

- Off next Monday changed
 - final review (Final Th 3pm)
 - party dur Tu 8pm
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Inner products

$$F = \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\overline{a+bi} = a-bi$$

V vector space / F ,

an inner product on V is a function

$$V \times V \longrightarrow F \quad \text{s.t. the following hold for all } x, y, z \in V, \quad c \in F$$

$$i. \quad \overbrace{\langle x+y, z \rangle} = \langle x, z \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle$$

$$ii. \quad \overbrace{\langle cx, z \rangle} = c \langle x, z \rangle$$

$$iii. \quad \overbrace{\langle x, y \rangle} = \overline{\langle y, x \rangle}$$

$$iv. \quad \langle x, x \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \neq 0 \quad (\text{pos. real } \#)$$

linear in slot 1

(conj.) linear in slot 2 $\langle x, cy \rangle = \overline{c} \langle x, y \rangle$

e.g. - $V = F^n$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \overline{b_i}$$

$F = \mathbb{R}$, dot product

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \overline{a_i} \\ &= \sum |a_i|^2 > 0 \text{ if some } a_i \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- $V = F^\infty = \left\{ \text{sequences } \{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ with } a_n \in F \right.$

s.t. $a_i \neq 0$ but finitely many a_n are 0 $\left. \right\}$

$$\langle (a_n)_n, (b_n)_n \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \overline{b_n} \quad (\text{a finite sum})$$

- $\ell^2(F) = \left\{ \text{seq. } (a_n)_{n=1}^\infty \text{ w/ } a_n \in F \text{ s.t. } \sum |a_n|^2 \text{ convergent} \right\}$

$$\langle (a_n)_n, (b_n)_n \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \overline{b_n}$$

(check convergence)

$$C([0,1]) = \{ f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ cont.} \}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\boxed{L^2([0,1])} = \{ f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty \}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx \text{ converges}$$

$$\underline{M_{\text{Herm}}(F)}, \quad [A, B] = \text{tr}(B^* A) \quad \rightarrow B^* = \overline{B^T}$$

$$n=1, \quad M_{\text{Herm}}(F) = \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \\ &= \text{tr} \left(\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}^* \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{tr} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \overline{b_1} & \dots & \overline{b_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{tr} \left(\sum a_i \overline{b_i} \right) = \sum a_i \overline{b_i} \quad \left(\text{tr} \text{ is linear} \right) \\ &= \sum a_i \overline{b_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{Herm}}(F) \xrightarrow[\text{isomorphism}]{\text{tr}} F$$

$$M_{\text{norm}}(F)$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(B^* A)$$

wt. $\langle A, A \rangle \geq 0$ for $A \neq 0$

$$\text{tr}(A^* A)$$

$$\sum (A^* A)_{ii}$$

$$\|A\|^2$$

$$\sum_{ij} |a_{ij}|^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{u}_1 \\ \vdots \\ -\bar{u}_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 1 \\ u_1 & \dots & u_n \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i, j\text{th entry } \bar{u}_i \cdot u_j = \langle u_j, u_i \rangle$$

$$i\text{th entry } i \rangle \langle u_i, u_i \rangle = \|u_i\|^2$$

$$\sum_i \|u_i\|^2 \quad u_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j |a_{ij}|^2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2+i \\ 3 & i \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 0 \\ i & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|^2 &= 1^2 + |2+i|^2 + 3^2 + |i|^2 \\ &= 1 + 5 + 9 + 1 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|B\|^2 &= |1+i|^2 + 0^2 + |i|^2 + |-i|^2 \\ &= 2 + 0 + 1 + 1 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A, B \rangle &= \text{tr}(B^* A) \\ &= \text{tr} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & -i \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2+i \\ 3 & i \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} 1-4i & ? \\ ? & -i \end{pmatrix} = 1-4i + (-i) \\ &= -4i \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle B, A \rangle = \overline{-4i} = 4i$$

on F^n

$$\langle v, w \rangle = w^* v$$

adjoint

$$\langle Av, w \rangle = \langle v, A^* w \rangle$$

$$\langle Av, w \rangle = \sum_i (Av)_i \bar{w}_i$$

$$(Av)_i$$

"

$$\sum_j a_{ij} v_j$$

$$\sum_{ij} a_{ij} v_j \bar{w}_i$$

$$\langle v, A^* w \rangle$$

"

