

## Proof VS-2

Accepted

Not Accepted

I affirm this work abides by the university's Academic Honesty Policy.

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 Print Name, then Sign

- First due date **Thursday, November 12**.
- Turn in your work on a separate sheet of paper with this page stapled in front.
- Do not include scratch work in your submission.
- There is to be **no collaboration** on any aspect of developing and presenting your proof. Your only resources are: you, the course textbook, me, and pertinent discussions that occur **during class**.
- Follow the Writing Guidelines of the Grading Rubric.  
([http://math.ups.edu/~bryans/Current/Fall\\_2008/290inf\\_Fall2008.html#tth\\_sEc5.1](http://math.ups.edu/~bryans/Current/Fall_2008/290inf_Fall2008.html#tth_sEc5.1))
- Retry: Only use material from the relevant section or earlier.
- Retry: Start over using a new sheet of paper.
- Retry: Restaple with new attempts first and this page on top.

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*"Experience is what enables you to recognize a mistake when you make it again."* (Earl Wilson)

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 VS-2 (Section PD)

Suppose  $S = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_{p-1}, \vec{v}_p, \vec{v}_{p+1} \dots \vec{v}_m\}$  is an orthonormal basis for  $\mathbf{C}^m$  and let  $V = \langle \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_{p-1}, \vec{v}_p\} \rangle$  be the subspace of  $\mathbf{C}^m$  spanned by the first  $p$  vectors in  $S$  and  $W = \langle \{\vec{v}_{p+1} \dots \vec{v}_m\} \rangle$  be the subspace of  $\mathbf{C}^m$  spanned by the last  $m - p$  vectors in  $S$ .

1. Quote the theorem from our textbook that tells us that  $\mathbf{C}^m = V \oplus W$ .
2. Prove that if  $\vec{w} \in W$ , then  $\vec{w}$  is orthogonal to every vector in  $V$ .
3. Prove that if  $\vec{x}$  is orthogonal to every vector in  $V$ , then  $\vec{x} \in W$ .

## Notes

- Because  $W$  satisfies the two properties (2 and 3) above, it is called the **orthogonal complement** of  $V$  in  $\mathbf{C}^m$  and is usually written  $V^\perp$ .
- Professor Beezer has proved that
  1. Every subspace,  $V$ , of  $\mathbf{C}^m$  has a basis
  2. That basis can be extended to a basis of  $\mathbf{C}^m$  and
  3. The Gram-Schmidt procedure can transform any basis into an orthonormal basis.

Your work along with these details proves the theorem

**Theorem 1** *If  $V$  is a subspace of  $\mathbf{C}^m$  then  $\mathbf{C}^m = V \oplus V^\perp$*