

2.1) Show that  $\ell^2$  with its norm is a complete metric space, therefore it is a Hilbert Space.

در مجموعه  $\ell^2$  نیزی دوسته شکاری است که دارای متریک  $\|\cdot\|_{\ell^2}$  می‌باشد. عضوی این مجموعه

$$x = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots) \in \ell^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\infty}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots) \mapsto \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_i|^2}$$

هر مجموعه متریک  $\ell^2$  را مجموعه معرفی می‌کند. خاصیتی که  $x, y \in \ell^2$  باشند، این است که  $x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$  باشند.

$$\|x_m - x_n\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_{mi} - x_{ni}|^2 = \|x_i - x_j\|^2$$

لذا  $x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$  باشند و  $|x_i - y_i| < \epsilon$  باشد.

$$\|x_i - y_i\| < \epsilon \Rightarrow |x_{mi} - y_{mi}| < \epsilon$$

برای هر  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  داشته باشند که  $x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$  باشند.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists y_n \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_{ni} = y_n$$

$y \in \ell^2$  باشد و  $y_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{ni}$  باشد و  $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |x_{mi}|^2 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_{mi}|^2$$

لذا  $y$  مجموعه متریک  $\ell^2$  را دارد.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_{mi}|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_{ni}|^2 = \|x_m\|^2 \leq M^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^2 \leq M^2$$

لذا  $y \in \ell^2$  باشد.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n |x_{ik} - y_{ik}|^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_{ik} - y_{ik}|^2 = \|x_i - y_i\|^2$$

لذا  $\forall i \in \mathbb{N} \exists y_i \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{ik} = y_i$

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_{ik} - y_{ik}|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_{ik} - y_k|^2 \leq \epsilon$$

لذا  $\forall j \in \mathbb{N} \exists y_j \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{jk} = y_j$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n |x_{jk} - y_k|^2 \leq \epsilon$$

لذا  $\forall i, j \in \mathbb{N} \exists y_i, y_j \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{ik} = y_i$  و  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{jk} = y_j$

$$\|x_i - y\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_{ik} - y_k|^2 \leq \epsilon$$

لذا  $x_i \rightarrow y$  باشد.

2.2) Show that the following space  $V = \{f \in C([0, 1]) \mid \int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty\}$  equipped with (point-wise) addition of functions and multiplication by complex number is a linear space with the following inner product:

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \int_0^1 f(t) \overline{g(t)} dt$$

Is this a complete metric space with the induced metric?

$$|f|_{L^2} = \sqrt{\int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt}$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 fg \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|f(\frac{i}{n})g(\frac{i}{n})|}{n} \leq \lim \sqrt{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|f(\frac{i}{n})|^2}{n} \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|g(\frac{i}{n})|^2}{n} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|f(\frac{i}{n})|^2}{n} \right) \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|g(\frac{i}{n})|^2}{n} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt \int_0^1 |g(t)|^2 dt}$$

$$\int_0^1 |f+g|^2 \leq \int_0^1 (|f| + |g|)^2 = \int_0^1 (|f|^2 + |g|^2 + 2|f||g|) : \text{Cauchy-Schwarz}$$

$$= \int_0^1 |f|^2 + \int_0^1 |g|^2 + 2 \underbrace{\int_0^1 |f||g|}_{< \infty} \leq \underbrace{\int_0^1 |f|^2}_{< \infty} + \underbrace{\int_0^1 |g|^2}_{< \infty} + 2 \sqrt{\int_0^1 |f|^2 \int_0^1 |g|^2} < \infty$$

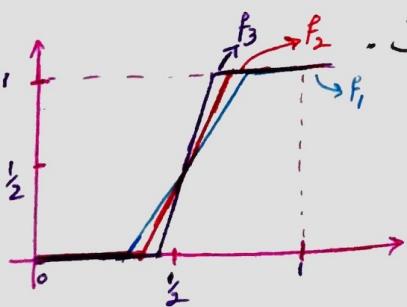
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 |f+g|^2 < \infty \rightarrow \text{Complete metric space}$$

$$\int_0^1 |\lambda f(t)|^2 = \int_0^1 |\lambda|^2 |f(t)|^2 = |\lambda|^2 \int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 < \infty : \text{Cauchy-Schwarz}$$

جبر انتegrable

• Complete metric space

تابع  $f_i$  باعویندگی داشته باشد:  $f_i = f_i(t)$



$$\langle f_i - f_j, f_i - f_j \rangle = \int_0^1 |f_i - f_j|^2 dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\min\{i,j\}}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\min\{i,j\}}} |f_i - f_j|^2 dt < \frac{2}{\min\{i,j\} + 1}$$

(1)  $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ :  $f(x) = 0$  (نحوی از  $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ )  $\forall x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ :  $f(x) = 1$   
 $\forall x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$ :  $f(x) = 0$   $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f_i(t) = f(0)$   $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ :  $f(x) = 1$   $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} f_i(t) = f(1)$

$\forall x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ :  $f(x) = 1$   $\Rightarrow f_i$  is continuous at  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f$  is discontinuous at  $\frac{1}{2}$

3.1) Show that if a norm  $\|\cdot\|$  on a linear space is induced from an inner product, then it satisfies the following relations

$$\|r+u\|^2 + \|r-u\|^2 = 2\|r\|^2 + 2\|u\|^2$$

(polarization identity)

Prove it, if you think the inverse is also true.

$$\hookrightarrow \|r+u\|^2 + \|r-u\|^2 = \langle r+u, r+u \rangle + \langle r-u, r-u \rangle$$

$$= \langle r, r \rangle + \langle r, u \rangle + \langle u, r \rangle + \langle u, u \rangle + \langle r, r \rangle - \langle r, u \rangle - \langle u, r \rangle + \langle u, u \rangle$$

$$= 2\langle r, r \rangle + 2\langle u, u \rangle = 2\|r\|^2 + 2\|u\|^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\langle u, r \rangle := \frac{\|u+r\|^2 - \|u-r\|^2}{4} + i \frac{\|u+ir\|^2 - \|u-ir\|^2}{4} : \text{reimannian part can be ignored}$$

$$\therefore \langle u, u \rangle = \|u\|^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle u, u \rangle = \frac{\|u+r\|^2 - \|u-r\|^2 + i\|u+ir\|^2 - i\|u-ir\|^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\|2u\|^2 + i\|(1+i)u\|^2 - i\|(1-i)u\|^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4\|u\|^2 + i\|1+i\|u\|^2 - i\|1-i\|u\|^2}{4} \stackrel{\|1-i\|=\|1+i\|}{=} \|u\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u, u \rangle = \|u\|^2 > 0, \quad \langle u, u \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0$$

$$\langle u, r \rangle = \langle \overline{r}, u \rangle \quad \text{reimannian part can be ignored}$$

$$\langle r, u \rangle = \frac{\|r+u\|^2 - \|r-u\|^2 + i\|r+iu\|^2 - i\|r-iu\|^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \overline{r}, u \rangle = \frac{\|r+u\|^2 - \|r-u\|^2 - i\|r-iu\|^2 + i\|r+iu\|^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\|u+r\|^2 - \|u-r\|^2 - i(-i)\|u+ir\|^2 + i(i)^2\|u-ir\|^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\|u+r\|^2 - \|u-r\|^2 + 2\|u+ir\|^2 - 2\|u-ir\|^2}{4} = \langle u, r \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u, r \rangle = \langle \overline{r}, u \rangle$$

(3. I ص ٢١)

