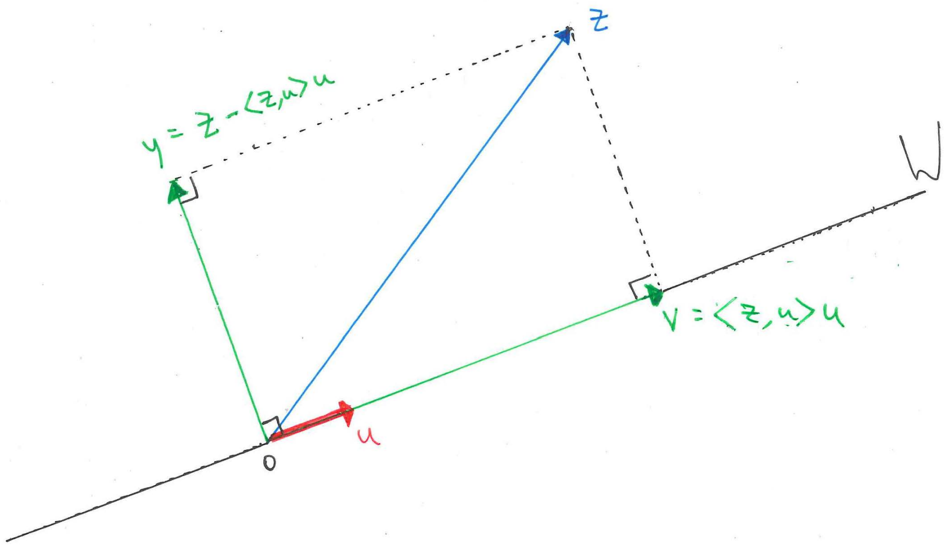
Suppose $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$, ..., $\alpha_k = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle$.

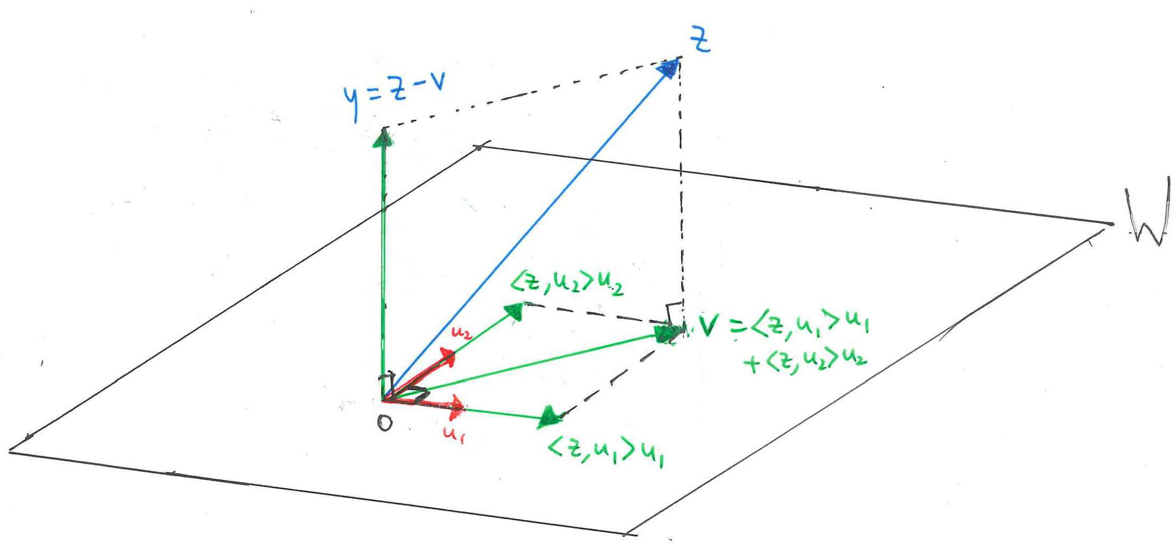
Define $\mathbf{v} \in W$ by $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k\mathbf{u}_k$. Define $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$.

Then the statements below hold:

(a) i. $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y}$.

ii. $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{s}$ *for any* $\mathbf{s} \in W$. *(In particular,* $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{v}$.*)*





7. **Theorem (C).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Suppose $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$, ..., $\alpha_k = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle$.

