Linear Algebra Done Right

Notes – Linear Algebra

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Contents

Don’t just read it; fight it!

Ask your own questions.

Look for your own examples.

Discover your own proofs.

Is the hypothesis necessary?

Is the converse true?

What happens in the classical special case?

What about the degenerate cases?

Where does the proof use the hypothesis?

—Paul Holmos

Complexifcation

Definition 1. The complexification of V, denoted by $V_{\mathbb{C}}$, equals $V \times V$ with normal addition and real scalar multiplication for product space. But we write an element (u, v) of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ as $u + iv$. Complex scalar multiplication is defined by

$$(a + bi)(u + iv) = (au - bv) + i(av + bu)$$

for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and all $u, v \in V$.[1]

[1] Think of V as a subset of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ by identifying $u \in V$ with $u + i0$. The construction of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ from V can then be thought of as generalizing the construction of $\mathbb{C}^n$ from $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Propositions 2 (Properties of complexification). *(a) $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ is an eigenvalue of T if and only if λ is an eigenvalue of $T_{\mathbb{C}}$.*

(b) $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is an eigenvalue of $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ if and only if $\overline{\lambda}$ is an eigenvalue of $T_{\mathbb{C}}$.

(c) The minimal polynomial of $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ equals the minimal polynomial of T.

(d) Suppose V is a real inner product space. For $u, v, w, x \in V$, define

$$\langle u + iv, w + ix \rangle_{\mathbb{C}} = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, x \rangle + (\langle v, w \rangle - \langle u, x \rangle)i.$$

Then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{C}}$ makes $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ into a complex inner product space. If $u, v \in V$, then

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{\mathbb{C}} = \langle u, v \rangle \quad \textit{and} \quad \|u + iv\|_{\mathbb{C}}^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2.$$

Vector Spaces

Lemma 3 (Linear dependence lemma). *Suppose $v_1, \ldots, v_m$ is a linearly dependent set in V. Then there exists $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$ such that*

$$v_k \in \operatorname{span}(v_1, \ldots, v_m).$$

Furthermore, removing the k^{th} term from the list does not change the span.[2]

[2] This lemma lays the foundation for a series of basic results for vector spaces.

Linear Maps

Kernal and Image of Linear Maps

Exercise 4. Suppose U and V are finite-dimensional and $S \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ and $T \in \mathcal{L}(U, V)$. Prove that

$$\dim \ker ST \leq \dim \ker S + \dim \ker T.$$

Proof. Restrict to $Z = \ker ST$. By the fundamental theorem of linear maps,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim Z &= \dim T(Z) + \dim \ker T|_Z \\ &\leq \dim T(Z) + \dim \ker T \\ &= \dim ST(Z) + \dim \ker S|_{T(Z)} + \dim \ker T \\ &\leq \dim \ker S + \dim \ker T. \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 5 (Sylvester's rank inequality). *Suppose $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m,n}$ and $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n,p}$ are two matrices. Then*[3]

$$\operatorname{rank} A + \operatorname{rank} B - n \leq \operatorname{rank}(AB).$$

[3] There is a slicker proof for this inequality using block matrices. But the proof here using linear maps is more informative.

Products and Quotients of Vector Spaces

Notation 6. Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$. Define $\widetilde{T} : V + \ker V \to V$ by

$$\widetilde{T}(v + \ker T) = Tv.$$

Exercise 7. Suppose $V_1, \ldots, V_m$ are vector spaces. Prove that $\mathcal{L}(V_1 \times \cdots \times V_m, W)$ and $\mathcal{L}(V_1, W) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{L}(V_m, W)$ are isomorphic vector spaces.

Proof. We construct an isomorphism T between the two vector spaces.

For every $\Gamma \in \mathcal{L}(V_1 \times \cdots \times V_m, W)$, define $\varphi_k : V_k \to W$ for each k by

$$\varphi_k(v_k) = \Gamma(0, \ldots, v_k, \ldots, 0)$$

with v_k in the k^{th} slot and 0 in all other slots. It can be verified that $\varphi_k \in \mathcal{L}(V_k, W)$.

Define T by $T(\Gamma) = (\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_m)$. It can be verified that T is a linear map. We prove T is an isomorphism by constructing its inverse linear map S.