برهان انتظامی

١.  $2 \langle \frac{u_1+u_2}{2}, r \rangle = \langle u_1, r \rangle + \langle u_2, r \rangle$       ٣.  $\langle \alpha u, r \rangle = \alpha \langle u, r \rangle$        $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$
٢.  $\langle (u_1+u_2), r \rangle = \langle u_1, r \rangle + \langle u_2, r \rangle$       ٤.  $\langle \alpha u, r \rangle = \alpha \langle u, r \rangle$        $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{P}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \langle \frac{u_1+u_2}{2}, r \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \langle u_1+u_2, r \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} + r \right\|^2 - \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} - r \right\|^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} + r \right\|^2 + \left\| \frac{u_1-u_2}{2} \right\|^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} - r \right\|^2 + \left\| \frac{u_1-u_2}{2} \right\|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leftarrow (\star) \frac{1}{4} \left( \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} + r + \frac{u_1-u_2}{2} \right\|^2 + \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} + r - \frac{u_1-u_2}{2} \right\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} - r + \frac{u_1-u_2}{2} \right\|^2 - \left\| \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} - r - \frac{u_1-u_2}{2} \right\|^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \|u_1+r\|^2 + \|u_2+r\|^2 - \|u_1-r\|^2 - \|u_2-r\|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \langle \frac{u_1}{2}, r \rangle = \langle u_1, r \rangle \quad \leftarrow u_2 = 0 \quad \text{برهان انتظامی}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u_1, r \rangle + \langle u_2, r \rangle = 2 \langle \frac{(u_1+u_2)}{2}, r \rangle = \langle u_1+u_2, r \rangle$$

$$= r \langle u_1, r \rangle - \langle u_2, r \rangle = \langle u_1-u_2, r \rangle$$

برهان انتظامی

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u_1+u_2, r \rangle &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \|u_1+r\|^2 - \|u_1-r\|^2 + \|u_1+r\|^2 - \|u_1-r\|^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \left( \|u_2+r\|^2 - \|u_2-r\|^2 + \|u_2+r\|^2 - \|u_2-r\|^2 \right) \\ &= \langle u_1, r \rangle + \langle u_2, r \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle cu, r \rangle = c \langle u, r \rangle \quad \text{برهان انتظامی}$$

(3.I ادامه)

$$c = \frac{p}{q} \text{ میں خاص نہیں}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle cu, r \rangle &= \frac{1}{-4q^2} (\|pu+qr\|^2 - \|pu-qr\|^2 + \|pr+iqr\|^2 - \|pr-iqr\|^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{q^2} \langle \underbrace{u+\dots+u}_{-4p}, \underbrace{r+\dots+r}_{4q} \rangle = \frac{pq}{q^2} \langle u, r \rangle = \frac{p}{q} \langle u, r \rangle \\ &\Rightarrow \langle cu, r \rangle = c \langle u, r \rangle \quad c \in \mathbb{Q} \end{aligned}$$

لینیاریتی  $\|\cdot\|$  میں, لینیار  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q})$ ,  $C \mapsto Q+iQ$  میں میں  
 $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}) \not\models$  لینیار  $\sigma$  کی  $c \langle u, r \rangle = \langle cu, r \rangle$  کے, لینیار  $\sigma$ , لینیار کے  
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3.2) Show that if  $T, S \in L(r, r)$ , then  $(TS)^* = S^* T^*$  and  $(\lambda T)^* = \bar{\lambda} T^*$  and  $(T^*)^* = T$ .

$$\hookrightarrow (TS)^* = S^* T^* \quad T, S \in L(r, r) \Rightarrow T^*, S^* \in L(r, r)$$

$$T \in L(r, r) \Rightarrow (TS)^* \in L(r, r)$$

$$\langle TS(r), w \rangle = \langle T(S(r)), w \rangle = \langle S(r), T^*(w) \rangle = \langle r, S^*(T^*(w)) \rangle \\ = \langle r, S^* T^*(w) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (TS)^* = S^* T^*$$

$$\hookrightarrow (\lambda T)^* = \bar{\lambda} T^*$$

$$\langle (\lambda T)r, w \rangle = \lambda \langle Tr, w \rangle = \lambda \langle r, T^*w \rangle = \langle r, \bar{\lambda} T^*w \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda T)^* = \bar{\lambda} T^*$$

$$\hookrightarrow (T^*)^* = T$$

$$\text{pribor} \langle Tr, w \rangle = \langle r, T^*w \rangle = \langle \overline{T^*w}, r \rangle = \langle \overline{\omega_{(T^*)^*} r} \rangle \\ = \langle (T^*)^* r, w \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (T^*)^* = T$$

3.3) If  $T \in L(r, w)$ , then  $\ker T^* = (\text{Im } T)^\perp$  and  $\ker T = (\text{Im } T^*)^\perp$

$$u \in \ker(T^*) \Rightarrow \forall w \in w \quad \langle T^*u, w \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall w \in w \quad \langle u, Tw \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow u \perp Tw$$

$$u \in \ker T^* \Rightarrow u \in (\text{Im } T)^\perp \quad \text{dij}$$

$$\text{pribor} \quad u \in (\text{Im } T)^\perp \Rightarrow \langle u, T^*u \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle T^*u, T^*u \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T^*u\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow u \in \ker T^* \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{①, ②} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\ker T^*}_{\text{pribor}} = (\text{Im } T)^\perp$$

$$u \in \ker T \Rightarrow Tu = 0 \Rightarrow \forall w \in w \quad \langle Tu, w \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \forall w \in w \quad \langle u, T^*w \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u \in (\text{Im } T^*)^\perp \quad \text{④}$$

$$\text{pribor} \quad u \in (\text{Im } T^*)^\perp \Rightarrow \langle u, T^*Tu \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle Tu, Tu \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \|Tu\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$Tu = 0 \Rightarrow u \in \ker T \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\text{pribor} \quad u \in \ker T \quad \text{⑤}$$

3.4) Prove that the one-dimensional laplacian  $-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  is a (formally) selfadjoint linear map, where:

$$\mathcal{B} = \{ f \in C^0([0, 1]) \mid f(0) = f'(1) = 0 \}$$

:  $f \in \mathcal{B} \Leftrightarrow \text{int } -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \text{ es w.k.t. } f' \in \mathcal{B}$

$$g \in \mathcal{B}, \langle -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f, g \rangle = \langle f, Tg \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int_0^1 -f''(x) \overline{g(x)} dx}_{(*)} = \underbrace{\int_0^1 f(x) (\overline{Tg})(x) dx}_{(**)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= (-f' \cdot g')! - \int_0^1 -f'(x) \overline{g'(x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 f'(x) \overline{g'(x)} dx = (\cancel{f' \cdot g'})! - \int_0^1 f(x) \overline{g''(x)} dx = \underbrace{- \int_0^1 f(x) \overline{g''(x)} dx}_{(**)} \end{aligned}$$

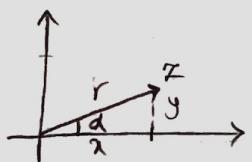
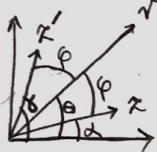
$$\begin{aligned} (**)=(**) &\Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) (\overline{Tg})(x) dx = - \int_0^1 f(x) \overline{g''(x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) \left( -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} g \right)(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Tg} = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} g \Rightarrow T = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

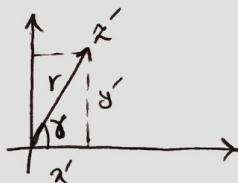
$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ ,  $\overline{U_{1,1}}$ ,  $-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ ,  $T$ ,  $-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ ,  $\text{w.k.t. } T \sim -\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$   
 $(\because \overline{U_{1,1}} \text{ ist } \mathcal{B})$

4.1) Let  $\{e_1, e_2\}$  denote the standard basis of Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and let  $r = \cos \theta e_1 + \sin \theta e_2$ . Find the matrix representation of  $\sigma(r)$ , the orthogonal reflection with respect to  $r$ . Show that  $RR(\theta) = \sigma(r)R(\theta)$ .