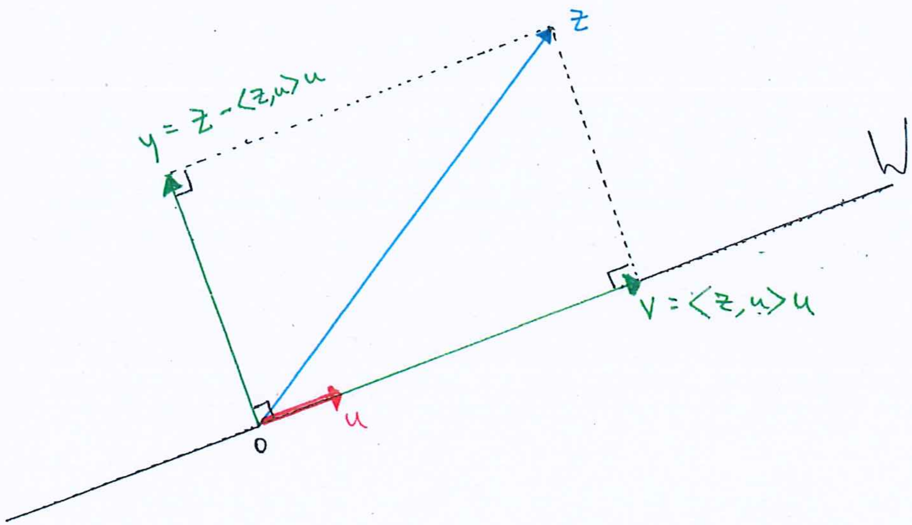
Define $\mathbf{v} \in W$ by $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1\mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k\mathbf{u}_k$. Define $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$.

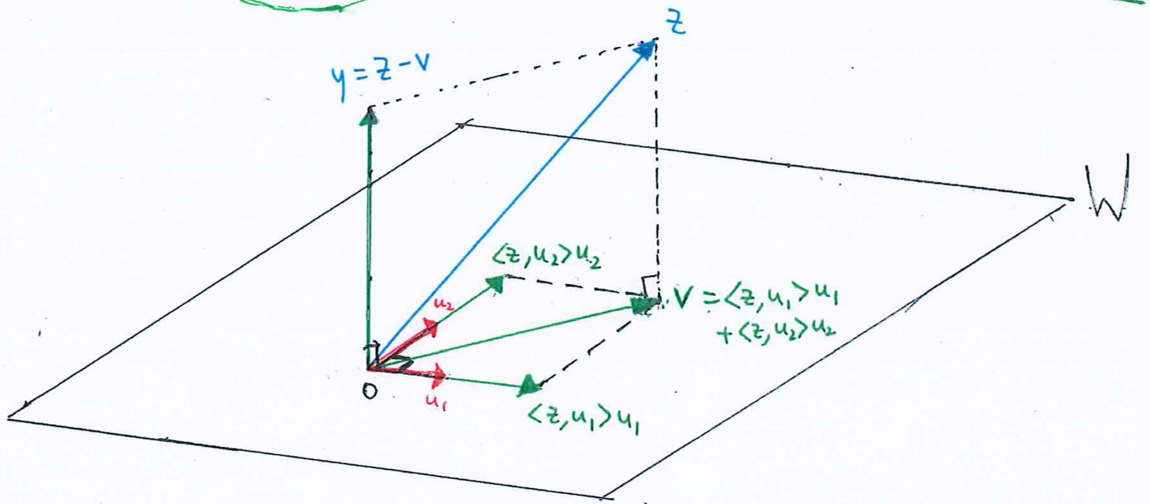
Then the statements below hold:

(a) i. $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y}$.

ii. $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{s}$ *for any* $\mathbf{s} \in W$. *(In particular,* $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{v}$.*)*

According to Theorem (D), the vectors v, y are uniquely determined by z and W, regardless of the choice of $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k$ as an orthonormal basis for W. For this reason, it makes sense to name v, y after z, W: v is called the orthogonal projection of z onto W, and y is called the orthogonal complement of z with respect to W.





(b) *Suppose* $\mathbf{s} \in W$.

Then $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\| \geq \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|$.

Equality holds if and only if $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v}$.

