24.XI.15

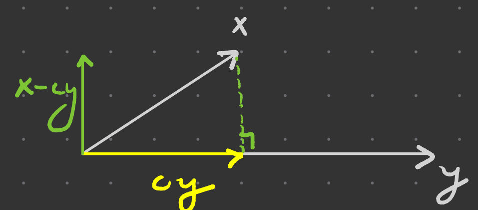
Goals

- Components
- (Orthogonal) projection
- Cauchy-Schwarz & triangle inequalities
- Angles

Fix $(V, \langle , \rangle)$ an inner product space over $F = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$.

Recall $x, y \in V$ are orthogonal (written $x \perp y$) when $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$.

Provocation Given $x, y \in V$ is there $c \in F$ such that $x - cy \perp y$?



Answer $\langle x - cy, y\rangle = 0 \iff \langle x, y\rangle - c\langle y, y\rangle = 0$

$$\iff c\langle y, y\rangle = \langle x, y\rangle$$

$$\iff c = \frac{\langle x, y\rangle}{\langle y, y\rangle} = \frac{\langle x, y\rangle}{\|y\|^2}$$

for $y \neq 0$

Defn The component of x along $y^{\neq 0}$ is

$$c = \frac{\langle x, y\rangle}{\|y\|^2}$$

and the (orthogonal) projection of x to y is the vector

$$cy = \frac{\langle x, y\rangle}{\|y\|^2}\, y.$$

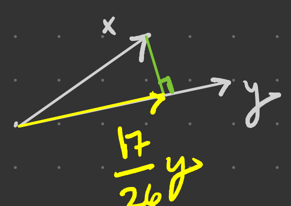
E.g. (1) If $V = F^n$ with ordinary inner product, then for $x \in V$

$$\frac{\langle x, e_j \rangle}{\|e_j\|^2} = x_j \quad \text{for } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

The projection of x to e_j is $x_j e_j$.

(2) $x = (3,2)$, $y = (5,1)$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ with ordinary inner product.

Then $$\frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|y\|^2} = \frac{3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 1}{5 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 1} = \frac{17}{26} \approx 0.65$$



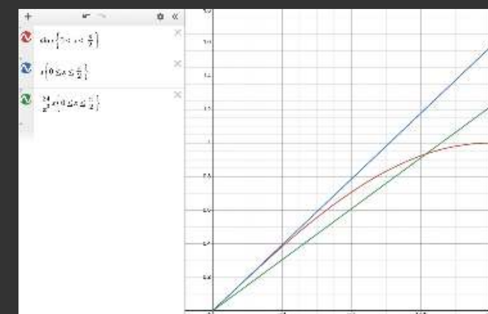
(3) $f(x) = \sin(x),\ g(x) = x \in C_{\mathbb{R}}[0, \pi/2]$ with $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^{\pi/2} f \cdot g$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) \cdot x \, dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx$$

$u = x \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$

$du = dx \quad v = -\cos x \, dx$

$$= 0 + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$



$$= 1$$

$$\|g\|^2 = \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi^3}{24}$$

$\frac{\langle f, g \rangle}{\|g\|^2} = \frac{24}{\pi^3} \approx 0.774$ and the proj'n of $\sin x$ onto x is

$$\frac{24}{\pi^3} x.$$

Thm For $x, y \in V$, $\lambda \in F$,

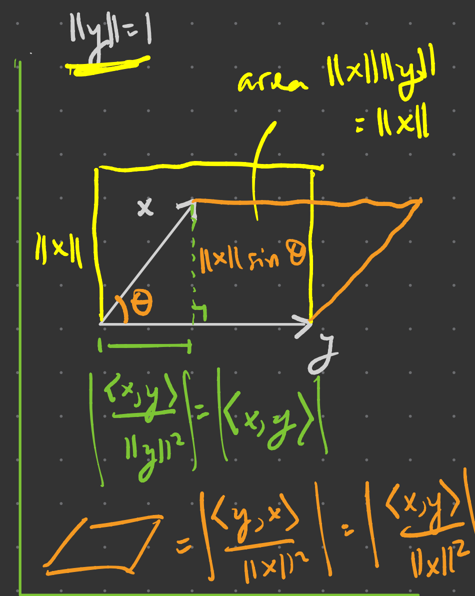
??