$$r = \cos \theta e_1 + \sin \theta e_2$$



$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \alpha \\ r \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\Rightarrow x' = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \phi \\ r \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \gamma = \phi + \theta = \theta - \alpha + \theta = 2\theta - \alpha \rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 2\theta - \alpha}$$

$$\theta = \phi + \alpha \Leftrightarrow \phi = \theta - \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \gamma \\ r \sin \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos(2\theta - \alpha) \\ r \sin(2\theta - \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} r (\cos(2\theta) \cos(\alpha) + \sin(2\theta) \sin(\alpha)) \\ r (\cos(2\theta) \sin(\alpha) + \sin(2\theta) \cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{r \cos(\alpha)}{x} \cos(2\theta) + \frac{r \sin(\alpha)}{y} \sin(2\theta) \\ \frac{r \cos(\alpha)}{x} \sin(2\theta) - \frac{r \sin(\alpha)}{y} \cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \cos(2\theta) + y \sin(2\theta) \\ x \sin(2\theta) - y \cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & \sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & -\cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \sigma(\theta)r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sigma(r)R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta \sin \theta & \cos 2\theta (-\sin \theta) + \sin 2\theta \cos \theta \\ \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta \sin \theta & -\sin 2\theta (-\sin \theta) - \cos 2\theta \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta \cos(-\theta) - \sin 2\theta \sin(-\theta) & \cos 2\theta \sin(-\theta) + \sin 2\theta \cos(-\theta) \\ \sin 2\theta \cos(-\theta) + \cos 2\theta \sin(-\theta) & \sin 2\theta \sin(-\theta) - \cos 2\theta \cos(-\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\theta - \theta) & \sin(2\theta - \theta) \\ \sin(2\theta - \theta) & -\cos(2\theta - \theta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = RR(\theta) \quad \checkmark$$

4.2) Let  $V_C$  be a complex vector space of dimension  $n$  and  $T_C \in (V_C, V_C)$ . Of course  $V_C$  can be considered as a real vector space if we consider just scalar multiplication by real numbers  $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ , and we denote this real space by  $V_r$ . The map  $T_C$  defines a (real) linear map on  $V_r$  that we denote by  $T_r$ .

a) Let  $B_C = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be a basis for  $V_C$ . Show that  $B_r = \{v_1, -iv_1, v_2, iv_2\}$  is a basis for  $V_r$ . Therefore the real dimension of  $V_r$  is  $2n$ .

b) Let  $M_C \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  be the representation matrix of the (complex) linear map  $T_C$  with respect to the basis  $B_C$ . Put  $M = t + iB$ , where  $t, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  and show that the representation matrix of  $T_r$  is given by  $M_r = \begin{pmatrix} t & -B \\ B & t \end{pmatrix}$  (0.2)

c) Multiplication by  $i$  is a complex linear map on  $V_C$  that corresponds to a real linear map  $J$  on  $V_r$  satisfying  $JJ = -I_{2n}$ . Show that a linear map  $T_r$  on  $V_r$  is coming from a complex linear map  $T_C$  on  $V_C$  if  $T_r J = J T_C$ .

Show that, with respect to the basis  $B_r$ , the representation matrix of  $J$  is as follows:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I_n \\ I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

d) If  $N$  is the representation matrix of a linear map  $T_r$  on  $V_r$  with respect to the basis  $B_r$  then  $T_r J = J T_r$  if and only if  $N$  is of the following form

$$\begin{pmatrix} t & -B \\ B & t \end{pmatrix}$$

In this case  $T_r$  is coming from a linear map  $T_C$  on  $V_C$  and its matrix with respect to the basis  $B_C$  is given by  $A + iB$ :

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}; r = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_i$$

$$r \in V_r \Rightarrow r \in V_C : i \bar{\lambda}_i v_i \in V_C \quad (\text{as } \leftarrow)$$

$$\lambda_i = a_i + b_i; \Rightarrow r = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) v_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i (iv_i) \in V_C$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}; r = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha'_i (iv_i) \in V_r$$

$$r \in V_r : \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i (iv_i) = 0$$

$$: \underbrace{v_1^T \dots v_n^T}_{= 1} \alpha_1 + \dots + \underbrace{v_1^T \dots v_n^T}_{= 1} \alpha'_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r \in V_C : \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i (iv_i) = 0$$

14.2 درجات الحرارة

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) r_i = 0 \rightarrow \forall 1 \leq i \leq n : a_{ij} + b_{ij} = 0 \\ \rightarrow \forall 1 \leq i \leq n : a_{ij} = b_{ij} = 0$$

• إذا كانت  $r_1, \dots, r_n, r_1, \dots, r_n$  متجانسة

•  $\dim V = 2n$ ,  $\{r_1, \dots, r_n, r_1, \dots, r_n\}$  مبنية

$$e_j = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \text{ حيث } (b \leftarrow \\ 1 \leq j \leq n :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall r_i e_i &= T_r r_i = T_C r_i = (A + Bi) e_i = A + Bi, \text{ لـ } \\ &= [ib_{ji} + a_{ji}]_{1 \leq j \leq n} = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} (a_{ji} + bi b_{ji}) r_j \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} a_{ji} r_j + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} b_{ji} (ir_j) = \left[ \frac{A}{B} \right] r^{1:n} \end{aligned}$$

$n+1 \leq i \leq 2n$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall r_i e_i &= T_r ir_{i-n} = T_C ir_{i-n} = i T_C r_{i-n} = (A + Bi) i e_{i-n} \\ &= (-B + Ai) e_{i-n} = -B + Ai, \text{ لـ } \\ &= \sum (i a_{j(i-n)} - b_{j(i-n)}) r_j = \sum -b_{j(i-n)} r_j + \sum a_{j(i-n)} (ir_j) \\ &= \left[ \frac{-B}{A} \right] r^{1:n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall r_i e_i = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A & -B \\ \hline B & A \end{array} \right] r^{1:n} \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2n \text{ و المطلوب}$$

$$\Rightarrow [T_r] = M_r = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} A & -B \\ B & A \end{array} \right]$$

$$T_r J = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ ir_1 \\ ir_2 \\ \vdots \\ ir_n \end{bmatrix} = T_C (i \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + iu_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + iu_n \end{bmatrix})$$

:  $i T_C \rightarrow T_C i T_r \rightarrow (C \leftarrow$

$$-i T_C \left( \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + iu_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + iu_n \end{bmatrix} \right) = J T_r \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T_r J = J T_r$$

$$T_C \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + iu_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + iu_n \end{bmatrix} := T_r \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

:  $T_r \text{ هو } T_r \text{ متجانسة } T_C \text{ متجانسة } \cdot T_r J = J T_r \text{ متجانسة}$

(١٠.٢ ص ٣)

$$\hookrightarrow T_C \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + iu_1 + r'_1 + iu'_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + iu_n + r'_n + iu'_n \end{bmatrix} = Tr \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + r'_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + r'_n \\ u_1 + u'_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n + u'_n \end{bmatrix} = Tr \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} + Tr \begin{bmatrix} r'_1 \\ \vdots \\ r'_n \\ u'_1 \\ \vdots \\ u'_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= T_C \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + iu_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + iu_n \end{bmatrix} + T_C \begin{bmatrix} r'_1 + iu'_1 \\ \vdots \\ r'_n + iu'_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_C \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha + bi)(r_1 + u_1i) \\ \vdots \\ (\alpha + bi)(r_n + u_ni) \end{bmatrix} = \alpha Tr \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} + b Tr J \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha + bi)T_C \begin{bmatrix} r_1 + iu_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n + iu_n \end{bmatrix} = \alpha Tr \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} + b J Tr \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

آخر طرف

دالن  $i(r) : r \rightarrow ir \Rightarrow u_c = 0 + Ii \rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\Leftrightarrow Tr J = J Tr$   
لأن  $J^2 = -I$   $\Rightarrow Tr J^2 = Tr (-I) = -Tr I = -n$

أو  $T_C \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$   $\Rightarrow Tr T_C = \sum_{i=1}^n T_{ii}$   $\Rightarrow Tr J = J Tr$   $\Rightarrow Tr J = J Tr = Tr J^2 = -n$

$$[Tr J] = \begin{bmatrix} * & -B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} = N \quad M = A + Bi$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} * & -B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix}$$

لأن  $M \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$   $\Rightarrow Tr M = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{ii}$

لأن  $M = A + Bi$   $\Rightarrow Tr M = Tr A + Tr B$

لأن  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$   $\Rightarrow Tr A = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii}$

$$[Tr'] = \begin{bmatrix} * & -B \\ B & * \end{bmatrix} = [Tr] = N \quad , \quad J Tr' = Tr' J$$

$$Tr J = J Tr \quad : \quad Tr \text{ و } Tr' \text{ متساوية}$$

4.3) Now let  $N_C$  has an inner product structure & let  $B_C$  be an orthonormal basis, Show that we can define a real inner product on  $N_r$  by assuming  $B_r$  be orthonormal.

