

# Homework V: Done Friday, May 22, 2009

1. Prove that if  $(V, \|\cdot\|)$  is a finite-dimensional normed vector space, then the unit ball around  $\vec{0}$  ( $= \{v \in V: \|v\| \leq 1\}$ ) is compact in the metric on  $V$  determined by  $\|\cdot\|$  ( $d(v, w) = \|v - w\|$ ).

2. Suppose  $(V, \|\cdot\|)$  is a (not necessarily finite-dimensional) normed vector space and that  $W$  is a finite-dimensional subspace. Prove that, if  $x \in V$ , then  $\exists w_x \in W$  such that

$$\|x - w_x\| = \inf_{w \in W} \|x - w\|, \text{ i.e.,}$$

$w_x$  is a "closest point" of  $W$  to  $x$ .

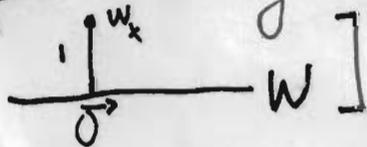
3. Does  $w_x$  have to be unique? Prove or give an example.

4. Suppose  $(V, \|\cdot\|)$  is a (not necessarily finite dimensional) normed vector space and  $W$  is a finite dimensional subspace.

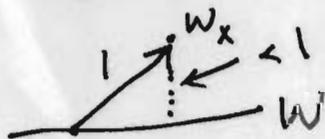
Prove: For each  $x \in V$ ,  $\exists \hat{w}_x \in \text{span}(W, x)$

such that  $\|\hat{w}_x\| = 1$  and  $\inf_{w \in W} \|w - \hat{w}_x\| = 1$

[Intuitively, this is like  $w_x$  being "perpendicular" to  $W$ , even though perpendicularity as such does not make sense in  $V$ .



as opposed to



Suggestion: Think about  $x - w_x$  from problem 2.

5. Suppose  $V$  is an infinite dimensional normed vector space with norm  $\| \cdot \|$  and that

$v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots$  is a linearly independent set of vectors in  $V$ . Set  $W_n = \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_n)$ .

Prove inductively that there is a set of vectors  $w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots$  such that

(i)  $\|w_i\| = 1$  for all  $i$

(ii)  $W_n = \text{span}(w_1, \dots, w_n)$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

(iii)  $\inf_{w \in W_i} \|w - w_{i+1}\| = 1$ .

[Suggestion: Use problem 4]

6. Use problems 1 & 5 to prove:

If  $V$  is a normed vector space with norm  $\| \cdot \|$ , then  $V$  is finite-dimensional

if and only if the unit ball around  $\vec{0}$  ( $= \{v : \|v\| \leq 1\}$ ) is compact.

7. Prove  $((V, \| \cdot \|)$  a normed vector space as usual)

that if  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  is a finite set such that

$\{v : \|v\| \leq 1\} \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(v_i, \frac{1}{2})$ , then

$\text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_n) = V$ .

[Suggestion: Use problem 4].