Problem 1. Let U be the subset of $\mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$ given by

$$U = \{p \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \ : \ p(0) = p(1)\}.$$

Define the function

$$\alpha : U \times U \to \mathbb{R}$$
$$\alpha(p,q) = \int_0^1 p(x)q'(x)\,dx$$

1. Prove that α is an alternating bilinear form.
2. Find the matrix $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \mathcal{B})$ for α with respect to the following basis

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{x^3 - x,\ x^2 - x,\ 1\right\}$$

Proof. First I will show that α (as defined above) is a bilinear form.

First fix some $p \in U$ then for any $q_1, q_2 \in U$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha(p, \lambda q_1 + q_2) &= \int_0^1 p(x)(\lambda q_1 + q_2)'(x)dx \\
&= \int_0^1 p(x)\lambda q_1'(x) + p(x)q_2'(x)dx \\
&= \lambda \int_0^1 p(x)q_1'(x)dx + \int_0^1 p(x)q_2'(x)dx \\
&= \lambda\alpha(p, q_1) + \alpha(p, q_2)
\end{aligned}$$

Now fix some $q \in U$ then for any $p_1, p_2 \in U$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\alpha(\lambda p_1 + p_2, q) = \int_0^1 (\lambda p_1 + p_2)(x)q'(x)dx$$

Using the same logic as above we get $\alpha(\lambda p_1 + p_2, q) = \lambda\alpha(p_1, q) + \alpha(p_2, q)$. Hence we have that α is a bilinear form.

Now let $p \in U$ then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha(p,p) &= \int_0^1 p(x)p'(x)dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2}p(x)^2\Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\big(p(1)^2 - p(0)^2\big) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we get that it is an alternating bilinear form.

$\square$

Problem 2. If V and W are $\mathbb{K}$-vector spaces, observe that the Cartesian $V \times W$ is a $\mathbb{K}$-vector space with the following addition and scalar multiplication operations:

$$(\mathbf{v_1}, \mathbf{w_1}) + (\mathbf{v_2}, \mathbf{w_2}) = (\mathbf{v_1} + \mathbf{v_2}, \mathbf{w_1} + \mathbf{w_2}) \qquad \text{and} \qquad k(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (k\mathbf{v}, k\mathbf{w}).$$

Show that, in general, a bilinear form $\beta \in V^{(2)}$ is <u>not</u> a linear functional, $\mathcal{L}(V \times V, \mathbb{K})$.

Problem 3. The notion of a bilinear form can be extended to a **bilinear map** in the following way: Let U, V, W be $\mathbb{K}$-vector spaces. The function $\Gamma : V \times W \to U$ is a bilinear map if it satisfies the following: for all scalars k and vectors $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$:

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{v_1} + \mathbf{v_2}, \mathbf{w}) = \Gamma(\mathbf{v_1}, \mathbf{w}) + \Gamma(\mathbf{v_2}, \mathbf{w}) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \Gamma(k\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = k\Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}),$$

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w_1} + \mathbf{w_2}) = \Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w_1}) + \Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w_2}) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \Gamma(\mathbf{v}, k\mathbf{w}) = k\Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}).$$

1. Go find your old multivariable calculus textbook and look up the definition of the cross product on $\mathbb{R}^3$.

2. Prove that $\Gamma : \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ given by

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \underbrace{\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}}_{\text{cross product}}$$

   is a bilinear map.

3. A bilinear map $\Gamma : V \times V \to U$ is said to be **alternating** if $\Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}$ for all $\mathbf{v}$. Prove that the cross product map above is alternating.