If  $T_C$  is a self adjoint operator on  $N_C$ , show that  $T_r$  is self adjoint on  $N_r$  and it's matrix given by (0.2) is symmetric, i.e.  $A^* = A$  while  $B^* = -B$ . Formulate similar statement if  $T_C$  is unitary.

$$\begin{cases} \langle r_i, r_j \rangle_r = \delta_{ij} \\ \langle ir_i, ir_j \rangle_r = \delta_{ij} \\ \langle ir_i, r_j \rangle_r = \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

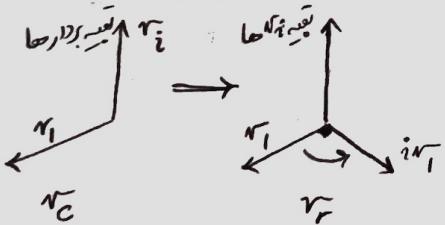
:  $\sum_{i,j} \delta_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} \delta_{ij}$   $\Rightarrow \sum_{i,j} \delta_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} \delta_{ij}$

$$\begin{cases} \langle r_i, r_j \rangle_C = \delta_{ij} \\ \langle ir_i, ir_j \rangle_C = \delta_{ij} \\ \langle ir_i, r_j \rangle_C = i\delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

:  $\sum_{i,j} \delta_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} \delta_{ij}$

$$\langle r, u \rangle_r = \frac{1}{2} (\langle r, u \rangle_C + \langle u, r \rangle_C) = \operatorname{Re} \langle r, u \rangle_C$$

دسته های را می خواهیم که در میان متعق، عکس و عکس متعق باشند از زیر داشتند، مثلاً  $r_i$  و  $ir_j$  را در میان  $r_j$  و  $ir_j$  داریم به ترتیب زیر است از زیر داشتند، مثلاً  $r_i$  و  $ir_j$  را در میان  $r_j$  و  $ir_j$  داریم به ترتیب زیر است از زیر داشتند.



$$r_1 = (x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n)^T \leftrightarrow u_1 = (x_1 + iy_1, \dots, x_n + iy_n)$$

$$r_2 = (x'_1, \dots, x'_n, y'_1, \dots, y'_n)^T \leftrightarrow u_2 = (x'_1 + iy'_1, \dots, x'_n + iy'_n)$$

$$\langle r_1, r_2 \rangle_r := \operatorname{Re} \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_C$$

:  $\langle r_1, r_2 \rangle_r = \operatorname{Re} \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle_C$

$$\text{If } u_1 = u_2 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle r_1, r_1 \rangle_r = \operatorname{Re} \langle u_1, u_1 \rangle_C = \langle u_1, u_1 \rangle_C \geq 0$$

$$13) \langle u_1, u_1 \rangle_C = 0 \Leftrightarrow u_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r_1 = 0$$

(ج)  $\tilde{r} = \tilde{r}_1 + \tilde{r}_2$  ،  $\tilde{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}_1 + \tilde{\omega}_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\hookrightarrow \langle r_1 + r_2, \omega \rangle_r &= \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}_1 + \tilde{r}_2, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}_1, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c + \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}_2, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c \\ &= \langle r_1, \omega \rangle_r + \langle r_2, \omega \rangle_r\end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle r, \omega \rangle_r = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{\omega}, \tilde{r} \rangle_c = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{\omega}, r \rangle_c = \langle \omega, r \rangle_r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle ar, \omega \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle a\tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = \operatorname{Re} a \langle \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = a \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = a \langle r, \omega \rangle$$

رسالة:  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_r$  ضروريه و معموليه .  $r$  و  $\omega$  عمومي .  $T$  خاص .

$$(\forall \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}^n_c : \langle T_c \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = \langle \tilde{r}, T_c \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c)$$

$$\tilde{r} = r_i, \tilde{\omega} = \omega_j \Rightarrow \langle T_c r_i, \omega_j \rangle_c = \langle r_i, T_c \omega_j \rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_c r_i = \sum_{k=1}^n T_{ik} r_k \\ T_c \omega_j = \sum_{k=1}^n T_{jk} \omega_k \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \overline{T_{ij}} = \overline{T_{ji}} \Rightarrow [T_{ij}] = [T_c]$$

الخطوات

$$[T_c]^* = [T_c] \quad \therefore M^* = M$$

$$\Rightarrow A^* - iB^* = A + iB \Rightarrow A^* = A, B^* = -B$$

$$\Rightarrow M_r^* = \begin{pmatrix} A^* & B^* \\ -B^* & A^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = M_r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle T_r r, \omega \rangle_r = \operatorname{Re} \langle T_c \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}, T_c^* \tilde{\omega} \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}, T_c \tilde{\omega} \rangle = \langle r, T_r \omega \rangle$$

رسالة:  $T_r$  عمومي

رسالة:  $T_c$  خاص

$$(\forall \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}^n_c : \langle T_c \tilde{r}, T_c \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = \langle \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c \Rightarrow \langle T_c^* T_c \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = \langle \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle_c)$$

$$\Rightarrow [T^* T] = I_{n \times n}$$

$$\Rightarrow M^* M = A^2 + B^2 + i(-BA + AB) = I \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^2 + B^2 = I \\ AB = BA \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_r^T M_r = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^2 + B^2 & BA - AB \\ AB - BA & A^2 + B^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} = I_{2n}$$

$\Rightarrow M_r$  متماثل

$$\langle Tr, T\omega \rangle_r = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{Tr}, \tilde{T}\tilde{\omega} \rangle_c = \operatorname{Re} \langle \tilde{r}, \tilde{\omega} \rangle = \langle r, \omega \rangle$$

. متماثل مع  $\tilde{Tr} \Leftarrow$

5.1) Show that multiplication by  $i$  is an anti-self-adjoint and unitary operator on any complex vector space  $V_C$  with hermitian structure.

$$V_C, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_C$$

$$T: V_C \rightarrow V_C$$

$$T(r) = ir \quad T(-ir) = r \Rightarrow T^* = T$$

$$\langle r, T(w) \rangle = \langle r, iw \rangle = \langle -ir, w \rangle = \langle -T(r), w \rangle = \langle T^*(r), w \rangle \\ \Rightarrow T^* = -T \Rightarrow T \text{ is anti-self-adjoint}$$

$$\langle Tr, Tw \rangle = \langle ir, iw \rangle = \langle r, -iw \rangle = \langle r, T^*Tw \rangle = \langle r, w \rangle \\ \Rightarrow T^*T = I \Rightarrow T \text{ is unitary}$$

5.2) Assuming the spectral decomposition for the self-adjoint operators on real spaces with euclidean structure, prove it for the complex linear spaces with hermitian operators!

