



NORMED SPACE

$\| \cdot \| : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ SUCH THAT

- i) $\|x\| \geq 0, \|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \underline{0}$
- ii) $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \|\lambda \cdot x\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$
- iii) $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$ TRUNC. INEQ FOR NORMS

$(X, \| \cdot \|)$ NORMED $\Rightarrow (X, d)$ METRIC SPACE

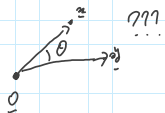
WHERE

$d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$

$\|x\| = d(x, \underline{0})$ P.P.P.

ANGLES ???

THEY ARE NOT DEFINED IN NORMED SPACES !! ??



SPACES WITH INNER PRODUCT

$(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 VECTOR SPACE INNER PRODUCT SUCH THAT

i) $\langle x_1 + x_2, y \rangle = \langle x_1, y \rangle + \langle x_2, y \rangle$

$\langle x, y_1 + y_2 \rangle = \langle x, y_1 \rangle + \langle x, y_2 \rangle$

???

ii) $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle = \langle x, \lambda y \rangle$

iii) $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$ SYMMETRY

iv) $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$ & $\langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \underline{0}$

POSITIVELY DEFINED QUADRATIC FORM.

LINEAR FUNCS

$F : X \rightarrow Y \quad Y \text{ V. SPACE}$

LINEAR MAPS

$$F \text{ LINEAR} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} F(x_1 + x_2) = F(x_1) + F(x_2) & \text{ADDITIONITY} \\ F(\lambda x) = \lambda \cdot F(x) & \text{HOMOGENEITY} \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

i), ii) BILINEAR !!!

EX $X = \mathbb{R}^n = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n); x_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=1, \dots, n\}$

GIVEN $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$
SET

(*) $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$
 \uparrow THIS SATISFIES i), ii), iii), iv)

(*) IS AN INNER PRODUCT ON \mathbb{R}^n
CALLED EUCLEIDEAN INNER PRODUCT.

IT IS EASY TO SHOW THAT

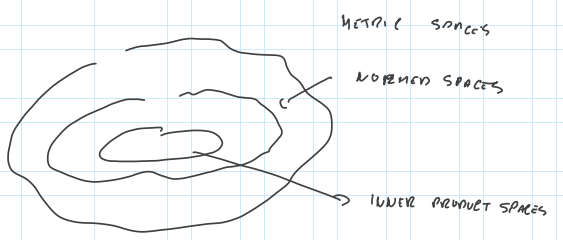
$\forall x \in X \quad \|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$ IS A NORM !!!

$(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ INNER PRODUCT SPACE \Rightarrow IT IS A NORMED SPACE BY SETTING

$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$

\Rightarrow IT IS ALSO METRIC SPACE BY SETTING

$d(x, y) \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \|x - y\| = \sqrt{\langle x - y, x - y \rangle}$



THE (CAUCHY/SCHWARZ) INEQUALITY

$x, y \in (X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$. Then

$$(*) \quad |\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} \sqrt{\langle y, y \rangle} = \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$$

COROLLARY $x, y \neq 0$

Then $(*) \Rightarrow \frac{|\langle x, y \rangle|}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$(**) \quad -1 \leq \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|} \leq 1$$

RECALL THE COS FUNCT.

$$\cos: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cos: [0, \pi] \xrightarrow[1-1]{1} [-1, 1]$$

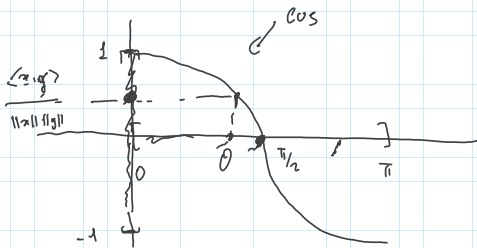
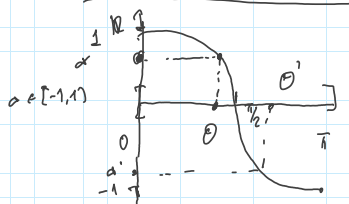
$\forall \alpha \in [-1, 1] \exists! \theta \in [0, \pi]$ s.t.

$$\cos \theta = \alpha$$

$(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ INNER PRODUCT SPACE

$$x, y \neq 0$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|} \leq 1$$

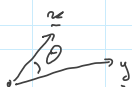


$\exists! \theta \in [0, \pi]$ such that

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|}$$

so θ is the ANGLE BETWEEN THE NONZERO VECTORS

$$x, y \neq 0.$$



SPECIAL CASES

1) $\langle \underline{x}, \underline{y} \rangle > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta$ ACUTE



2) $\langle \underline{x}, \underline{y} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow$

$\underline{x}, \underline{y}$ ORTHOGONAL



$\underline{x}, \underline{y}$ PERPENDICULAR

3) $\langle \underline{x}, \underline{y} \rangle < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi \Leftrightarrow$



BREAK QUESTIONS?

BEGIN AGAIN AT 10.20