For every $(\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_m) \in \mathcal{L}(V_1, W) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{L}(V_m, W)$, let

$$S(\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_m)\,(v_1, \ldots, v_m) = \varphi_1(v_1) + \cdots + \varphi_m(v_m)\,.$$

It can be shown that S is a linear map, and that $S \circ T = I$ and $T \circ S = I$. That proves T is indeed an isomorphism between the two vector spaces. $\square$

Proposition 8. *A nonempty subset A of V is a translate of some subspace of V if and only if $\lambda v + (1 - \lambda)\, w \in A$ for all $v, w \in A$ and all $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$.*

Exercise 9. Suppose $A_1 = v + U_1$ and $A_2 = w + U_2$ for some $v, w \in V$ and some subspaces U_1, U_2 of V. Prove that $A_1 \cap A_2$ is either the empty set or a translate of some subspace of V.[4]

[4] Recall Proposition 8.

Proposition 10. *Suppose U is a subspace of V and $v_1 + U, \ldots, v_m + U$ is a basis of V/U and $u_1, \ldots, u_n$ is a basis of U. Then $v_1, \ldots, v_m, u_1, \ldots, u_n$ is a basis of V. In other words, $V = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \ldots, v_m) \oplus U$.*[5]

[5] $V = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \ldots, v_m) \oplus U$ still holds without the hypothesis that U is finite-dimensional.

Exercise 11. Suppose U is a subspace of V such that V/U is finite-dimensional.

(a) Prove that if W is a finite-dimensional subspace of V and $V = U + W$, then $\dim W \geq \dim V/U$.

(b) Prove that there exists a finite-dimensional subspace W of V such that $V = U \oplus W$ and $\dim W = \dim V/U$.

Proof. Let $\overline{w}_1 + U, \ldots, \overline{w}_m + U$ be a basis of V/U. Then by Proposition 10, we have $V = \operatorname{span}(\overline{w}_1, \ldots, \overline{w}_m) \oplus U$. Let $W_0 = \operatorname{span}(\overline{w}_1, \ldots, \overline{w}_m)$, then $V = U \oplus W_0$, as desired.

Now we prove that for each subspace W of V such that $V = U + W$, we have $\dim W \geq m = \dim V/U$.

For each $\overline{w}_i \in V$ above, by definition we have $\overline{w}_i = u_i + w_i$ for some $u_i \in U$ and $w_i \in W$. It can be shown from the linear independence of $\overline{w}_1 + U, \ldots, \overline{w}_m + U$ that $\overline{w}_1 - u_1, \ldots, \overline{w}_m - u_m$ are independent vectors in W. Hence $\dim W \geq m$. $\square$

Duality

Theorem 12. *Suppose V and W are finite-dimensional and $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$. Then*

$$T \text{ is surjective} \iff T' \text{ is injective} \quad \text{and} \quad T \text{ is injective} \iff T' \text{ is surjective.}^6$$

[6] This result can be useful because sometimes it is easier to verify that T' is injective (surjective) than to show directly that T is surjective (injective).

Proposition 13. *Suppose V is finite-dimensional and U is a subspace of V. Then*

$$U = \left\{ v \in V : \varphi(v) = 0 \text{ for every } \varphi \in U^0 \right\}.$$

Exercise 14. Suppose V is finite-dimensional and U and W are subspaces of V.

(a) Prove that $W^0 \subseteq U^0$ if and only if $U \subseteq W$.

(b) Prove that $W^0 = U^0$ if and only if $U = W$.[7]

[7] Recall Proposition 13.

Exercise 15. Suppose V is finite-dimensional and U and W are subspaces of V.

(a) Prove that $(U + W)^0 = U^0 \cap W^0$.

(b) Prove that $(U \cap W)^0 = U^0 + W^0$.

Proposition 16. *Suppose V is finite-dimensional and $v_1, \dots, v_n$ is a basis of V. Then $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \in V'$ is the dual basis of $v_1, \dots, v_n$ if and only if*

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{M}(\varphi_1, (v_1, \dots, v_n)) \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{M}(\varphi_n, (v_1, \dots, v_n)) \end{bmatrix} = I.$$

Exercise 17. Suppose V is finite-dimensional and $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ is a basis of V'. Prove that there exists a basis of V whose dual basis is $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$.

Proof. We start from an arbitrary basis $u_1, \dots, u_n$ of V. Let $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n$ be its dual basis. In this proof, we take standard basis $e_1, \dots, e_n$ as the basis of $\mathbb{F}^n$.

Define $S, T \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{F}^n)$ by

$$T(v) = (\varphi_1(v), \dots, \varphi_n(v)), \quad S(v) = (\psi_1(v), \dots, \psi_n(v)).$$

Then by Proposition 16, $\mathcal{M}(S, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) = I$.