(c) *The inequality* $\|\mathbf{z}\|^2 \geq {\alpha_1}^2 + {\alpha_2}^2 + \cdots + {\alpha_k}^2$ *holds.*

Moreover, the statements below are logically equivalent:

i. $\mathbf{z} \in W$.

ii. $\mathbf{z} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \mathbf{u}_k$.

iii. $\|\mathbf{z}\|^2 = {\alpha_1}^2 + {\alpha_2}^2 + \cdots + {\alpha_k}^2$.

iv. *For any* $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle + \cdots + \alpha_k \langle \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{x} \rangle .$$

(b) *Suppose* $\mathbf{s} \in W$.

Then $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\| \geq \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|$.

Equality holds if and only if $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v}$.

Geometric interpretation:
The distance between the point corresponding to the 'arrow-head' of z and the 'space' constituted by the points which are the 'arrow-heads' of the vectors in W is $\|z - v\|$, in the sense that $\|z-v\|$ is the smallest number amongst all possible values of $\|z-s\|$ as s varies in W.

(c) *The inequality* $\|\mathbf{z}\|^2 \geq {\alpha_1}^2 + {\alpha_2}^2 + \cdots + {\alpha_k}^2$ *holds.*

Bessel's Inequality

Moreover, the statements below are logically equivalent:

i. $\mathbf{z} \in W$.

ii. $\mathbf{z} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \mathbf{u}_k$.

iii. $\|\mathbf{z}\|^2 = {\alpha_1}^2 + {\alpha_2}^2 + \cdots + {\alpha_k}^2$.

iv. *For any* $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

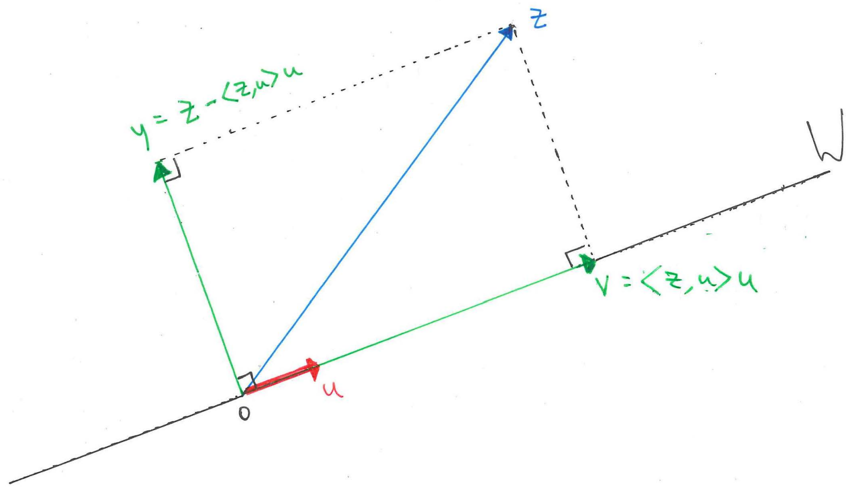
$$\langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle + \cdots + \alpha_k \langle \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{x} \rangle .$$

8. **Illustrations of the construction described in Theorem (C).**

(a) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\ (\{\mathbf{u}_1\})$

Note that $\|\mathbf{u}_1\| = 1$.

Then $\mathbf{u}_1$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.



- Suppose $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$.

  Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$.

  Define $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1$. Then

$$\mathbf{v} = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} z_1 + \frac{1}{2} z_2) \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3z_1/4 + \sqrt{3}z_2/4 \\ \sqrt{3}z_1/4 + z_2/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/4 & \sqrt{3}/4 \\ \sqrt{3}/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}.$$

