

Math 22 A: Homework 1

1. Let

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Draw in the plane the vectors \bar{x} , \bar{y} , $\bar{x} + \bar{y}$, $2 \cdot \bar{x} - 3 \cdot \bar{y}$.

2. Let

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let \bar{a} be an arbitrary linear combination of \bar{x} and \bar{y} , hence there are scalars c_1, c_2 with

$$\bar{a} = c_1 \cdot \bar{x} + c_2 \cdot \bar{y}$$

Write

$$\bar{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Show that, whatever the values of c_1 and c_2 are, one has

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0$$

Use this to find a vector that is not a linear combination of \bar{x} and \bar{y} .

3. Find all pairs (c_1, c_2) of scalars c_1 and c_2 such that

$$c_1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \bar{0}$$

4. Let

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate the inner product $\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$ and $(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) \cdot \bar{z}$

5. For \bar{y} and \bar{z} as in the previous problem, verify that

$$|\bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}| \leq \|\bar{y}\| \cdot \|\bar{z}\|$$

6.

Recall that a unit vector is a vector of length 1. Find a unit vector in the direction of

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Let \bar{x} and \bar{y} be unit vectors. Hence $\bar{x} \cdot \bar{x} = \bar{y} \cdot \bar{y} = 1$. Calculate the inner products $\bar{x} \cdot (-\bar{x})$ and $(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) \cdot (\bar{x} - \bar{y})$.

8. Find non-zero vectors \bar{x} and \bar{y} that are both orthogonal to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and orthogonal to each other.

9. Find all vectors orthogonal to

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$