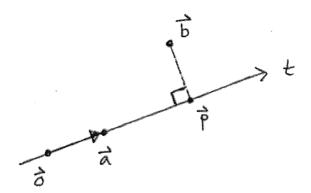
Problem 1. The following picture shows the projection of \vec{b} onto the line through \vec{a} :



(a) Write down an equation saying that $\vec{b} - \vec{p}$ is perpendicular to \vec{a} .

(b) The projection has the form $\vec{p} = t\vec{a}$ for some t. Solve your equation from (a) to find t.

(c) Put everything together to tell me the formula for \vec{p} in terms of \vec{a} and \vec{b} .

$$\vec{p} = t\vec{a} = \left(\frac{\vec{a}^{T}\vec{b}}{\vec{a}^{T}\vec{a}}\right)\vec{a}$$

Problem 2. Consider the following three data points:

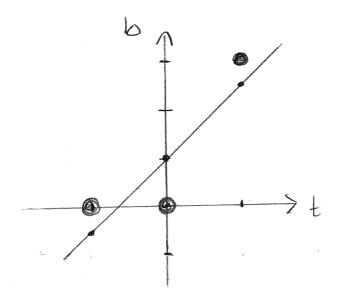
$$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) Write down the silly equation $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ which says that all three points are on the same line C + tD = b. (The silly equation has no solution.)

$$\begin{cases} C+(-1)D=0 \\ C+0D=0 \\ C+1D=3 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) Solve the associated "normal equation" $A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$.

(c) Draw the three data points together with the best fit line C + tD = b.



The best fit line is
$$b = 1 + \frac{3}{2}t$$
.