  Define $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$. Then

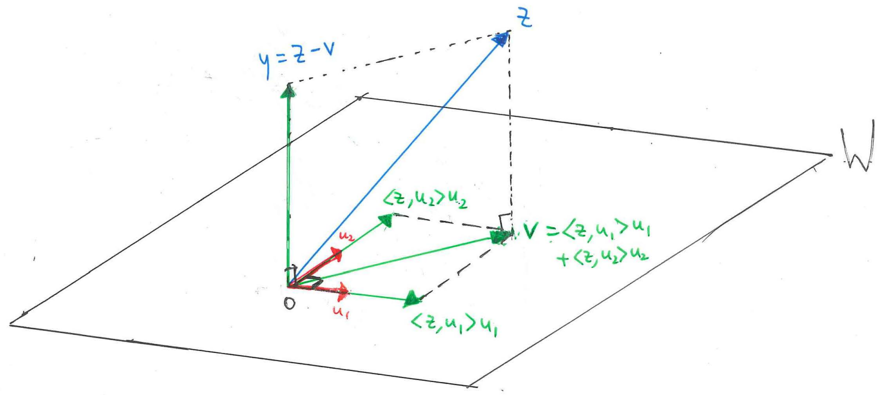
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1/4 - \sqrt{3}z_2/4 \\ -\sqrt{3}z_1/4 \end{bmatrix} + 3z_2/4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -\sqrt{3}/4 \\ -\sqrt{3}/4 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}.$$

$\mathbf{z}$ is 'decomposed' into the sum of $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}$ which form a pair of vectors orthogonal to each other, and in which the vector $\mathbf{y}$ is orthogonal to every vector in W.

(b) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \mathbf{e}_1^{(3)}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \mathbf{e}_2^{(3)}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\})$.

Note that $\|\mathbf{u}_1\| = \|\mathbf{u}_2\| = 1$ and $\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = 0$.

Then $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.



- Suppose $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix}$.

  Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$.

  Define $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2$. Then

$$\mathbf{v} = z_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + z_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}.$$

  Define $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$. Then

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}.$$

$\mathbf{z}$ is 'decomposed' into the sum of $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}$ which form a pair of vectors orthogonal to each other, and in which the vector $\mathbf{y}$ is orthogonal to every vector in W.

(c) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\})$.

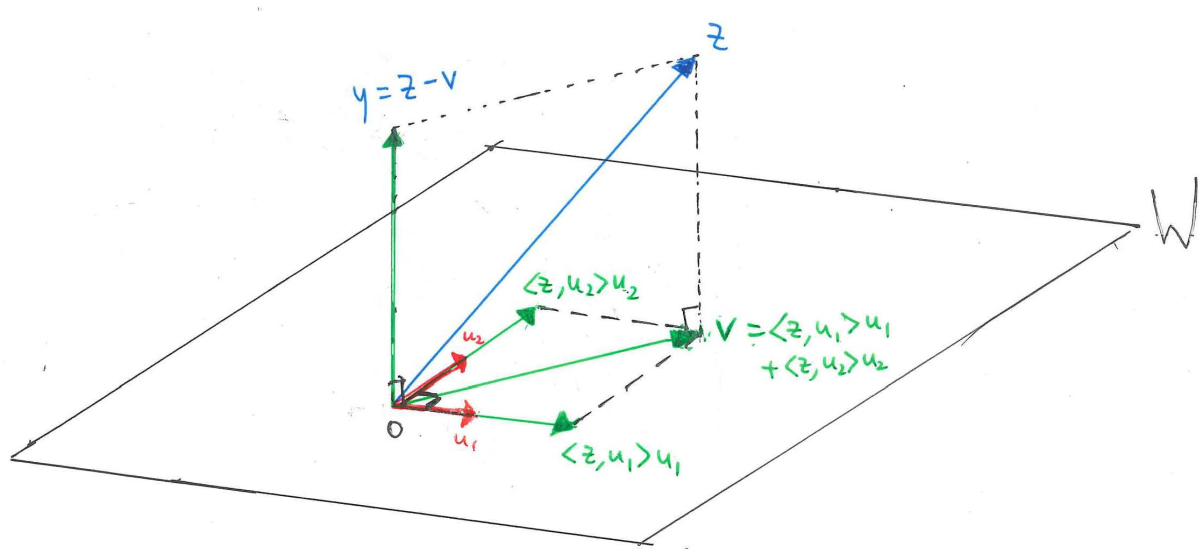
Note that $\|\mathbf{u}_1\| = \|\mathbf{u}_2\| = 1$ and $\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = 0$.

Then $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

- Suppose $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix}$.

  Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$.

  Define $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2$.



