

Tutorial-4, Instructor: Dr. Avijit Pal, Linear Algebra (IC152) Semester: Winter

1. Show that if v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n are pairwise orthogonal in a real inner product space V , then

$$\|v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n\|^2 = \|v_1\|^2 + \|v_2\|^2 + \dots + \|v_n\|^2.$$

If v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n are orthonormal, then prove that

$$\|v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n\| = \sqrt{n}.$$

2. Show that $\langle u, v \rangle = \frac{1}{4}\|u + v\|^2 - \frac{1}{4}\|u - v\|^2$ for any u and v in a real inner product space.

3. Find a polynomial $f(t) = a + bt$, where a and b is real scalar, such that $f(t)$ is perpendicular to the polynomial $g(t) = 1 - t$ with respect to the inner product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t)dt.$$

4. Prove or disprove: There is an inner product on \mathbb{R}^2 such that the associated norm is given by

$$\|(x_1, x_2)\| = |x_1| + |x_2|, \quad \forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

5. Let A be an $n \times n$ Hermitian matrix. Check that the linear transformation $T_A : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ defined by

$$T_A(z) = Az$$

for every $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$ is a self-adjoint operator.

6. Consider the real vector space \mathbb{R}^2 . In this example, we define three products that satisfy two conditions out of the three conditions for an inner product. Hence the three products are not inner products. Define $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = x_1 y_1$. Then it is easy to verify that the third condition is not valid whereas the first two conditions are valid. Define $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + x_2^2 + y_2^2$. Then it is easy to verify that the first condition is not valid whereas the second and third conditions are valid. Define $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = x_1 y_1^3 + x_2 y_2^3$. Then it is easy to verify that the second condition is not valid whereas the first and third conditions are valid.