

1. Show that the norm  $\|A\| = \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$  on the space of  $n \times n$  real matrices is not induced by any norm in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Hint: use 8.10(ii).
2. Prove the Neuman lemma: if  $\|A\| < 1$ , then  $I - A$  is invertible. Here  $\|\cdot\|$  is a norm on the space of  $n \times n$  matrices induced by a norm on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  or  $\mathbb{C}^n$ .
3. Let  $V$  be an inner product space, and  $\|\cdot\|$  be the norm induced by the inner product. Prove the parallelogram law

$$\|u + v\|^2 + \|u - v\|^2 = 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$$

Based on this, show that the norms  $\|\cdot\|_1$  and  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  are not induced by any inner product.

4. Let  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  be an ONB in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Assuming that  $n$  is even, compute

$$\|w_1 - w_2 + w_3 - \dots - w_n\|$$

5. Apply Gram-Schmidt orthonormalization to the the basis  $\{1, x, x^2\}$  in the space  $P_2(\mathbb{R})$  with the inner product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$$

Extra credit: Find two norms on the space  $C[0, 1]$  that are not equivalent.