Then

$$\mathbf{v} = (\frac{z_1}{3}+\frac{2z_2}{3}+\frac{2z_3}{3})\begin{bmatrix}1/3\\2/3\\2/3\end{bmatrix}+(-\frac{2z_1}{3}-\frac{z_2}{3}+\frac{2z_3}{3})\begin{bmatrix}-2/3\\-1/3\\2/3\end{bmatrix} = \cdots = \begin{bmatrix}5/9 & 4/9 & -2/9\\4/9 & 5/9 & 2/9\\-2/9 & 2/9 & 8/9\end{bmatrix}\mathbf{z}.$$

Define $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$.

Then

$$\mathbf{y} = \cdots = \begin{bmatrix}4/9 & -4/9 & 2/9\\-4/9 & 4/9 & -2/9\\2/9 & -2/9 & 1/9\end{bmatrix}\mathbf{z}.$$

$\mathbf{z}$ is 'decomposed' into the sum of $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}$ which form a pair of vectors orthogonal to each other, and in which the vector $\mathbf{y}$ is orthogonal to every vector in W.

(d) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\})$.

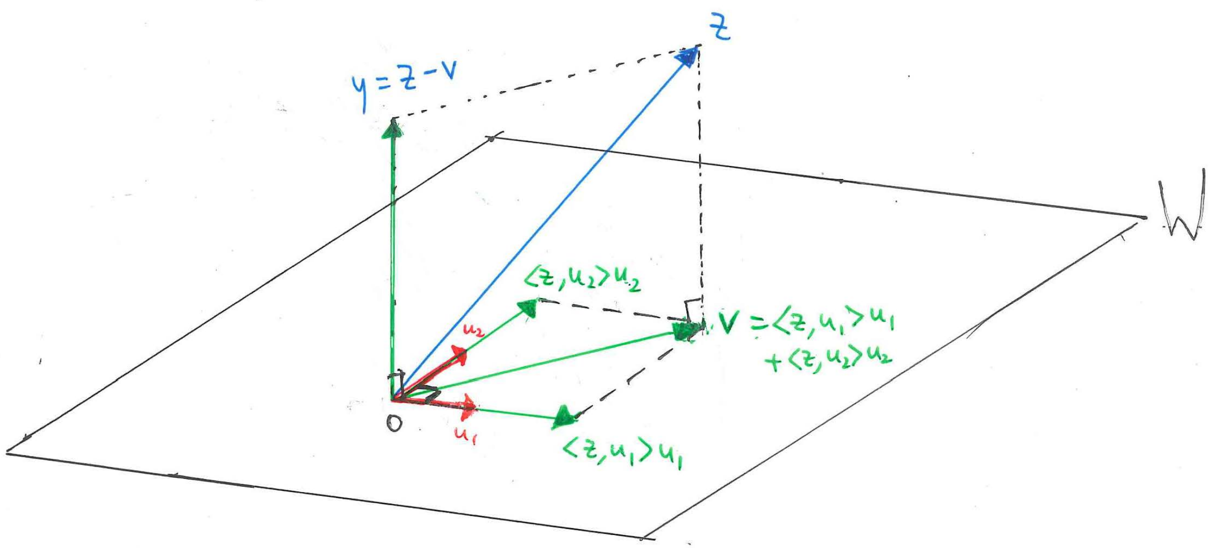
Note that $\|\mathbf{u}_1\| = \|\mathbf{u}_2\| = 1$ and $\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = 0$.

Then $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

- Suppose $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{bmatrix}$.

  Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$.

  Define $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2$.



Then

$$\mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{z_1}{2} + \frac{z_2}{2} + \frac{z_3}{2} + \frac{z_4}{2}\right)\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} + \left(-\frac{z_1}{2} - \frac{z_2}{2} + \frac{z_3}{2} + \frac{z_4}{2}\right)\begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \cdots = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}\mathbf{z}.$$

Define $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$.

Then

$$\mathbf{y} = \cdots = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}\mathbf{z}.$$

$\mathbf{z}$ is ‘decomposed’ into the sum of $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}$ which form a pair of vectors orthogonal to each other, and in which the vector $\mathbf{y}$ is orthogonal to every vector in W.

(e) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\left(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3\}\right)$.

Note that $\|\mathbf{u}_1\| = \|\mathbf{u}_2\| = \|\mathbf{u}_3\| = 1$ and $\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_3 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3 \rangle = 0$.

