

Homework 3.

1 Let $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}\}$ be an orthonormal basis in \mathbf{E}^2 . Consider the following ordered pairs:

- a) $\{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{e}\}$,
- b) $\{\mathbf{f}, -\mathbf{e}\}$,
- c) $\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{e} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{f}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{e} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{f}\}$,
- d) $\{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{e} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{f}, \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{f}\}$.

Show that all these ordered pairs are orthonormal bases in \mathbf{E}^2 .

Find amongst them the bases which have the same orientation as the orientation of the basis $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}\}$.

Find amongst them the bases which have the orientation opposite to the orientation of the basis $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}\}$.

2 Let $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}\}$ be a basis in two-dimensional vector space V . Consider an ordered pair $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$ such that

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{f}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \gamma\mathbf{e} + \mu\mathbf{f},$$

where γ, μ are arbitrary real numbers.

Find values γ, μ such that an ordered pair $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$ is a basis and this basis has the same orientation as the basis $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}\}$.

3 Let $\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$ be an orthonormal basis in \mathbf{E}^3 and let $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$ be an arbitrary basis in \mathbf{E}^3 . Show that the basis $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$ either has the same orientation as the basis $\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$, or the same orientation as the basis $\{\mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_z\}$.

4 Let $\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$ be an orthonormal basis in \mathbf{E}^3 . Consider the following ordered triples:

- a) $\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_x + 2\mathbf{e}_y, 5\mathbf{e}_z\}$,
- b) $\{\mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_x, 5\mathbf{e}_z\}$,
- c) $\{\mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_x, -5\mathbf{e}_z\}$,
- d) $\{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{e}_x + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_y, -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$,
- e) $\{\mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_z\}$,
- f) $\{\mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_x, -\mathbf{e}_z\}$.

Show that all ordered triples a), b), c), d), e), f) are bases.

Show that the bases a), c), d) and f) have the same orientation as the basis $\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$, and the bases b) and e) have the orientation opposite to the orientation of the basis $\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$. Show that bases d), e) and f) are orthonormal bases and bases a), b) and c) are not orthonormal bases.

5 Let $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\}$ be a basis in vector space V . Show that ordered triples $\{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{e} + 2\mathbf{f}, 3\mathbf{g}\}$ and $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}, 2\mathbf{f} + 3\mathbf{g}\}$ are bases and these bases have opposite orientations.

6 Let $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\}$ be an orthonormal basis in Euclidean space \mathbf{E}^3 . Consider a linear operator P in \mathbf{E}^3 such that

$$\mathbf{e}' = P(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{e}, \quad \mathbf{f}' = P(\mathbf{f}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{f} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{g}, \quad \mathbf{g}' = P(\mathbf{g}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{f} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{g}.$$

Write down the transition matrix from the basis $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\}$ to the ordered triple $\{\mathbf{e}', \mathbf{f}', \mathbf{g}'\}$.

Show that P is an orthogonal operator.

Show that orthogonal operator P preserves the orientation of \mathbf{E}^3 .

Find an axis of the rotation and the angle of the rotation.

7 Consider a linear operator P_1 in \mathbf{E}^3 such that it transforms the orthonormal basis $\{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\}$ into the orthonormal basis $\{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{g}\}$. Consider also a linear operator P_2 such that it is the reflection operator with respect to the plane spanned by vectors \mathbf{e} and \mathbf{f} .

Is the operator P_1 a rotation or reflection operator?

Do operators P_1, P_2 preserve orientation?

Show that operator $P = P_2 \circ P_1$ is a rotation operator.

Find an angle and the axis of this rotation.