① $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \, \|x\|$

② $\|x\| = 0 \iff x = 0$

$\boxed{③ \text{ [Cauchy-Schwarz] } \quad |\langle x, y\rangle| \le \|x\| \|y\|}$

④ [triangle inequality] $\|x + y\| \le \|x\| + \|y\|$



Pf ①, ② ✓

③ If $y = 0$, we're done as $0 \le 0$. For $y \ne 0$, let

$$c = \frac{\langle x, y\rangle}{\|y\|^2}.$$

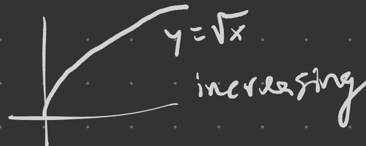
Then $x - cy \perp y \Rightarrow x - cy \perp cy$.

By Pythagoras, $\|x - cy\|^2 + \|cy\|^2 = \|x - cy + cy\|^2 = \|x\|^2$.

$$\Longrightarrow \|cy\|^2 \le \|x\|^2 \quad [\text{since } \|x-cy\|^2 \ge 0].$$

Taking $\sqrt{}$:

$$\|x\| \ge \|cy\| = |c|\,\|y\| = \left|\frac{\langle x,y\rangle}{\|y\|^2}\right| \|y\|$$



$$= \left|\frac{\langle x,y\rangle}{\|y\|}\right|$$

$$\Longrightarrow \|x\|\,\|y\| \ge |\langle x,y\rangle| \text{ as desired.}$$

④ Facts (i) $z+\bar{z} = 2\,\mathrm{Re}(z)$ (ii) $\mathrm{Re}(z) \le |z|$

Now observe $\|x+y\|^2 = \langle x+y,\, x+y\rangle$

$$= \langle x,x\rangle + \langle y,y\rangle + \langle x,y\rangle + \langle y,x\rangle$$

$$= \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + \langle x,y\rangle + \overline{\langle x,y\rangle} \quad [\text{conj symm}]$$

$$= \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2\mathrm{Re}(\langle x,y\rangle) \qquad [(i)]$$

$$\leq \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2|\langle x,y\rangle| \qquad [(ii)]$$

$$\leq \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2\|x\|\|y\| \qquad [\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}]$$

$$= (\|x\| + \|y\|)^2.$$

Taking $\sqrt{\ }$ $\Rightarrow$ triangle inequality. $\square$

Defn The *distance* between $x, y \in V$ is $d(x,y) := \|x-y\|$.

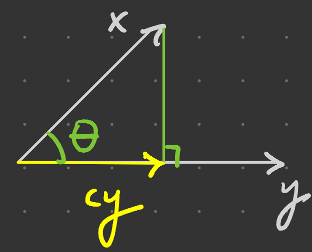
This makes (V, d) a *metric space*:

- $d(x,y) = d(y,x)$
- $d(x,y) \geq 0$ and $d(x,y) = 0$ iff $x = y$

• $d(x,z) \le d(x,y) + d(y,z)$.

<u>Note</u> There are (many!) metrics not induced by inner products/ norms.

<u>Angles</u> Idea:



$$\cos\theta = \frac{\|cy\|}{\|x\|} = |c|\frac{\|y\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$= \frac{|\langle x,y\rangle|}{\|y\|^2}\frac{\|y\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$= \frac{|\langle x,y\rangle|}{\|x\|\,\|y\|}.$$

Dropping $|\ |$ in numerator makes this work in all quadrants, so ...

Defn Let $(V, \langle , \rangle)$ be an inner product space over $\mathbb{R}$.

Then **angle** θ between $x, y \in V$ is

$$\theta := \arccos\left(\frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \, \|y\|} \right).$$

Note • $\cos\theta = \dfrac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\|\|y\|}$ and $\langle x, y \rangle = \|x\| \, \|y\| \cos\theta$

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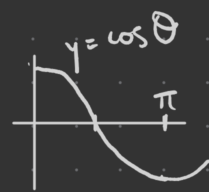

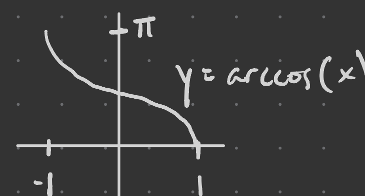

By Cauchy-Schwarz, $\dfrac{|\langle x, y \rangle|}{\|x\| \, \|y\|} \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \quad -1 \leq \frac{\langle x, y\rangle}{\|x\|\,\|y\|} \leq 1$$ so arccos makes sense.

- Also have $\theta = \arccos\left(\left\langle \frac{x}{\|x\|}, \frac{y}{\|y\|} \right\rangle\right)$

$\frac{v}{\|v\|}$ is the unit vector in the direction of v.