Then $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

- Suppose $\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{bmatrix}$.

  Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$, $\alpha_3 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_3 \rangle$.

  Define $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{u}_3$.

Then

$$\mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{z_1}{3} + \frac{2z_2}{3} + \frac{2z_4}{3}\right)\begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{2z_1}{3} - \frac{z_2}{3} + \frac{2z_3}{3}\right)\begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \left(-\frac{2z_2}{3} - \frac{z_3}{3} + \frac{2z_4}{3}\right)\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \cdots = \begin{bmatrix} 5/9 & 0 & 4/9 & 2/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4/9 & 0 & 5/9 & -2/9 \\ 2/9 & 0 & -2/9 & 8/9 \end{bmatrix}\mathbf{z}.$$

Define $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$. Then

$$\mathbf{y} = \cdots = \begin{bmatrix} 4/9 & 0 & -4/9 & -2/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4/9 & 0 & 4/9 & 2/9 \\ -2/9 & 0 & 2/9 & 1/9 \end{bmatrix}\mathbf{z}.$$

$\mathbf{z}$ is ‘decomposed’ into the sum of $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}$ which form a pair of vectors orthogonal to each other, and in which the vector $\mathbf{y}$ is orthogonal to every vector in W.

9. **Proof of Theorem (C).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Suppose $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$, ..., $\alpha_k = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle$.

Define $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \mathbf{u}_k$, and $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$.

(a) i. By definition, $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y}$.

ii. Pick any $\mathbf{s} \in W$. Define $\beta_1 = \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\beta_2 = \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$, ..., $\beta_k = \langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle$.

Then $\mathbf{s} = \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \mathbf{u}_k$.

Note that $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s} \rangle = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \beta_k$.

Also note that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{s} \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{z}, \beta_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \beta_k \mathbf{u}_k \rangle \\ &= \beta_1 \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle + \beta_2 \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle + \cdots + \beta_k \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \beta_k. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{s} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{s} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{s} \rangle = 0$.

Therefore $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{s}$.

(b) Suppose $\mathbf{s} \in W$.

Note that $\mathbf{v} \in W$. Then $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s} \in W$.

(Recall that $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{t}$ for any $\mathbf{t} \in W$.) Therefore $\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s}$.

- We have

$$\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\|^2 = \|(\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s})\|^2 = \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s}\|^2. \quad \text{------} \quad (\star)$$

  Since $\|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s}\|^2 \geq 0$, we have

$$\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\|^2 \geq \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|^2.$$

  Then $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\| \geq \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|$.

- Suppose $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v}$. Then $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\| = \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|$.
- Suppose $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\| = \|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}\|$.
  Then $\|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s}\|^2 = 0$ by $(\star)$.
  Therefore $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{0}$. Hence $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v}$.

(c) Exercise. (Apply the definition of $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{y}$.

The inequality concerned is simply '$\|\mathbf{z}\| \geq \|\mathbf{v}\|$' in disguise.

Equality holds if and only if $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$.)

10. Recall the definition for the notion of *orthogonal complement of a subspace of* $\mathbb{R}^n$ from the handout *Orthogonal complement.*

Suppose W is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

The perp of W, which as a set is given by

$$W^{\perp} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{x} \perp \mathbf{u} \textit{ for any } \mathbf{u} \in W\},$$

is called the orthogonal complement of W in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Also recall the result $(\star)$ from the same handout:

Suppose W is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Then for any $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\textit{there exist some unique } \mathbf{s} \in W, \mathbf{t} \in W^{\perp} \textit{ such that } \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{t}.$$

With the help of the result $(\star)$, we can enrich the content of part (a) in Theorem (C) by appending a 'uniqueness part'.

11. **Theorem (D).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Suppose $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Define $\alpha_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle$, $\alpha_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle$, ..., $\alpha_k = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle$.

Define $\mathbf{v} \in W$ by $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k \mathbf{u}_k$.

Define $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}$.

Then the statements below hold:

(a) i. $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{y}$.

ii. $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{s}$ *for any* $\mathbf{s} \in W$. *(In particular,* $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{v}$.*)*

(b) *Suppose $\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{y}' \in \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Suppose $\mathbf{v}' \in W$, $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{v}' + \mathbf{y}'$, and $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{s}$ for any $\mathbf{s} \in W$.