Let A be the change of basis matrix from ψ's to φ's, i.e.,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 & \cdots & \varphi_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 & \cdots & \psi_n \end{bmatrix} A.$$

Then by the definition of change of basis matrix, we have

$$\mathcal{M}(T, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{M}(\varphi_1, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{M}(\varphi_n, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) \end{bmatrix} = A^t \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{M}(\psi_1, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{M}(\psi_n, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A^t \cdot \mathcal{M}(S, (u_1, \dots, u_n)) = A^t.$$

Consider basis $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ of V such that the change of basis matrix from u's to v's is $\left(A^t\right)^{-1}$.[8] Thus

$$\mathcal{M}(T, (v_1, \ldots, v_n)) = \mathcal{M}(T, (u_1, \ldots, u_n)) \cdot \mathcal{M}(I, (v_1, \ldots, v_n), (u_1, \ldots, u_n)) = I.$$

Then by Proposition 16, the dual basis of $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ is precisely $\varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_n$, as desired. □

[8] The change of basis for $V' \to V'$ corresponds to the transpose of $V \leftarrow V$, where transpose and inverse both come from duality. That gives the idea of considering $\left(A^t\right)^{-1}$.

Exercise 18 (A natural isomorphism from primal space onto double dual space)**.** Define $\Lambda : V \to V''$ by

$$(\Lambda v)(\varphi) = \varphi(v)$$

for each $v \in V$ and $\varphi \in V'$.

(a) Prove that if $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, then $T'' \circ \Lambda = \Lambda \circ T$.

(b) Prove that if V is finite-dimensional, then Λ is an isomorphism from V onto V''.[9,10]

[9] Suppose V is finite-dimensional. Then V and V' are isomorphic, but finding an isomorphism from V onto V' generally requires choosing a basis of V. In contrast, the isomorphism Λ from V onto V'' does not require a choice of basis and thus is more natural.

[10] Another natural isomorphism is $\pi' \in \mathcal{L}((V/U)', V')$ where π is the normal quotient map.

Polynomials

Theorem 19. *Suppose $p \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F})$ is a nonconstant polynomial of degree m. Then p has at most m zeros in $\mathbb{F}$.*[11,12]

[11] This theorem implies that when a polynomial p has too many zeros, $p = 0$.

[12] This theorem implies that the coefficients of a polynomial are uniquely determined. In particular, the *degree* of a polynomial is well-defined.

Theorem 20 (Division algorithm for polynomials)**.** *Suppose that $p, s \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F})$, with $s \neq 0$. Then there exist unique polynomials $q, r \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F})$ such that $p = sq + r$.*

Proof. Let $n = \deg p$ and $m = \deg s$. The case where $n < m$ is trivial. Thus we now assume that $n \geq m$.

The list

$$1, z, \ldots, z^{m-1}, s, zs, \ldots, z^{n-m}s$$

is linearly independent in $\mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{F})$. And it also has length $n + 1$. Hence the list is a basis of $\mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{F})$.

Because $p \in \mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{F})$, there exist unique constants $a_0, \ldots, a_{m-1}, b_0, \ldots, b_{n-m} \in \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} p &= a_0 + a_1 z + \cdots + a_{m-1} z^{m-1} + b_0 s + b_1 zs + \cdots + b_{n-m} z^{n-m} s \\ &= \left(a_0 + a_1 z + \cdots + a_{m-1} z^{m-1}\right) + s\left(b_0 + b_1 z + \cdots + b_{n-m} z^{n-m}\right). \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 21 (Fundamental theorem of algebra, first version)**.** *Every nonconstant polynomial with complex coefficients has a zero in $\mathbb{C}$.*

Proof. Suppose $p \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$ is a nonconstant polynomial with highest-order nonzero term $c_m z^m$. Then $|p(z)| \to \infty$ as $|z| \to \infty$. Thus the continuous function $z \mapsto |p(z)|$ has a global minimum at some $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$. Assume that $p(\zeta) \neq 0$.

Consider polynomial $q(z) = p(z + \zeta)/p(\zeta)$. The function $z \mapsto |q(z)|$ has a global minimum at $z = 0$. Write

$$q(z) = 1 + a_k z_k + \cdots + a_m z^m$$

where k is the smallest positive integer such that the coefficient of z_k is nonzero.

