

4321

- Find the real number coefficients b_i for the set of basis vectors \hat{u}_i from the lecture notes when you decompose the vector $\vec{F} = (4, -4, 4)$.
- Construct a 3-dimensional orthonormal basis $\{\hat{v}_1, \hat{v}_2, \hat{v}_3\}$ using $(1, 0, 1)$ as one of the directions.
 - Expand the vector $\vec{F} = (4, -4, 4)$ in your basis.
 - Verify explicitly that your orthonormal basis is complete by showing that $\sum_{n=1}^3 \hat{v}_n \hat{v}_n$ is the 3 by 3 identity matrix.
- For $\vec{A} = (1, 2, 3)$ and $\vec{B} = (-1, 0, 2)$, find
 - the inner product of \vec{A} and \vec{B} . What kind of object is this?
 - the cross product of \vec{A} and \vec{B} . What kind of object is this?
 - the outer product of \vec{A} and \vec{B} . What kind of object is this?

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- The error

$$E_N(c_1, \dots, c_N) \equiv \int_a^b d\xi |f(\xi) - f_N(\xi)|^2 = \int_a^b d\xi [f(\xi) - f_N(\xi)]^* [f(\xi) - f_N(\xi)]$$

made in the approximation

$$f_N(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n u_n(\xi)$$

to the function $f(\xi)$ is minimized if the expansion coefficients are chosen as

$$c_n = \int_a^b d\xi u_n^*(\xi) f(\xi) .$$

Prove this assertion. Hint: Write $c_n = a_n + ib_n$ where a_n and b_n are real constants, and $\int_a^b d\xi u_n^*(\xi) f(\xi) = A_n + iB_n$ where A_n and B_n are real constants. Then require that

$$\frac{\partial E_N}{\partial a_k} = 0 = \frac{\partial E_N}{\partial b_k} .$$

- Find \vec{A}_{\parallel} , the piece of \vec{A} parallel to \vec{B} , in terms of \vec{A} and \vec{B} .
 - Find \vec{A}_{\perp} , the piece of \vec{A} perpendicular to \vec{B} , in terms of \vec{A} and \vec{B} .
 - What are the two answers above for $\vec{A} = (1, 2, 3)$ and $\vec{B} = (-1, 0, 2)$?

Bonus: Solve as much of the other class' assignment as you can.