Then $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{y}$.

Remarks.

- In plain words, statement (b) is saying that $\mathbf{z}$ is decomposed in a unique way as a sum of two vectors, one in W and the other in W'. The two vectors are $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ respectively.

  The vector $\mathbf{v}$ is determined independent of the choice of orthonormal bases for W:

  Suppose that $\mathbf{u}'_1, \mathbf{u}'_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}'_k$ also constitute an orthonormal basis for W, and $\alpha'_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}'_1 \rangle$, $\alpha'_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}'_2 \rangle$, ..., $\alpha'_k = \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}'_k \rangle$.
  Further suppose that $\mathbf{v}' = \alpha'_1 \mathbf{u}'_1 + \alpha'_2 \mathbf{u}'_2 + \cdots + \alpha'_k \mathbf{u}'_k$ and $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{v}'$.

  Then it happens that $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{y}$.

- *Terminology.*

  This uniqueness makes sense of naming the vectors $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}$ with reference to $\mathbf{z}$ and W.

  The vector $\mathbf{v}$ is called the orthogonal projection of the vector $\mathbf{z}$ onto W. It is denoted by $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})$.

  The vector $\mathbf{y}$ is called the orthogonal complement of $\mathbf{z}$ with respect to W.

The other parts of Theorem (C) can be re-stated in terms of orthogonal projections.

12. **Theorem (E).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) *Suppose $\mathbf{s} \in W$.*

Then $\|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{s}\| \geq \|\mathbf{z} - \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})\|$.

Equality holds if and only if $\mathbf{s} = \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})$.

(b) *The inequality $\|\mathbf{z}\| \geq \|\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})\|$ holds.*

Equality holds if and only if $\mathbf{z} \in W$.

Remarks.

- Statement (a) says that amongst all vectors in W, it is $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})$ whose distance with $\mathbf{z}$ is the smallest.

  In plain words, $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})$ is the 'closest (or best) approximation' to $\mathbf{z}$ amongst all vectors in W.

  This result is the corner stone of the 'least square method' for finding approximations.

- Statement (b) says that the 'length' of the vector $\mathbf{v}$ is no less than that of its projection onto W, which is $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z})$.

  This inequality is known as Bessel's Inequality.

13. **Theorem (F).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define the $(n \times k)$-matrix U by $U = \left[\, \mathbf{u}_1 \,\middle|\, \mathbf{u}_2 \,\middle|\, \cdots \,\middle|\, \mathbf{u}_k \,\right]$.

Then the statements below hold:

(a) *For any $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = UU^t\mathbf{z}$.*

(b) *UU^t is symmetric and idempotent.*

(c) *$\mathcal{C}(UU^t) = W$.*

(d) *$\mathcal{N}(UU^t) = W^{\perp}$.*

Remarks.

- When $\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{s}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W and $S = \left[\ \mathbf{s}_1 \middle| \mathbf{s}_2 \middle| \cdots \middle| \mathbf{s}_k\ \right]$, we have

$$\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = SS^t\mathbf{z} \text{ for any } \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

  It follows that $UU^t = SS^t$.

  This $(n \times n)$-square matrix is independent of the choice of orthonormal bases for W.

- *Terminology.*

  This uniqueness makes sense of naming the matrix UU^t with reference to W.

  The matrix UU^t is called the projection matrix from $\mathbb{R}^4$ onto W.

  Multiplication by this matrix from the left to a vector in $\mathbb{R}^4$ results in the orthogonal projection of that vector onto W.

14. **Proof of Theorem (F).**

Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Suppose $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define the $(n \times k)$-matrix U by $U = \left[\mathbf{u}_1 \middle| \mathbf{u}_2 \middle| \cdots \middle| \mathbf{u}_k \right]$.