$$\sum_i v_i \overline{(A^* w)_i}$$

$$(A^* w)_i$$

$$= \sum_j A_{ji}^* w_j$$

$$= \sum_j \overline{A_{ji}} v_j$$

$$\sum_{ij} v_j \overline{A_{ji}} \bar{w}_i$$

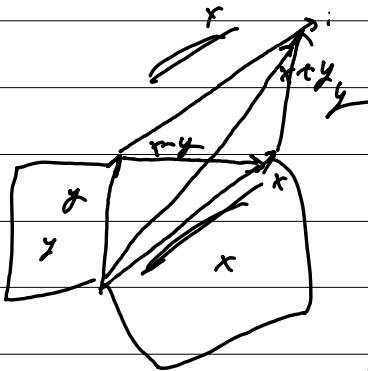
$$\langle Av, w \rangle = w^* Av$$

$$= (A^* w)^* v$$

$$= \langle v, A^* w \rangle$$

parallelogram law

$x, y \in U$ an inner product space



Σ squares of outside lengths

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Σ squares of diagonals

Prop. $2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2 = \|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2$

N. RHS. $\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2 = \langle x+y, x+y \rangle + \langle x-y, x-y \rangle$
 $= \langle x, x \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle - \langle x, y \rangle - \langle y, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle$

$$\langle x, y \rangle + \langle x, -y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle + (-\langle x, y \rangle) = 0$$

$$= \langle x, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle + \langle -y, -y \rangle \xrightarrow{(-1) \cdot (-1) \langle y, y \rangle} 2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2$$

"polarization"

Orthogonal Complement

V inner product space

$S \subseteq V$ subset, we let $S^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, s \rangle = 0 \text{ all } s \in S\}$
"orthog complement of S " $v \perp S$

Prop. $S^\perp = (\text{span } S)^\perp$



$$S = \{v_1, v_2\}$$

$$A \subseteq B$$
$$B^\perp \subseteq A^\perp$$

Pf. " $\supseteq$ " Let $v \in (\text{span } S)^\perp$, wth $v \in S^\perp$

$$\text{for all } w \in \text{span } S, \langle v, w \rangle = 0$$

$S \subseteq \text{span } S$, so in particular, for $s \in S$, $\langle v, s \rangle = 0$

Thus, $v \in S^\perp$

$$S^\perp \subseteq \text{span}(S)^\perp$$

Let $v \in S^\perp$, i.e. $\langle v, s \rangle = 0$ for all $s \in S$

Let $w \in \text{span}(S)$,

with $\langle v, w \rangle = 0$.

$$w = \sum a_i s_i \quad a_i \in F, s_i \in S$$

$$\text{with } \langle v, w \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v, w \rangle &= \langle v, \sum a_i s_i \rangle \\ &= \sum a_i \langle v, s_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$s_i \in S \rightarrow 0$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore S^\perp = (\text{span}(S))^\perp$$

Thm. (Gram-Schmidt)

V inner product space

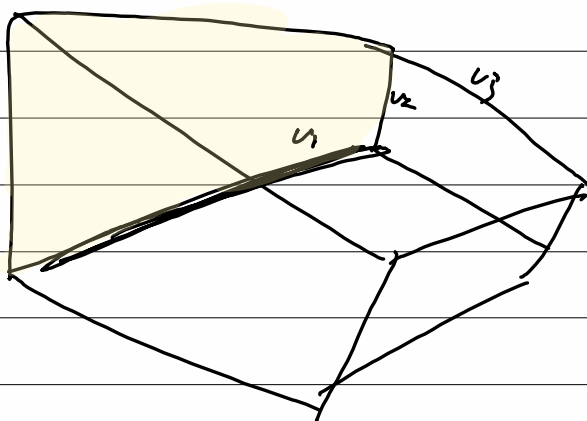
$\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ lin indep in V

$(e_1, \dots, e_n \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n)$

there is $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ orthonormal $\{w_i, w_j\} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$

s.t.

$$\text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_i) = \text{Span}(w_1, \dots, w_i)$$



Application. V finite product space,

$W \subseteq V$ subspace, $W \oplus W^\perp = V$

pf. $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ basis for W

extend to $\underbrace{\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}}_W \underbrace{\{w_{n+1}, \dots, w_N\}}_U$ basis for V
 $W \oplus U = V$

a.s

$\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ spans W ONB for V
 $\{u_{n+1}, \dots, u_m\}$ ONB for $W^\perp$

$$W \oplus W^\perp = V$$

$$\langle u_{n+1}, u_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle u_{n+1}, u_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\langle u_{n+1}, u_n \rangle = 0$$