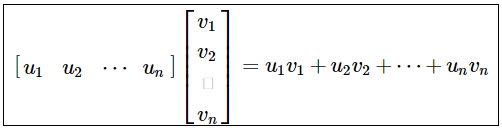
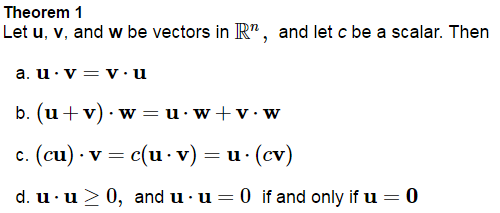
If **u** and **v** are vectors in  then we can think of them as  matrices.

So is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matrix and the product of  is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matrix.

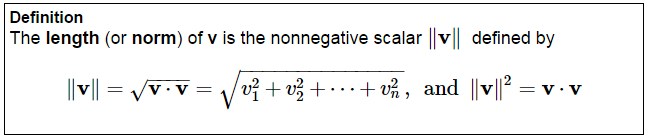
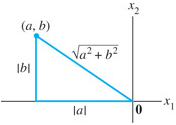
We will write this as a real number without brackets, and call  the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of **u** and **v.**  It is also written as and called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



Compute  and  for  and 







In  this is essentially the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorem.



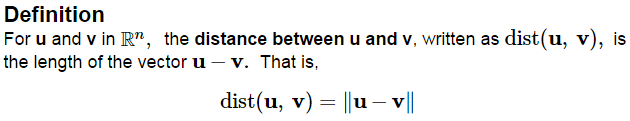
A vector whose length is one is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vector.

If we divide a non-zero vector **v** by it’s length, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we get a unit vector in the same direction as **v**. This is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

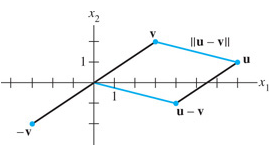
Let . Find a unit vector **u** in the same direction as **v.**

Let *W* be a subspace of  spanned by . Find a unit vector basis for W.

How do we find the distance between two numbers on a number line?





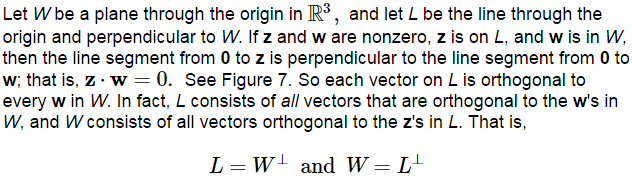


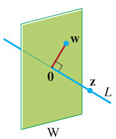
Find the formula for the distance between two vectors****

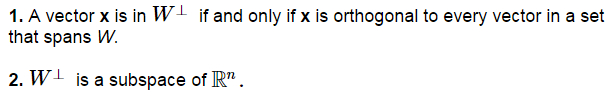




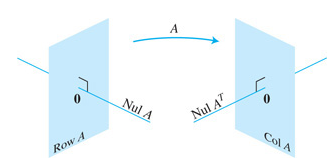
If a vector **z** is orthogonal to every vector in a subspace W of , then **z** is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The set of all of these orthogonal vectors to W is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of W and is denoted by .

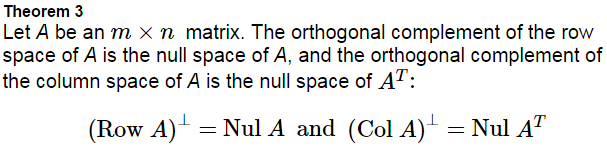






Remember our comment in 4.6 that the Null Space and Row Space are essentially orthogonal to each other.





Using the Null Space and Row Space of **Ex 5 from 4.6**, check that random vectors from each are orthogonal to each other.



Show that where  is the angle between the two vectors, using the Law of Cosines,



