

HW5

① Explain why each of the following is not an inner product on a given vector space

(a) $(x, y) = x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2$ on $\mathbb{R}^2$

(b) $(A, B) = \text{trace}(A+B)$ on the space of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ matrices

(c) $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f'(t) \overline{g(t)} dt$ on the space of polynomials.
Here, $f' = \frac{df}{dt}$

② Find all vectors in $\mathbb{R}^4$ orthogonal to $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ and $(1, 2, 3, 4)^T$

③ Find an orthonormal basis for the following Subspace of $\mathbb{R}^4$:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mid x - y - z + w = 0 \text{ and } x + z = 0 \right\}$$

④ Show that the square of an average is less than or equal to the average of the squares. More precisely show that if $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ then the square of the average of all the a_i 's is less than or equal to the average of $a_1^2, \dots, a_n^2$.

⑤ Suppose $T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ such that $\|Tv\| \leq \|v\|$, for every $v \in V$. Prove that $T - \sqrt{2}I_n$ is invertible.

- (6) Apply Gram-Schmidt to $(1, 2, -2)^T$, $(1, -1, 4)^T$, $(2, 1, 1)^T$
- (7) Find the distance from the vector $(2, 3, 1)^T$ to the subspace spanned by $(1, 2, 3)^T$ and $(1, 3, 1)^T$. Note: find distance, no need to find orthogonal projection.
- (8) True or false: if E is a subspace of V then $\dim E + \dim E^\perp = \dim V$? Justify answer.
- (9) Let $\|\cdot\|_p$, where $1 \leq p < \infty$ be the l_p norm. It is defined, in $\mathbb{R}^n$, as $\|\underline{x}\|_p = (|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p + \dots + |x_n|^p)^{1/p} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p\right)^{1/p}$.
Note $\|\underline{x}\|_2$ corresponds to the norm obtained from the inner product.
- There is also $\|\underline{x}\|_\infty = \max\{|x_k| : k=1, 2, \dots, n\}$.
Consider $\mathbb{R}^2$ space. For $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, the "unit ball" B_p in the norm $\|\cdot\|_p$ is defined as
- $$B_p = \{\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|\underline{x}\|_p \leq 1\}$$
- Find the shapes of B_1 , B_2 , B_∞