Let β be a k^{th} root of $-1/a_k$. There is a constant $c > 1$ such that if $t \in (0,1)$, then

$$|q(t\beta)| \leq \left|1 + a_k t^k \beta^k\right| + ct^{k+1} = 1 - t^k(1 - tc).$$

Thus taking t to be $1/(2c)$ leads to $|q(t\beta)| < 1$. The contradiction implies that $p(\zeta) = 0$, as desired. □

Exercise 22. Suppose $p, q \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$ are nonconstant polynomials with no zeros in common. Let $m = \deg p$ and $n = \deg q$. Prove that there exist $r \in \mathcal{P}_{n-1}(\mathbb{C})$ and $s \in \mathcal{P}_{m-1}(\mathbb{C})$ such that $rp + sq = 1$.

Proof. Define $T : \mathcal{P}_{n-1}(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathcal{P}_{m-1}(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathcal{P}_{m+n-1}(\mathbb{C})$ by $T(r,s) = rp + sq$. It can be shown that T is an injective linear map. Because the domain space and target space have the same dimension, T is surjective, completing the proof. □

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Invariant Subspaces

Exercise 23. Suppose that $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$ are pairwise distinct. Prove that the list $e^{\lambda_1 x}, \ldots, e^{\lambda_n x}$ is linearly independent in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$.

Proof. Let $V = \operatorname{span}(e^{\lambda_1 x}, \ldots, e^{\lambda_n x})$.[13] Define $D \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ by $Df = f'$. Then $e^{\lambda x}$ is an eigenvector of D corresponding to λ. A list of eigenvectors corresponding to distinct eigenvalues is linearly independent. □

[13] Alternatively we can let V be the vector space of differentiable functions on $\mathbb{R}$.

Definition 24. Suppose V is finite-dimensional, $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, and U is a subspace of V invariant under T. The *quotient operator* $T/U \in \mathcal{L}(V/U)$ is defined by

$$(T/U)(v + U) = Tv + U$$

for each $v \in V$.

Exercise 25. Suppose V is finite-dimensional, $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, and U is a subspace of V invariant under T. Prove that each eigenvalue of the quotient operator T/U is an eigenvalue of T.

Proof. It suffices to show that $T/U - \lambda I = (T - \lambda I)/U$ is not injective $\implies T - \lambda I$ is not injective. We prove that $T - \lambda I$ is invertible $\implies (T - \lambda I)/U$ is injective.

Suppose $T - \lambda I$ is invertible. U being invariant under T implies that U is invariant under $T - \lambda I$. Thus $(T - \lambda I)v \in U \iff v \in U$. Suppose $((T - \lambda I)/U)(v + U) = 0$. Then $(T - \lambda I)v \in U$, which implies that $v \in U$, i.e., $v + U = 0$. That proves the injectivity of $(T - \lambda I)/U$. □

Exercise 26. Suppose V is finite-dimensional and $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. Prove that T has an eigenvalue if and only if there exists a subspace of V of dimension $\dim V - 1$ that is invariant under T.[14]

[14] This proof is inspired by $\mathcal{M}(T)$ and its transpose.

Proof. We first suppose that T has an eigenvalue λ. Then there exists $\varphi \in V'$ such that $\varphi \circ T = T'\varphi = \lambda\varphi$. Extend φ to a basis $\varphi, \varphi_2, \ldots, \varphi_n$ of V' and let $v, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ be a basis of V whose dual basis is $\varphi, \varphi_2, \ldots, \varphi_n$. Then $(\varphi \circ T)v_k = 0$ for every k. Because $\varphi(Tv_k) = 0$ for every k, $Tv_k \in \operatorname{span}(v_2, \ldots, v_n)$. That proves that $\operatorname{span}(v_2, \ldots, v_n)$ is invariant under T.

To prove the other direction, reverse the steps to obtain an eigenvector of T'. $\square$

Minimal Polynomials

Exercise 27 (Companion matrix of a polynomial)**.** Suppose $a_0, \ldots, a_{n-1} \in \mathbb{F}$. Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}^n)$ be such that $\mathcal{M}(T)$ (with respect to the standard basis) is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & & & & -a_1 \\ & 1 & 0 & & & -a_2 \\ & & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ & & & & 0 & -a_{n-2} \\ & & & & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Prove that the minimal polynomial of T is the polynomial[15]

$$a_0 + a_1 z + \cdots + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + z^n.$$

[15] This exercise implies that every monic polynomial is the minimal polynomial of some operator. Hence an algorithm that could produce exact eigenvalues for each operators on each $\mathbb{F}^n$ does not exist.

Exercise 28. Prove that every operator on a finite-dimensional vector space of dimension at least 2 has an invariant subspace of dimension 2.