$$T \text{ is self-adjoint} \Leftrightarrow T_C \text{ is self-adjoint} \Leftrightarrow T_C \text{ has a spectral decomposition} \\ \Rightarrow r_1, \dots, r_n, ir_1, \dots, ir_n \text{ are the eigenvalues of } T_C$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{From } Trw = \lambda w \quad T_C = A + iB$$

$$\Rightarrow (Aw_1 - Bw_2) = \lambda w_1 \quad \begin{cases} Aw_1 \\ Bw_1 + Aw_2 \end{cases} \approx (A+iB)(w_1 + iw_2) = \lambda(w_1 + iw_2) \\ (Bw_1 + Aw_2) = \lambda w_2 \quad \begin{cases} Aw_2 \\ Aw_2 + Bw_1 \end{cases} = \lambda w_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_2 \\ -w_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Aw_2 + Bw_1 \\ Bw_2 - Aw_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda w_2 \\ -\lambda w_1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} w_2 \\ -w_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -i(w_1 + iw_2) = w_2 - iw_1 \quad \text{From } Aw_1 - Bw_2 = \lambda w_1 \\ \therefore \begin{pmatrix} w_2 \\ -w_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ are eigenvectors of } T_C \text{ corresponding to eigenvalue } \lambda$$

$$\text{Let } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ be the eigenvalues of } T_C \text{ and } v_1, \dots, v_n \text{ be the corresponding eigenvectors. Then} \\ T(v_i) = \lambda_i(v_i) \text{ for all } i. \text{ Define } T_C: \mathbb{C}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2n} \text{ by } T_C \begin{pmatrix} r_1, \dots, r_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 r_1, \dots, \lambda_n r_n \end{pmatrix}$$

(5.2 ص ١)

لما زادت سرعة دوران المكعب، فـ  $\omega$  اشتركت في حركة دوران المكعب

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= Cr_1 \\ L_2 &= Cr_2 \\ \vdots \\ L_n &= Cr_n \end{aligned}$$

$T \in D$   $\begin{cases} T(Cr_i) = \lambda_i r_i \\ T(cir_i) = \lambda_i r_i \end{cases}$  أولاً

$$T L_1 \subseteq L_1$$

$$T L_2 \subseteq L_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T L_n \subseteq L_n$$

$$\begin{cases} T(Cr_k) = c T(r_k) = c \lambda_k r_k \subseteq L_k \\ T(cir_k) = c T(ir_k) = c \lambda_k r_k \subseteq L_k \end{cases}$$

لـ  $L$  مجموع مجموعات الدوران

$$N_C = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$$

$$T | L_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{1}_{L_i}$$

6.1) application of spectral decomposition in systems of linear differential equations

Consider the following system of differential equation:  $\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$

The coefficient matrix is symmetric, so it has two real eigenvalues. Diagonalize the matrix and solve the differential equation. Investigate how the behavior & stability of the solutions depend on the nature of the eigenvalues.

Draw the phase portrait of the solutions & highlight the eigenvectors.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A' = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = V^{-1} A V \rightarrow \text{eigenvectors } v_1, v_2 \text{ for } \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

$$Av_1 = \sqrt{2}v_1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}+1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Av_2 = -\sqrt{2}v_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{pmatrix} = -\sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2}+1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}+1 & -\sqrt{2}+1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } V^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}+2}{4} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \dot{x} = Ax \Rightarrow V^{-1} \dot{x} = V^{-1} A x \xrightarrow{x = VY} \underbrace{V^{-1} \dot{x}}_{\dot{Y}} = \underbrace{V^{-1} A V}_{A'} Y$$

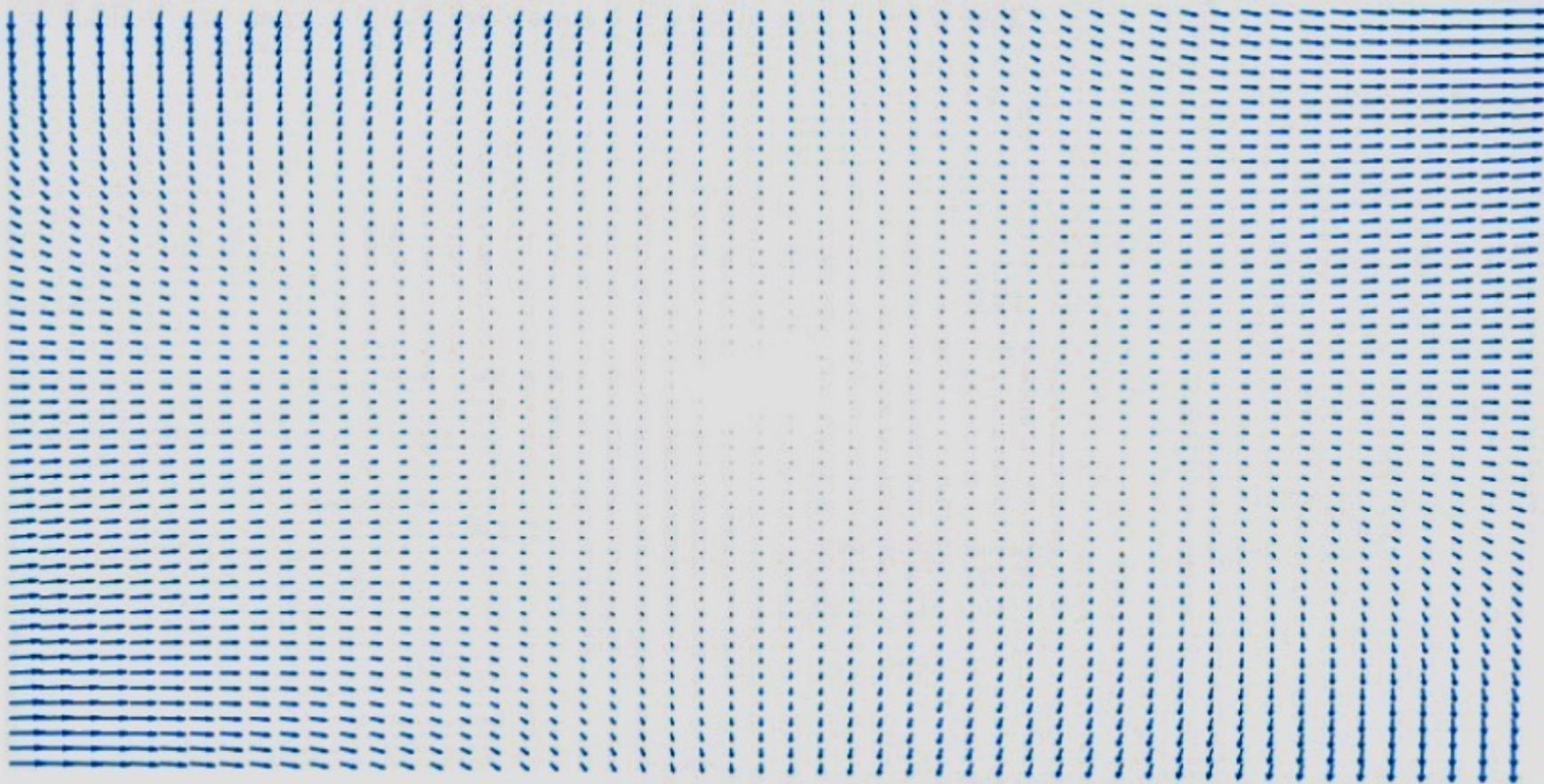
$\Rightarrow \dot{Y} = A'Y$  w.r.t. uncoupled

