



Mathematics for Physicists II

Sheet 11

Exercise 1. Let $(X, \langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle)$ be a positive definite, inner product space, $x, y, x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$, and let $\|\cdot\|$ be the norm on X induced by $\langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle$.

(i) If $x_i \perp x_j$, for every $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $i \neq j$, then

$$\|x_1 + \dots + x_n\|^2 = \|x_1\|^2 + \dots + \|x_n\|^2.$$

[1 Point]

(ii) $\|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$.

[0.5 Point]

(iii) $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$. The equality holds if and only if either $x = \mathbf{0} \vee y = \mathbf{0}$ or there is some $\lambda > 0$ such that $x = \lambda y$.

[1 Point]

(iv) $|\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x - y\|$.

[1 Point]

(v) $\|x\| - \|y\| \leq |\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x + y\|$.

[0.5 Point]

Exercise 2. Complete the proof of the Theorem 4.2.2.

[Hint: Use the fact that every real number is the limit of a sequence of rational numbers.]

[4 Points]

Exercise 3. (i) Find an orthonormal basis for the vector subspace Y of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^4 , where

$$Y := \langle (1, 1, 0, 1), (1, -2, 0, 0), (1, 0, -1, 2) \rangle.$$

[1 Point]

(ii) If $(X, \langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle)$ is a positive definite, inner product space of dimension $n \geq 1$, and Y is a subspace of X of dimension r , where $0 \leq r \leq n$, then

$$X = Y \oplus Y^\perp.$$

[2 Points]

(iii) Find a subspace Y of the Minkowski linetime such that $\{\mathbf{0}\} \subsetneq Y^\perp \cap Y$ and \mathbb{R}^2 is not equal to $Y + Y^\perp$.

[1 Point]

Exercise 4. Let $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be a positive definite, inner product space, and $\| \cdot \|$ the norm on X induced by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Let $B := \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq X$, such that

- (a) $v_i \perp v_j$, for every $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $i \neq j$, and
- (b) $v_i \neq \mathbf{0}$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.
- (c) $\|v_i\| = 1$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Show that the following are equivalent.

- (i) For every $x \in X$ it holds

$$\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(x)^2,$$

where, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\lambda_i(x) := \frac{\langle x, v_i \rangle}{\langle v_i, v_i \rangle} = \langle x, v_i \rangle.$$

- (ii) B is a basis of X .

[4 Points]

Exercise 5. (i) If $A := [a_{ij}] \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$ and $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, show that the following are equivalent.

- (a) (x_1, \dots, x_n) is a solution of the following system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= 0 \\ \vdots & \quad \quad \quad \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (b) (x_1, \dots, x_n) is orthogonal to the row vectors A_1, \dots, A_m of A .

[2 Points]

- (ii) If $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$, show that

$$\text{cRank}(A) = \text{rRank}(A).$$

[2 Points]

Submission. Wednesday 10. Juli 2019, **16:00**.

Discussion. Wednesday 10. Juli 2019, in the Exercise-session.