Proof. Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ and $\dim V = n$. We use induction on n. The base case $n = 2$ is trivial. Now suppose $n > 2$ and the desired result holds for all smaller positive integers. Let p be the minimal polynomial of T.

If T has an eigenvalue λ, then $p(z) = q(z)(z - \lambda)$ for some monic polynomial q with $\deg q = \deg p - 1$. Because $q(T)|_{\operatorname{im}(T-\lambda I)} = 0$, the desired result holds by induction hypothesis if $\dim \operatorname{im}(T - \lambda I) \geq 2$. If $T - \lambda I = 0$ the desired result trivially holds. If $\dim \operatorname{im}(T - \lambda I) = 1$, then $(T - \lambda I)v$ is a scalar multiple of some fixed $u \in V$ for all $v \in V$. Take $w \in V \setminus \operatorname{span}(u)$ and $\operatorname{span}(u, w)$ will satisfy the desired property.

If T has no eigenvalues, then $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ and $p(z) = q(z)(z^2 + bz + c)$ for some $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ with $b^2 < 4c$ and monic polynomial q with $\deg q = \deg p - 2$. If $\dim \operatorname{im}(T^2 + bT + cI) \geq 2$ the desired result holds by induction hypothesis. If $T^2 + bT + cI = 0$, then any subspace of V with dimension 2 is a subspace of $\ker(T^2 + bT + cI)$, and thus is invariant under T. If $\dim \operatorname{im}(T^2 + bT + cI) = 1$, because $\dim \ker(T^2 + bT + cI)$ is even, n is odd and T has an eigenvalue. That completes the proof. $\square$

Commuting Operators

Exercise 29. Suppose $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{L}(V)$ and every element of $\mathcal{E}$ is diagonalizable. Prove that there exists a basis of V with respect to which every element of $\mathcal{E}$ has a diagonal matrix if and only if every pair of elements of $\mathcal{E}$ commutes.[16]

[16] This is an extension of simultaneous diagonalizability to more than 2 (possibly infinitely many) operators.

Proof. Suppose every pair of elements of $\mathcal{E}$ commutes. The other direction is trivial. We use induction on $n = \dim V$. The base case $n = 1$ is trivial. Now suppose $n > 1$ and the desired result holds for all smaller integers. Without loss of generality, suppose $\mathcal{E} \cap \{\lambda I : \lambda \in \mathbb{F}\} = \emptyset$, or else consider $\mathcal{E} \backslash \{\lambda I : \lambda \in \mathbb{F}\}$.

Let $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m$ be the distinct eigenvalues of $T \in \mathcal{E}$. Then $V = E(\lambda_1, T) \oplus \cdots \oplus E(\lambda_m, T)$. Because $E(\lambda_k, T)$ is invariant under every $S \in \mathcal{E}$, it suffices to show that the desired result holds on $E(\lambda_1, T)$. Because $E(\lambda_1, T) \subsetneqq V$, it holds by induction hypothesis, as desired. $\square$

Exercise 30. Suppose V is a finite-dimensional nonzero complex vector space. Suppose that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ is such that S and T commute for all $S, T \in \mathcal{E}$.

(a) Prove that there is a vector in V that is an eigenvector for every element of $\mathcal{E}$.

(b) Prove that there exists a basis of V with respect to which every element of $\mathcal{E}$ has an upper-triangular matrix.[17]

[17] This is an extension of simultaneous upper triangularizability to more than 2 operators.

Inner Product Spaces

Inner Products and Norms

Propositions 31 (Polarization identities). *(a) Suppose V is a real inner product space. Then*

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

(b) Suppose V is a complex inner product space. Then

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \frac{\|u+v\|^2 - \|u-v\|^2 + \|u+iv\|^2 i - \|u-iv\|^2 i}{4}.$$

Exercise 32. A *norm* on a vector space U is a function

$$\|\cdot\| : U \to [0, +\infty)$$

which satisfies positive-definiteness, absolute homogeneity, and triangle inequality.

Prove that if $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on U satisfying the parallelogram equality, then there is an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on U such that $\|u\| = \langle u, u \rangle^{1/2}$ for all $u \in U$.[18]

[18] Recall Propositions 31.

Exercise 33. Suppose f, g are differentiable functions from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) Prove that

$$\langle f(t), g(t) \rangle' = \langle f'(t), g(t) \rangle + \langle f(t), g'(t) \rangle.$$

(b) Suppose $\|f(t)\| \equiv c > 0$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Prove that $\langle f'(t), f(t) \rangle = 0$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$.[19]

[19] This result has a nice geometric interpretation.