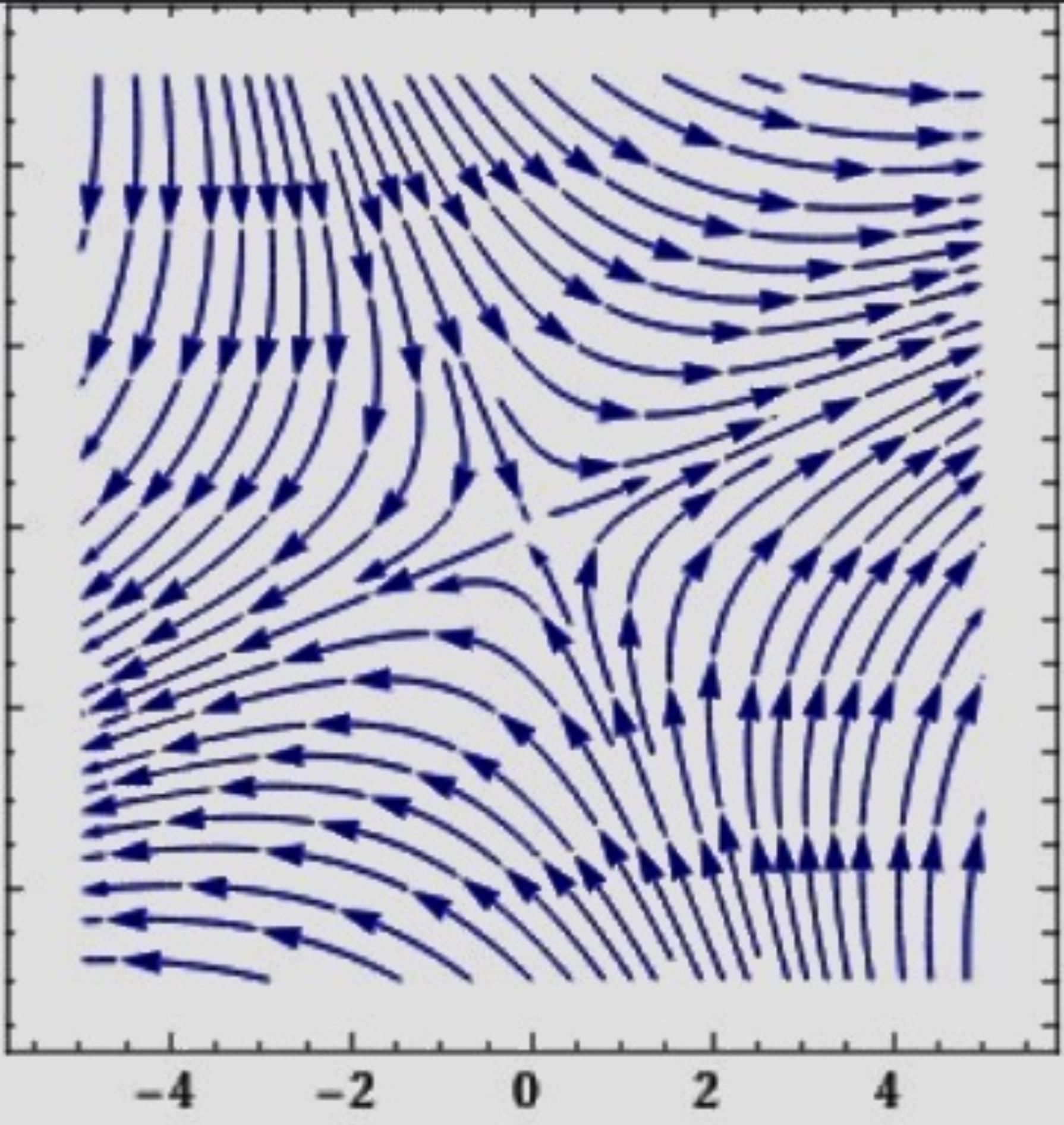
$$\dot{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} Y \Rightarrow Y = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{\sqrt{2}t} \\ c_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = VY = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}+1 & -\sqrt{2}+1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{\sqrt{2}t} \\ c_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} (\sqrt{2}+1)e^{\sqrt{2}t} + c_2(-\sqrt{2}+1)e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \\ c_1 e^{\sqrt{2}t} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\lambda_1$  saddle point,  $\lambda_2$  unstable
- $\lambda_2 < 0 < \lambda_1$ , inital
- MATLAB plot





6.2) Solve the same problem when the coefficient matrix is given by the Jordan block

$$J_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Here  $\lambda$  is a complex number. Discuss how the solution's stability depend on the real part of  $\lambda$ . Indeed each linear map  $T$  on a complex vector space can be written as the direct sum of Jordan's blocks as follow:

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} J_{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & J_{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & J_{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Find the Jordan Canonical form of the transformation  $T$ . Assuming this form for the linear map  $T$ , try to figure out how to find the basis that produce this representation, and what are  $\lambda_i$ ?

$$J_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(J_\lambda - \alpha I) = 0 \Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - \alpha \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \alpha)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \alpha$$

$$r_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda I)r_k^i = r_{k-1}^i \quad (r_0^i = 0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ z_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ z_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_3 \\ z_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{\alpha t} + c_2 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} te^{\alpha t} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{\alpha t} \right) + c_3 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t^2 e^{\alpha t} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} te^{\alpha t} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{\alpha t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = c_1 e^{\alpha t} + c_2 t e^{\alpha t} + c_3 t^2 e^{\alpha t} \\ y = c_2 e^{\alpha t} + c_3 t e^{\alpha t} \\ z = c_3 e^{\alpha t} \end{cases}$$

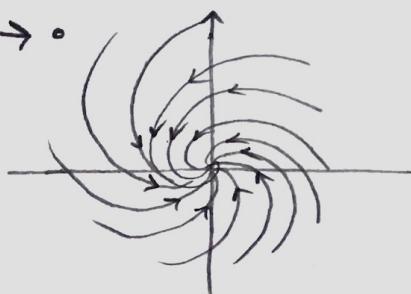
6.2 درون

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 + i\lambda_2$$

$\lambda_2 \neq 0, \lambda_1 < 0$  میں  
ایک جزوی صیغہ برداری کو مفہوم دلکش کر دیں۔ اسے دینا ممکن ہے۔

$$t \rightarrow \infty$$

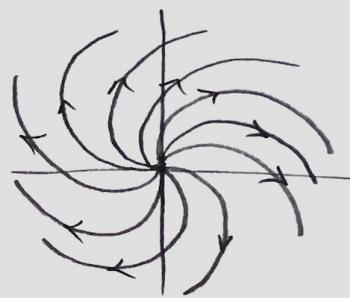
$$e^{\lambda t} = e^{(-|\lambda_1| + i\lambda_2)t} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0$$

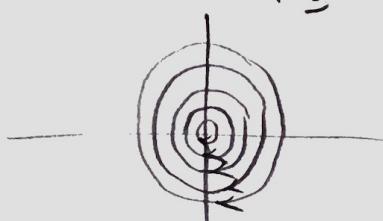
از جم سیستم صیغہ برداری کو مفہوم دلکش کر دیں۔ اسے دینا ممکن ہے۔ اسے دینا ممکن ہے۔

$$t \rightarrow -\infty e^{\lambda t} = e^{(\bar{\lambda}_1 + i\bar{\lambda}_2)t} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq 0, \lambda_1 = 0$$

سیستم دو ڈنے پر دو تھوڑے مارکے داریں۔ اسے دینا ممکن ہے۔ اسے دینا ممکن ہے۔



7.1) In above calculation find the explicit expression for  $h_1(x)$ ,  $h_2(x)$ , and  $h_3(x)$ .

