

1. Consider the inner product space  $\mathbf{R}^2$  with  $\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = ac - ad - bc + 3bd$ .

(a) Find the length of  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) Find the angle between  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(c) Find the projection of  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  onto  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

2. Consider the inner product space  $P_2$  with  $\langle p(t), q(t) \rangle = \int_0^1 p(t)q(t) dt$ .

(a) Let  $W = \text{span}\{1, t\}$ . Find an orthonormal basis for  $W^\perp$ .

(Hint: To do this, we will need to project onto  $W$ , so first you need to orthogonalize the given basis for  $W$ ; then you can proceed as we did in class.)

(b) Find the matrix associated to this inner product.

3. Find the degree 2 Fourier polynomial for  $f(t) = \sin^2(t)$ .

4. Use properties of inner products to verify the parallelogram law:

$$2 \|\mathbf{v}\|^2 + 2 \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}\|^2$$