

1. Prove that for $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^m$, $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ and the standard complex inner (dot) products, $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \bar{b}_i$ and $\langle\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \bar{b}_i$, $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle\langle \mathbf{A}^* \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle\rangle$ where \mathbf{A}^* is the conjugate transpose of \mathbf{A} . That is, prove that the adjoint of a complex matrix is its conjugate transpose.
2. Prove the Fredholm Alternative Theorem for complex matrices:
Theorem For any complex matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{A} : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$, the range of \mathbf{A} is the orthogonal complement of the null space of \mathbf{A}^* .
3. Prove that if the matrix \mathbf{A} has linearly independent columns, the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of \mathbf{A} is its least-squares pseudo-inverse.
4. Consider the matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \epsilon/\sqrt{10} & 1 - 2\epsilon/\sqrt{10} \\ 2 - \epsilon/\sqrt{10} & 2 + \epsilon/\sqrt{10} \end{pmatrix}$, with $\epsilon \ll 1$.
 - (a) Compute the least-squares pseudo-inverse of \mathbf{A} .
 - (b) Compute $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$, the matrix given by discarding the smaller singular value of \mathbf{A} .
 - (c) What is the least-squares pseudo-inverse of $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$? Compare the two pseudo-inverses.
5. Prove that the adjoint of a linear operator is also a linear operator.
6. Let $L : U \rightarrow V$ and $M : V \rightarrow W$. Show that the composite operator $M \circ L$ has adjoint $(M \circ L)^* = L^* \circ M^*$.
7. True or false: the adjoint of the divergence operator (with respect to the standard L^2 inner products) is the negative gradient: $(\nabla \cdot)^* = -\nabla$? If true, what boundary conditions do you need to assume? If false, what is the adjoint?