$$t_k(x) = h_k(x) e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}}$$

$$a = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$h_0 = c_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax^2}$$

$$t_k = t^{*} t_{k-1} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ka}}, \quad t^{*} = ax - \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\text{Therefore } t_k = h_k e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax^2}$$

$$h_k(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ka}} (ax t_{k-1} - \frac{d t_{k-1}}{dx})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ka}} (ax h_{k-1}(x) - h'_{k-1}(x) + ax h'_{k-1}(x)) e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ka}} (2ax h_{k-1}(x) - h'_{k-1}(x))$$

$$h_0 = c_0 \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} (2ax c_0)$$

$$h_2(x) = \frac{1 \times c_0}{(\sqrt{2a})^2 \sqrt{2!}} (4a^2 x^2 - 2a)$$

$$h_3(x) = \frac{c_0}{(\sqrt{2a})^3 \sqrt{3!}} (8a^3 x^3 - \underbrace{4a^2 x - 8a^2}_{-12a^2} x)$$

7.2) Time Depending Schrödinger Equations: Imagine that the initial state of a harmonic oscillator is given by  $\psi(0, x) = \psi_k(x)$ . Solve the following Schrödinger equation to find the state at time  $t$ :

$$\psi(t, x) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t \hat{H}} \underbrace{\psi(0, x)}_{\psi_k(x)}$$

$$\dot{\psi}(t, x) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \psi(t, x)$$

میں اسے  $\hat{H}$  کا دوسری پانچ سویں تاریخی ایکسپریشن کہا

$$A_0, A_1, \dots$$

$$(1+2k)\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots \\ & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = \sum a_i \psi_i$$

$$\text{لیکن } \psi(t, x) = \sum a_i(t) \psi_i$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i(t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t \lambda_i} a_i(0)$$

میں اسے  $\hat{H}$  کا دوسری پانچ سویں تاریخی ایکسپریشن کہا

$$\therefore \text{پھر } \psi_k(t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t \hbar \omega_k} \psi_k(0)$$

$$e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t \hbar \omega_k} \psi_k = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left( -\frac{i \hbar \omega_k}{\hbar} \right)^n \frac{\hbar^n \psi_k}{n!} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left( -\frac{i \hbar \omega_k}{\hbar} \right)^n \frac{E_k^n \psi_k}{n!} = e^{-\frac{i t E_k}{\hbar}} \psi_k, E_k = (2n+1)\alpha$$

$$\psi(x, t) = e^{-\frac{i \hbar t}{\hbar} \omega_k} \psi(x, 0)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i t \hbar \omega_k}{\hbar}} \sum_{k \geq 0} \omega_k \psi_k$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \omega_k e^{-\frac{i t \hbar \omega_k}{\hbar}} \psi_k = \sum_{k \geq 0} \omega_k e^{-\frac{i t E_k}{\hbar}} \psi_k$$

8.7) Find the SVD for the following matrix:

$$M = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^T M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} \rightarrow \det(M^T U - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 9\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4 \quad \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = 1 \quad \lambda_4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow M^T U v_i = \lambda_i v_i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1^T = [0, 0.5774, -0.5774, -0.5774] \\ v_2^T = [-1, 0, 0, 0] \\ v_3^T = [0, 0.8165, 0.4082, 0.4082] \\ v_4^T = [0, 0, 0.7071, -0.7071] \end{cases}$$

ویکی  $u_i = \frac{1}{s_i} M v_i$  سه دسته هست، مجموعان از اصطلاح  
برای دسته اول  $\sigma_1 = 2$  و برای دسته دوم  $\sigma_2 = 1$  و برای دسته سوم  $\sigma_3 = 1$  و برای دسته چهارم  $\sigma_4 = 1$   
جدا از  $5 \times 4$  این ۴ دسته باقی می باشد که بقیه دسته ها  $\sigma = 0$  می باشند  
برای دسته اول  $\sigma_1 = 2$  دو دسته دیگر داشته باشیم، به عنوان دسته از راه داشتم  $\sigma_2 = 1$  و دسته دیگر داشتم  $\sigma_3 = 1$  و دسته دیگر داشتم  $\sigma_4 = 1$

$$M M^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(M M^T - \lambda I) = 0$$

مشترک دو دسته دیگر داشتم  $M M^T$  را در نظر می  
گیرم  $M M^T = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  دسته ای داشتم  $\sigma = 5$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_1 = 4 \quad \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = 1 \quad \lambda_4 = 1 \quad \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$M M^T u_i = \lambda_i u_i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1^T = [0, -0.5774, 0, 0.5774, 0] \\ u_2^T = [0.7071, 0, -0.7071, 0, 0] \\ u_3^T = [0, -0.4082, 0, 0.4082, 0.8165] \\ u_4^T = [0, -0.7071, 0, -0.7071, 0] \\ u_5^T = [-0.7071, 0, 0.7071, 0, 0] \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow s_1 = 2 \quad s_2 = 1.4142 \quad s_3 = 1 \quad s_4 = 1$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.7071 & 0 & 0 & -0.7071 \\ -0.5774 & 0 & -0.4082 & -0.7071 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.7071 & 0 & 0 & 0.7071 \\ 0.5774 & 0 & 0.4082 & -0.7071 & 0 \\ -0.5774 & 0 & 0.8165 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 5 \times 5$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.4142 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 5 \times 4$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5774 & 0 & 0.8165 & 0 \\ -0.5774 & 0 & 0.4082 & 0.7071 \\ -0.5774 & 0 & 0.4082 & -0.7071 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and } V^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5774 & -0.5774 & -0.5774 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8165 & 0.4082 & 0.4082 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.7071 & -0.7071 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = USV^T$$

8.2) Let  $M$  be a  $2 \times 2$  invertible matrix with real coefficients, then the relation (8.1) can be rewritten as follows:

$$M = U \mathbb{I} V^* \text{ where } \mathbb{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ell_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

A unitary matrix on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is a rotation or a rotation following a reflection, make one you clearly understand the geometric interpretation of the action of the matrix  $M$  that the following diagram is depicting

$\xrightarrow{\text{if } M \text{ is unitary}}$   $M^{mn}$  (rotation)

$\xrightarrow{\text{if } M \text{ is not unitary}}$   $M^{mn}$  (rotation)

$$U U^* = I \Rightarrow U^* = U^{-1}$$

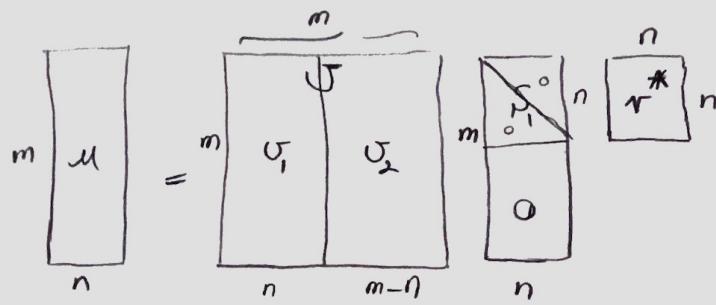
$$V V^* = I \Rightarrow V^* = V^{-1}$$

$$U^* M V = \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbb{I} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{V^{-1}} U^* M V V^{-1} = \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbb{I} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) V^{-1} \quad : \text{Frob. norm}$$

$$\Rightarrow U^* M V = U \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbb{I} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) V^{-1}$$

$$V^{-1} = V^* \Rightarrow M = U \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbb{I} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) V^*$$

$\therefore M = U \mathbb{I} V^*$  (rotation)



در خطایم  $S = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  میگیریم

حینه مسأله میگیرد (اخرا) ماتم علی اخرا در تغییر میدم (روز تغییر)، میگیرد  $U_1, U_2, m-n, S, V_1, V_2$  میگیرند. اینها ۵ مادر که صد میگیرند، میگیرند  $S_1, S_2$  میگیرند.  $S_1$  در  $U_1$  در  $U_2$  در  $V_1$  در  $V_2$  میگیرند.

$$U = (U_1, U_2) \quad \begin{cases} U_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \\ U_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (m-n)} \end{cases} \quad \text{همچنان مادر.}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow S_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= USV^* = (U_1, U_2) \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (V_1^*, V_2^*) \\ &= U_1 S_1 V_1^* \\ &= [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n] \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 & \delta_2 & \dots & \delta_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^* \\ v_2^* \\ \vdots \\ v_n^* \end{bmatrix} \\ &= U \Sigma V^* \end{aligned} \quad \text{درست داریم:}$$

