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Exercise 1. Let φ be the symmetric bilinear form on \mathbb{R}^2 the matrix of which in the standard basis $\text{std} = (e_1, e_2)$ of \mathbb{R}^2 is

$$[\varphi]_{\text{std}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let

$$u_1 = (1, 1),$$

and

$$u_2 = (1, -1),$$

and let $\mathcal{C} = (u_1, u_2)$. You're given that \mathcal{C} is a basis of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Use the change of basis formula to determine the matrix $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{C}}$ of φ in \mathcal{C} .

$$[\varphi]_{\mathcal{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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Exercise 2. Let φ be the symmetric bilinear form on \mathbb{R}^3 such that its matrix in the standard basis std of \mathbb{R}^3 is

$$[\varphi]_{\text{std}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

You're given that φ is an inner product on \mathbb{R}^3 . Let

$$e_1 = (1, 1, 0)$$

and

$$e_2 = (0, 0, 1),$$

and let

$$F = \text{Span}\{e_1, e_2\}.$$

Give an orthogonal basis (with respect to φ) \mathcal{B} of F .

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(1, 1, 0), (-1, -1, 0)\} \leftarrow \text{the 2 vectors aren't independent!}$$

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and deduce an orthonormal basis (with respect to φ) \mathcal{B}' of F :

$$\mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right) \right\} \triangle \text{ with respect to } \varphi$$

Exercise 3. Let (E, φ) be a pre-Hilbert space with norm $\|\cdot\|$. Recall the Pythagorean Theorem.

$$\underline{\text{let}} \quad u, v \in E \quad u \perp_{\varphi} v \iff \|u+v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2$$

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