

1. Show that the expression $\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = u_1 v_1 + 2u_2 v_2 - u_3 v_3$ does not define an inner product on \mathbb{R}^3

3) $\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle \geq 0$ fails

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u} &= \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle & \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle &= -1 \\ \vec{v} &= \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

2. Let \mathbb{R}^2 have the weighted inner product $\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{1}{4} u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$. Let $\vec{u} = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$ and $\vec{v} = \langle 4, 5 \rangle$

a) compute

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle$$

$$\|\vec{v}\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4}(1)(4) + (3)(5) \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{16 + 25} = \sqrt{41} \\ &= 6\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$d\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{d^2}{du dv} = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

b) sketch unit circle