اگر جزو درستی میگیریم  $2 \times 2$  درست داریم  $2 \times 2$  درست داریم

$$[M]_{2 \times 2} = [U]_{2 \times 2} [\Sigma]_{2 \times 2} [V^*]_{2 \times 2}$$

کامپیوچر میگیرد  $U, \Sigma, V^*$  هستند و دیگر خواهد گذاشت  $S$  در پاسخ نباشد

مسنون مداریم و نتیجه تغییر نداشته باشد بحث را از:

$$M = U \Sigma V^* \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

9. Exercise I) Give a basis-independent proof for this equality! Let  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  and  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  be two orthonormal bases. Then the map  $A$  defined by  $A(e_i) = f_i$  is an orthonormal map and  $\det(A) = \pm 1$ . This can be used to conclude that  $e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge \dots \wedge e_n^* = \pm f_1^* \wedge f_2^* \wedge \dots \wedge f_n^*$

$$\det(A) = \det(A^*)$$

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ . We want to prove  $e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge \dots \wedge e_n^* = \pm f_1^* \wedge f_2^* \wedge \dots \wedge f_n^*$

All orthonormal sets in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ ,  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  and  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  are orthonormal sets.

•  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  is an orthonormal basis if and only if  $A^* f_i^* = e_i^*$ .

$$\begin{cases} e_i^*(e_j) = \delta_{ij} \\ A^* f_i^*(e_j) = f_i^*(A e_j) = f_i^*(f_j) = \delta_{ij} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A^* f_i^* = e_i^*$$

$$A^* f_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge f_n^* = \det A f_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge f_n^*$$

$$= \pm f_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge f_n^*$$

$$= \pm e_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge e_n^*$$

$$= (A^* f_1^*) \wedge \dots \wedge (A^* f_n^*)$$

$$= e_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge e_n^*$$

9. Exercice 2) Let  $P$  be the parallelogram in  $V$  generated by  $(r_1, \dots, r_n)$  the  $T(P)$  is a parallelogram generated by  $(Tr_1, \dots, Tr_n)$ . Show that

$$\text{Vol}(P(T)) = |\det(T)| \text{Vol}(P)$$

Notice that this relation holds for any parallelogram. Verify if this relation hold for any shape in  $V$ .

$T$

Exercice 2)

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Vol}(P(T)) = |\det(T)| \text{Vol}(P)$$

-  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  orthonormal,  $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$  orthonormal  
 $\Rightarrow T(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n) = Tr_1, \dots, Tr_n$   $\Rightarrow T(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = e_1, \dots, e_n$   
 $\Rightarrow T(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n) = Tr_1, \dots, Tr_n$   $\Rightarrow T(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = e_1, \dots, e_n$   
 $\Rightarrow T(r_1, \dots, r_n) = e_1, \dots, e_n$   $\Rightarrow T(L) = L$

$$|\det(T)| \text{or} \det(TL) = \det(T) \det(L)$$

$$\text{Vol}(L(A)) = |\det(L)| \text{Vol}(A) = |\det(L)|$$

$$\text{Vol}(TL(A)) = |\det(TL)| \text{Vol}(A) = |\det(T)| |\det(L)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Vol}(T(P)) = |\det(T)| \text{Vol}(P)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Vol}(T(P)) = |\det(T)| \text{Vol}(P)$$

9. Exercise 3) Let  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$  and  $e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$  be the standard unit vectors of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and let  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the linear map given by  $T(x, y, z) = (2x - z, y + z - x, x + y)$ .

- 1) For  $j = 1, 2, 3$  express  $T^* e_j^*$  as a linear combination of  $e_1^*$ ,  $e_2^*$  and  $e_3^*$ .
- 2) Find the determinant of  $T$  by comparing  $T^* e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_3^*$  with  $e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_3^*$ .
- 3) Find the volumes of the parallelogram generated by the vectors  $r_1 = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $r_2 = (1, 2, -1)$  and  $r_3 = (-1, -1, 0)$  and generated by  $T r_1, T r_2$  and  $T r_3$ .
- 4) Find the area of the parallelogram generated by  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ .

$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$T^*: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

1)  $T(x, y, z) = (2x - z, y + z - x, x + y)$

$\hookrightarrow e_1^*(x, y, z) = x \quad e_2^*(x, y, z) = y \quad e_3^*(x, y, z) = z$

$\hookrightarrow T^* e_1^*(x, y, z) = e_1^*(T(x, y, z)) = e_1^*(2x - z, y + z - x, x + y) = 2x - z$

$= (2e_1^* - e_3^*)(x, y, z) \quad \therefore$

$\hookrightarrow T^* e_2^*(x, y, z) = e_2^*(T(x, y, z)) = e_2^*(2x - z, y + z - x, x + y) = y + z - x$

$= (e_2^* + e_3^* - e_1^*)(x, y, z) \quad \therefore$

$\hookrightarrow T^* e_3^*(x, y, z) = e_3^*(T(x, y, z)) = e_3^*(2x - z, y + z - x, x + y) = -x + y$

$= (e_1^* + e_2^*)(x, y, z) \quad \therefore \quad \text{***}$

2)  $T^*(e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_3^*) = T^*(e_1^* \wedge T^*(e_2^*) \wedge T^*(e_3^*))$

$= (2e_1^* - e_3^*) \wedge (e_2^* + e_3^* - e_1^*) \wedge (e_1^* + e_2^*)$

$= 2e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_1^* + 2e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_2^* + 2e_1^* \wedge e_3^* \wedge e_1^* + 2e_1^* \wedge e_3^* \wedge e_2^*$ 
 $- 2e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_1^* - 2e_1^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_2^* - e_3^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_1^* - e_3^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_2^*$ 
 $- e_3^* \wedge e_3^* \wedge e_1^* - e_3^* \wedge e_3^* \wedge e_2^* + e_3^* \wedge e_1^* \wedge e_1^* + e_3^* \wedge e_1^* \wedge e_2^* = 0$

$\Rightarrow \det(T^*) = \det(T) = 0$

$$3) \text{Vol}(\text{Tr}(P)) = \det(T) \text{Vol}(P) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Tr}_3, \text{Tr}_2, \text{Tr}_1 \text{ but} \\ : r_3, r_2, r_1 \text{ kuzdjo} \end{matrix}$$

$$T = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Vol}(P) = 1.$$

$$4) \quad r_1 = (1, 1, 1) \quad r_2 = (1, 2, -1)$$

$$\hat{r_1} \times \hat{r_2} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1-2)i + (1+1)j + (2-1)k = -3i + 2j + k = r^\perp$$

$$|\hat{r_1} \times \hat{r_2}| = \sqrt{9+4+1} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1^\perp = \frac{(-3, 2, 1)}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area}(r_1, r_2) = \text{Vol}(r_1, r_2, r^\perp) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{14}}$$

### 9. Exercise 4)

1) Show that the linear map  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  given by  $T(x, y) = (ax, by)$  maps the unit disc  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  to the interior of ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . Then compute the area enclosed by ellipse.

$$T(x, y) = (ax, by) = (x, y) \quad x = \frac{x}{a}, y = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 \leq 1$$

$$S(T(B)) = \det(T) (\pi \times 1^2) = ab\pi$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(T) = ab$$

2) What will be the image of the disc if it is centred in the point  $(3, 2)$ ?

$$T(x_0, y_0) = (ax_0, by_0) = (x_0, y_0) \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x-x_0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-y_0}{b}\right)^2 \leq 1$$

$$(ax_0, by_0) = (3x_0, 2y_0) \quad \text{if } a, b, a \in \mathbb{C} \text{ are given}$$