(a) Pick any $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} UU^t\mathbf{z} &= U \begin{bmatrix} {\mathbf{u}_1}^t \\ \hline {\mathbf{u}_2}^t \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline {\mathbf{u}_k}^t \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{z} = U \begin{bmatrix} {\mathbf{u}_1}^t\mathbf{z} \\ {\mathbf{u}_2}^t\mathbf{z} \\ \vdots \\ {\mathbf{u}_k}^t\mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix} = \left[\mathbf{u}_1 \middle| \mathbf{u}_2 \middle| \cdots \middle| \mathbf{u}_k \right] \begin{bmatrix} \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle \mathbf{u}_1 + \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \langle \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{u}_k \rangle \mathbf{u}_k \\ &= \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) \end{aligned}$$

(b) We have $(UU^t)^t = (U^t)^t U^t = UU^t$.

Then UU^t is symmetric.

We have $(UU^t)^2 = (UU^t)(UU^t) = U(U^tU)U^t = UI_kU^t = UU^t$.

Then UU^t is idempotent.

(c) We verify that $W = \mathcal{C}(UU^t)$:

- [We verify that for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if $\mathbf{x} \in W$ then $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}(UU^t)$.]
  Pick any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose $\mathbf{x} \in W$.
  Since $\mathbf{x} \in W$, We have $\mathbf{x} = \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{x})$.
  By the result in part (a), we have $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{x}) = UU^t\mathbf{x}$.
  Then $\mathbf{x} = UU^t\mathbf{x}$. Therefore, by definition, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}(UU^t)$.

- [We verify that for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}(UU^t)$ then $\mathbf{x} \in W$.]
  Pick any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}(UU^t)$.
  Then there exists some $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mathbf{x} = UU^t\mathbf{s}$.
  Define $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ by $\mathbf{p} = U^t\mathbf{s}$.
  Then $\mathbf{x} = U\mathbf{p}$.
  Therefore, by definition, $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{C}(U)$.
  By definition, $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_k\}) = \mathcal{C}(U)$. Hence $\mathbf{x} \in W$.

(d) We have verified that $\mathcal{C}(UU^t) = W$.

By part (b), UU^t is symmetric.

Then $\mathcal{N}((UU^t)) = \mathcal{N}((UU^t)^t) = (\mathcal{C}(UU^t))^\perp = W^\perp$.

15. **Illustrations of the content of Theorem (F).**

(a) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1\})$

$\mathbf{u}_1$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define $U = \mathbf{u}_1$.

We have

$$UU^t = \begin{bmatrix} 3/4 & \sqrt{3}/4 \\ \sqrt{3}/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

UU^t is the projection matrix from $\mathbb{R}^2$ onto W: for any $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = UU^t\mathbf{z}$.

(b) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \mathbf{e}_1^{(3)}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \mathbf{e}_2^{(3)}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\ (\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u_2}\})$.

$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define $U = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 \end{array}\right]$.

We have

$$UU^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

UU^t is the projection matrix from $\mathbb{R}^3$ onto W: for any $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = UU^t\mathbf{z}$.

(c) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\})$.

$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define $U = \left[\, \mathbf{u}_1 \middle| \mathbf{u}_2 \,\right]$.

We have

$$UU^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5/9 & 4/9 & -2/9 \\ 4/9 & 5/9 & 2/9 \\ -2/9 & 2/9 & 8/9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

UU^t is the projection matrix from $\mathbb{R}^3$ onto W:

$$\text{for any } \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^3,\ \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = UU^t\mathbf{z}.$$

(d) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\,(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2\})$.

$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define $U = \left[\, \mathbf{u}_1 \,\middle|\, \mathbf{u}_2 \,\right]$.

We have

$$UU^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

UU^t is the projection matrix from $\mathbb{R}^4$ onto W:

$$\text{for any } \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^4,\ \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = UU^t\mathbf{z}.$$

(e) Let $\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$, and $W = \mathsf{Span}\left(\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3\}\right)$.

$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3$ constitute an orthonormal basis for W.

Define $U = \left[\, \mathbf{u}_1 \,\middle|\, \mathbf{u}_2 \,\middle|\, \mathbf{u}_3 \,\right]$.

We have

$$UU^t = \begin{bmatrix} 5/9 & 0 & 4/9 & 2/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4/9 & 0 & 5/9 & -2/9 \\ 2/9 & 0 & -2/9 & 8/9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

UU^t is the projection matrix from $\mathbb{R}^4$ onto W:

$$\text{for any } \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^4,\ \mathsf{pr}_W(\mathbf{z}) = UU^t\mathbf{z}.$$