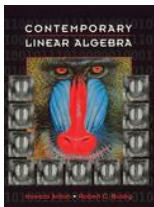


Chapter 7, Section 9 of *Contemporary Linear Algebra* by Anton and Busby



Next Page

1. Let $\mathbf{v} = (-1, 1, 2, 0, 4, 3)$ and $\mathbf{w} = (-2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 5)$. Find $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{v}$.

- A $\frac{31}{32} \mathbf{w}$
- B $\frac{24}{31} \mathbf{w}$
- C $\frac{31}{24} \mathbf{w}$
- D $\frac{24}{32} \mathbf{w}$
- E $\frac{32}{24} \mathbf{w}$

Next Question

2. Suppose Gram-Schmidt orthogonalisation applied to

$$(-1, 2, 1), (2, -1, 1), (1, 1, -2)$$

produces $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$. Then \mathbf{v}_3 is

- ▶ A $(1, 0, 1)$
- ▶ B $(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3})$
- ▶ C $(1, -1, 0)$
- ▶ D $(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$
- ▶ E $(2, 2, 0)$

Next Question

3. Express $\mathbf{x} = (-12, 1, 1, 6)$ in the form $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}_2$ where \mathbf{x}_1 is in the hyperplane $(-1, 1, 1, 4)^\perp$ and \mathbf{x}_2 is in its orthogonal complement.

- ▶ A $\mathbf{x} = (12, -1, -1, -6) + (-24, 2, 2, 12)$
- ▶ B $\mathbf{x} = (-11, 0, 0, 2) + (-1, 1, 1, 4)$
- ▶ C $\mathbf{x} = (-10, -1, -1, -2) + (-2, 2, 2, 8)$
- ▶ D $\mathbf{x} = (-14, 3, 3, 14) + (2, -2, -2, -8)$
- ▶ E $\mathbf{x} = (12, -1, -1, 6) + (0, 0, 0, 0)$

Next Question

4. Find $\text{proj}_W(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ where W is the span of

$$(3, -2, 1, 1, 3, -1), (3, 1, 2, 1, -3, 1), (1, 3, 1, -3, 1, -2).$$

- ▶ A $\frac{1}{25}(19, 0, 10, 3, 1, -2)$
- ▶ B $\frac{1}{25}(7, 2, 5, -1, 1, -2)$
- ▶ C $\frac{1}{25}(-1, -3, -1, 3, -1, 2)$
- ▶ D $\frac{1}{25}(9, -2, 2, 1, -9, 1)$
- ▶ E $\frac{1}{25}(4, -4, 2, -1, -1, 2).$

Next Question

5. Let W be a subspace of R^n . Let B be an orthonormal basis of W , and the set C an orthonormal basis of W^\perp . Put $D = B \cup C$, so D is the set of all vectors in B and C . The D is

- ▶ A an orthonormal basis of R^n ;
- ▶ B an orthogonal basis of R^n but not necessarily an orthonormal basis;
- ▶ C a basis of R^n but not necessarily an orthogonal basis;
- ▶ D a linearly independent subset of R^n but not necessarily a basis;
- ▶ E a subset of R^n but not necessarily a linearly independent subset.

No more questions



RIGHT!

Back



Wrong...try again

Back