

Solutions of HW 2

1

$$\text{A.1 i)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x + \vec{0} = x \\ x + 0 = x \end{array} \right\} \text{subtract} \quad \vec{0} - 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{0} = 0$$
$$\text{ii)} \quad 0x + x = (0+1)x = x$$
$$\Rightarrow 0x = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x + y_i = 0 \\ -x = -x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = -x$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x + z_1 = y \\ x + z_2 = y \end{array} \right\} \text{subtract} \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2$$
$$z_1 = y - x$$

$$\text{v)} \quad \lambda 0 = 0$$

$$\lambda 0 + x$$

$$= \lambda(x+x) + x$$

$$= x(\lambda - \lambda + 1)$$

$$= x(0+1) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda 0 = 0$$

$$\text{vi)} \quad \lambda x = 0 \quad \lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^{-1} \lambda x = \lambda^{-1} 0 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \text{suppose } \lambda \neq 0 \quad \lambda x = 0$$

multiply by $\lambda^{-1} \Rightarrow x = 0$ \searrow

contradicts assumption $\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$

$$\text{vii)} \quad (-1)x + x = (-1)x + (1)x = (-1+1)x = 0x = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (-0)x = -x \quad \text{see ii)}$$

$$A5) \quad A e_n = A_{n0} e_0$$

(2)

$$A^*(f)(x) = f(Ax)$$

$$e_0^* \text{ is dual basis} \quad e_0^* e_n = \delta_{0n}$$

$$A^*(e_0^*) e_n = e_0^* A_{n0} e_0$$

$$= \delta_{00} A_{n0} = A_{n0}$$

$$= A_{n0} e_n^*(e_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^*(e_0^*) = A_{n0} e_n^*$$

$$= A_{n0}^T e_n^*$$

$$A6) \quad \langle y, Ax \rangle = \langle A^+ y, x \rangle$$

$$\langle y, ABx \rangle = \langle (AB)^+ y, x \rangle$$

$$= \langle A^+ y, Bx \rangle = \langle B^+ A^+ y, x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB)^+ = B^+ A^+$$

(Ad)

$$P_1^2 = P_1$$

(3)

$$P_2^2 = (1 - P_1)^2 = 1 - 2P_1 + P_1^2 = 1 - P_1$$

$\Rightarrow 1 - P_1$ is a projection operator

$$P_1 P_2 = P_1 (1 - P_1) = P_1 - P_1^2 = P_1 - P_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Im } P_2 = \text{ker } P_1$$

$$\text{if } x \in \text{ker } P_1 \Rightarrow P_1 x = 0$$

$$P_2 x = (1 - P_1)x = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \text{Im } P_2$$

$$\text{if } y \in \text{Im } P_2 \Rightarrow \exists x \mid y = P_2 x$$

$$P_1 y = P_1 P_2 x = P_1 (1 - P_1)x$$

$$(P_1 - \underbrace{P_1^2}_{P_1})x = 0$$

$\text{ker } P_2 = \text{Im } P_1$; same proof

$$P_2 \rightarrow 1 - P_1$$

$$P_1 \rightarrow 1 - P_2$$