1. In \mathbb{R}^3 , consider point A(1,2,3) and plane (P): x - y + z = 0. Find the point on (P) that is closest to A.

see Lecture 22

2. In $M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$, consider a subspace

$$V = \operatorname{span}\left\{ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

Find an orthogonal basis of V.