

# Reminders from Lecture 7

October 9, 2018

$\|\cdot\| : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a norm if

- **(Positivity)**  $\|v\| > 0$  for all nonzero  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,
- **(Homogeneity)**  $\|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \|v\|$  for all  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,
- **(Triangle Inequality)**  $\|v + w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\|$  for all  $v, w \in \mathcal{V}$ .

Common norms in  $\mathbb{R}^n$

(2-norm)  $\|v\|_2 := \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \cdots + v_n^2}$

(1-norm)  $\|v\|_1 := |v_1| + |v_2| + \cdots + |v_n|$

$\infty$ -norm  $\|v\|_\infty := \max_{j=1,\dots,n} |v_j|$

For  $\|\cdot\|_2$  positivity and homogeneity are straightforward.

Triangle inequality follows from Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.

**Theorem 0.1** (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality). *For every  $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , we have*

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^n v_j w_j \right| \leq \|v\|_2 \|w\|_2.$$

Proof of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.

Consider following nonnegative quadratic polynomial in  $t$ .

$$q(t) := \|v + tw\|_2^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n v_j^2 + 2t \sum_{j=1}^n v_j w_j + t^2 \sum_{j=1}^n w_j^2$$

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The discriminant of  $q(t)$  must be nonpositive, that is

$$\left(2 \sum_{j=1}^n v_j w_j\right)^2 - 4 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n v_j^2 \sum_{j=1}^n w_j^2\right) \leq 0$$

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which in turn implies the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^n v_j w_j \right| \leq \|v\|_2 \|w\|_2.$$