

Choose three of the following problems.

5. Let  $X$  and  $Z$  be inner product spaces, and let  $T : X \rightarrow Z$  be a function.

- (i) Suppose that  $T$  preserves inner products. Prove that  $T$  is linear and preserves norms.
- (ii) Suppose that  $T$  is linear and preserves norms. Prove that  $T$  preserves inner products.

6. Let  $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  be an inner product space. For elements  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$  let  $M(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  denote the  $n \times n$  matrix whose  $(i, j)$ -entry is  $\langle x_i, x_j \rangle$ . Let  $G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  denote the determinant of  $M(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ .

- (i) Prove that  $G(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq 0$ . (Hint: use an orthonormal basis for the subspace spanned by  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  to identify  $M(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  as a self-adjoint matrix with non-negative eigenvalues.)
- (ii) Prove that  $G(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$  if and only if  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are linearly dependent.
- (iii) Prove that  $G(y, x_1, \dots, x_n)/G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  equals the square of the distance from  $y$  to  $\text{span}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ .

7. Let  $H_1, H_2, \dots$  be a sequence of Hilbert spaces. Let  $H = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) : x_i \in H_i \text{ and } \sum_i \|x_i\|^2 < \infty\}$ .

- (i) Let  $x, y \in H$ . Prove that  $\sum_i \langle x_i, y_i \rangle$  is absolutely convergent.

Let  $\langle x, y \rangle$  denote the sum in part (i). Note that this is an inner product on  $H$ .

- (ii) Prove that  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  is a Hilbert space.
- (iii) For each  $i$  let  $\mathcal{B}_i$  be a basis for  $H_i$ . Prove that  $\mathcal{B} = \cup_i \mathcal{B}_i$  is a basis for  $H$ .

8. Let  $H$  be an infinite dimensional Hilbert space. Prove that there is a linear functional on  $H$  which is not continuous. (Hint: use a Hamel basis for  $H$ .) Conclude that  $H$  contains a dense linear manifold of codimension one. (If  $W$  is a vector subspace of  $V$  then the *codimension* of  $W$  in  $V$  is defined to be the dimension of the quotient vector space  $V/W$ .)