

### Ejercicio 4:

Sean  $A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$ . Se define el producto interno como:

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^H B)$$

Antes de demostrar que efectivamente es un producto interno debemos tener en cuenta que:

- La traza es un operador lineal (i)
- $\text{Tr}(A) = \text{Tr}(A^T)$  (ii)

Ahora debemos verificar que se cumple:

① Para cada  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  o  $\mathbb{C}$ ,  $u, v, w \in V$

$$\bullet \phi(u+v, w) = \phi(u, w) + \phi(v, w)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A+C, B \rangle &= \text{Tr}((A+C)^H B) = \text{Tr}((A^H + C^H) B) = \\ &= \text{Tr}(A^H B + C^H B) = \text{Tr}(A^H B) + \text{Tr}(C^H B) = \\ &= \langle A, B \rangle + \langle C, B \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Por (i) la traza es distributiva respecto a la suma

$$\bullet \phi(\alpha \cdot u, v) = \alpha \cdot \phi(u, v)$$

Por (i) puedo sacar  $\alpha$  afuera

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha A, B \rangle &= \text{Tr}((\alpha A)^H B) = \text{Tr}(\overline{\alpha} A^H B) = \overline{\alpha} \text{Tr}(A^H B) \\ &= \overline{\alpha} \langle A, B \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{porque } (\alpha A)^H = \alpha^H \cdot A^H = \overline{\alpha} \cdot A^H$$

②  $\phi(u, v) = \overline{\phi(v, u)}$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \alpha^T = \overline{\alpha}$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^H B)$$

$$\langle B, A \rangle = \text{Tr}(B^H A)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle A, B \rangle &= \text{Tr}(\overline{A^* B}) = \text{Tr}(A^T \bar{B}) \stackrel{\text{Pr (ii)}}{=} \text{Tr}((A^T \bar{B})^T) = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Pr (i) el conjugado de la traza es la traza del conjugado}}{=} \text{Tr}(\bar{B}^T A^{TT}) = \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\bar{B}^* A) = \langle B, A \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$③ \quad \phi(v, v) \geq 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \phi(v, v) = 0 \quad \text{si} \quad v = 0$$

$$\langle A, A \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \langle A, A \rangle = 0 \quad \text{si} \quad A = 0$$

$$\langle A, A \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^* A) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (A^*)_{kj} (A)_{jk}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (\alpha_{kj} + \beta_{kj} i) (\alpha_{kj} + \beta_{kj} i) &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (\alpha_{kj} - \beta_{kj} i) (\alpha_{kj} + \beta_{kj} i) = \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{kj}^2 - \overbrace{i^2}^1 \beta_{kj}^2 =
 \end{aligned}$$

the form

$$\overline{A_{ij}} \cdot A_{ij} = \|A_{ij}\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{kj}^2 + \beta_{kj}^2 \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \overline{\alpha_{kj}} \alpha_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{kj}^2 + \beta_{kj}^2 = 0$$

Esto implica que todos los valores de  $A$  deben ser 0.

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