

Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization

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In this exercise the Gram-Schmidt method will be used to create an orthonormal basis set from the following vectors which are neither normalized nor orthogonal.

$$\mathbf{u}_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 + i \\ 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_2 := \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 28 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Demonstrate that the vectors are not normalized and are not orthogonal.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 &= 4 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 &= 11 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_3)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 &= 784 \\ \overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 &= 4 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 &= 28 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 &= 84 \end{aligned}$$

Using the first vector make \mathbf{u}_2 orthogonal to it by subtracting its projection on \mathbf{u}_1 .

$$\mathbf{u}_2 := \mathbf{u}_2 - \frac{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2}{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_1} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1$$

Make \mathbf{u}_3 orthogonal to \mathbf{u}_1 and \mathbf{u}_2 by subtracting its projection on \mathbf{u}_1 and \mathbf{u}_2 .

$$\mathbf{u}_3 := \mathbf{u}_3 - \frac{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3}{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_1} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 - \frac{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3}{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2} \cdot \mathbf{u}_2$$

Finally, normalize the new orthogonal vectors.

$$\mathbf{u}_1 := \frac{\mathbf{u}_1}{\sqrt{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_1}} \quad \mathbf{u}_2 := \frac{\mathbf{u}_2}{\sqrt{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2}} \quad \mathbf{u}_3 := \frac{\mathbf{u}_3}{\sqrt{\overline{(\mathbf{u}_3)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3}}$$

Demonstrate that an orthonormal basis set has been created.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 &= 1 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 &= 1 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_3)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 &= 1 \\ \overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 &= 0 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_1)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 &= 0 & \overline{(\mathbf{u}_2)}^T \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Display the orthonormal basis set.

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 + 0.5i \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5i \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.378 \\ 0.756 \\ 0.378 - 0.378i \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.085 - 0.592i \\ 0.423 \\ -0.676 + 0.085i \end{pmatrix}$$