

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

VASAD

B. E. Second Semester (All Branch)

Subject: Vector Calculus and Linear Algebra (2110015)

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Tutorial: 06

- Let $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ and $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$. Determine which of the following are inner products on R^3 . For those that are not, list the axioms that do not hold.
 - $\langle u, v \rangle = u_1^2 v_1^2 + u_2^2 v_2^2 + u_3^2 v_3^2$
 - $\langle u, v \rangle = 2u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + 4u_3 v_3$
- Find the inner product on R^2 generated by $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ also compute $d(u, v)$ for $u = (-1, 2)$ and $v = (2, 5)$.
- Let the vector space P_2 have the inner product

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p(x)q(x)dx$$
 - Find $\|p\|$ for $p = x^2$
 - Find $d(p, q)$ if $p = 1$ and $q = x$
- Let $p, q \in P_2$ with the inner product $\langle p, q \rangle = a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2$ find the cosine of the angle between p and q if $p = -1 + 5x + 2x^2$, $q = 2 + 4x - 9x^2$.
- Verify Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, for the given vectors using the Euclidean inner product.
 - $u = (-4, 2, 1)$, $v = (8, -4, -2)$
 - $u = (-3, 1, 0)$, $v = (2, -1, 3)$
- Find the least squares solution of the linear system $Ax = b$, and find the orthogonal projection of b onto the column space of A .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- Find the orthogonal projection of u onto the subspace of R^3 spanned by the vectors v_1 and v_2 .
 $u = (2, 1, 3)$; $v_1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $v_2 = (1, 2, 1)$
- Let R^3 have the Euclidean inner product. Use the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the following basis vectors into an orthonormal basis.
 - $u_1 = (1, 1, 1)$, $u_2 = (0, 1, 1)$, $u_3 = (0, 0, 1)$
 - $u_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $u_2 = (3, 7, -2)$, $u_3 = (0, 4, 1)$
- Let R^3 have the inner product defined by $\langle u, v \rangle = u_1 v_1 + 2u_2 v_2 + 3u_3 v_3$. Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the basis vectors $(1, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 0)$ and $(1, 0, 0)$ into orthonormal basis vectors.