Due: Fri., Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022

#1 It's the Law Let V be an inner product space and  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in V$ . Prove the parallelogram law:

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|^2 = 2\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2\|\mathbf{y}\|^2$$

Then draw a picture of a parallelogram in the plane to explain what this means geometrically.

#2 Easy Calculating Suppose 
$$W = \operatorname{col}(B)$$
 where  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Maple code:

$$B := \langle \langle 1, 0, -1, 2, 1 \rangle | \langle 0, 1, 1, 1, 0 \rangle | \langle 1, -1, -2, 1, 1 \rangle | \langle 1, 0, 1, 0, 1 \rangle | \langle 2, 1, 1, 3, 2 \rangle \rangle;$$

Find a basis for W and  $W^{\perp}$ .

coordinates requires some care.

- #3 Not-So-Easy Calculating Let  $P_3 = \{at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$  (as usual). Turn  $P_3$  into a (real) inner product space by defining  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t) dt$  for all  $f, g \in P_3$ .
  - (a) Explain why this is an inner product (run through the axioms).
  - (b) Recall that std. =  $\{1, t, t^2, t^3\}$  is the standard basis for  $P_3$ . This is *not* an orthogonal basis. Write down the matrix for our inner product relative to the standard basis.
  - (c) Use the Gram-Schmidt process on std. to find an orthogonal basis  $\alpha$  for  $P_3$ .
  - (d) Let  $W = \operatorname{span}\{f, g, h\}$  where  $f(t) = t^3 + t^2$ ,  $g(t) = t^2 + t$ , h(t) = t + 1. Find  $\alpha$ -coordinates for f, g, and h. In fact, let  $A = \left\lceil [f]_{\alpha} [g]_{\alpha} [h]_{\alpha} \right\rceil$ .
  - (e) [Extra Credit:] Since  $\alpha$  is orthogonal, we know that a basis for the null space of  $A^T$  (we just need a transpose since we're keeping it real) gives us a basis for the orthogonal complement (more-or-less in coordinates). Find a basis for the null space of  $A^T$  and then use that to find a basis for  $W^{\perp}$ .

    Note: Since  $\alpha$  is orthogonal (and not necessarily orthonormal) the translation back from the world of

Warning: Theoretically this problem could be done by hand, but I pity the fool that does. I did my integrations and such in Maple. The answers aren't terrifying, but they're also not exactly simple.