

# Homework 1

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## 2.8

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle_2 = 2x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_1 + 3x_1y_2 + 5x_2y_2$$

### 1. Positivity

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_2 &= 2x_1x_1 + 3x_1x_2 + 3x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 \\ &= 2x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 \\ &= 2(x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2 + \frac{5}{2}x_2^2) \\ &= 2(x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2 + \frac{9}{4}x_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}x_2^2) \\ &= 2(x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

It's easy to see that if  $x = 0$ , then  $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_2 = 0$

Now suppose  $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_2 = 2(x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 = 0$ . That means

$2(x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_2^2$  where  $-\frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \leq 0$  and its equality is only when  $x_2 = 0$ .

Plugging it back in,  $2(x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2)^2 \leq 0$  can only be true when  $2(x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2)^2 = 0$  so  $\mathbf{x} = 0$

### 2. Symmetry

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle_2 &= 2x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_1 + 3x_1y_2 + 5x_2y_2 \\ &= 2y_1x_1 + 3y_1x_2 + 3y_2x_1 + 5y_2x_2 \\ &= 2y_1x_1 + 3y_2x_1 + 3y_1x_2 + 5y_2x_2 \\ &= \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_2\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Additivity

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle_2 &= 2(x_1 + y_1)z_1 + 3(x_2 + y_2)z_1 + 3(x_1 + y_1)z_2 + 5(x_2 + y_2)z_2 \\ &= 2x_1z_1 + 3x_2z_1 + 3x_1z_2 + 5x_2z_2 + 2y_1z_1 + 3y_2z_1 + 3y_1z_2 + 5y_2z_2 \\ &= \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z} \rangle_2 + \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle_2\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Homogeneity

$$\begin{aligned}\langle r\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle &= 2(rx_1)y_1 + 3(rx_2)(y_1) + 3(rx_1)y_2 + 5(rx_2)y_2 \\ &= r(2x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_1 + 3x_1y_2 + 5x_2y_2) \\ &= r\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle\end{aligned}$$

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#### 2.9

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x} &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{y} \\ \|\mathbf{x}\| &= \|(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{y}\| \leq \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| + \|\mathbf{y}\| \\ &\rightarrow \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| \geq \|\mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{y}\|\end{aligned}$$

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#### 2.10

Since  $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| < \delta$ ,

$$||\|\mathbf{x}\| - \|\mathbf{y}\|| < \delta$$

And we can let  $\delta = \epsilon$ .

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#### 3.8

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x_2 = x_3 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_3$$

$$4x_1 = x_3 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{4}x_3$$

$$\rightarrow N(A) = \text{span of } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

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#### 3.9