## EECS 16A Spring 2023

## Designing Information Devices and Systems I Discussion 12B

## 1. Inner Product Properties

For this question, we will verify our definition of the Euclidean inner product in Cartesian coordinates

$$\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \ldots + x_n y_n$$
, for any  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 

indeed satisfies the key properties required for all inner products for the 2-dimensional case. Suppose  $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  for the following parts (there is a slightly different definition for complex vectors):

(a) Show symmetry:  $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = \langle \vec{y}, \vec{x} \rangle$ .

(b) Show linearity:  $\langle \vec{x}, c\vec{y} + d\vec{z} \rangle = c \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle + d \langle \vec{x}, \vec{z} \rangle$ , where  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  are real numbers.

(c) Show non-negativity:  $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{x} \rangle \ge 0$ , with equality if and only if  $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ .

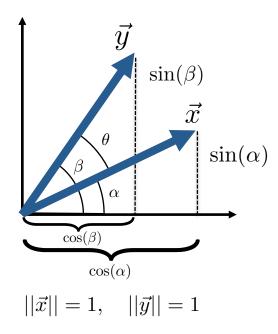
## 2. Geometric Interpretation of the Inner Product

In this problem, we explore the geometric interpretation of the Euclidean inner product, restricting ourselves to vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Remember that the formula for the inner product of two vectors can be expressed in terms of their magnitudes and the angle between them as follows:

$$\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle = ||\vec{x}|| ||\vec{y}|| \cdot \cos \theta$$

The figure below may be helpful in illustrating this property:



For each subpart, give an example of any two (nonzero) vectors  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  that satisfy the stated condition and compute their inner product.

- (a) Give an example of a pair of parallel vectors (vectors that point in the same direction and have an angle of 0 degrees between them).
- (b) Give an example of a pair of anti-parallel vectors (vectors that point in opposite directions).
- (c) Give an example of a pair of perpendicular vectors (vectors that have an angle of 90 degrees between them).