

Properties of the Scalar Product (Example 1.2.4)

Let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_n \end{bmatrix}^T$ and $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \cdots & v_n \end{bmatrix}^T$ be vectors in \mathbb{R}^n (so that each $u_i, v_i \in \mathbb{R}$). The **scalar product** (or **dot product** or **inner product**) of \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} is defined to be

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + \cdots + u_nv_n.$$

It is important to note that the value of $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ is a real number. Geometrically, one can define the scalar product in the following way:

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos(\theta),$$

where θ is the angle between the vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .

For any vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} (of equal dimension) the following results hold.

1. $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}$
2. $\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$
3. $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = \|\mathbf{u}\|^2$
4. $|\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}| \leq \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|$

Proof. Let u_i , v_i and w_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) be the components of \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , respectively.

1. Since $u_iv_i = v_iu_i$ for all i , we have

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + \cdots + u_nv_n = v_1u_1 + v_2u_2 + \cdots + v_nu_n = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}.$$

2. Since $u_i(v_i + w_i) = u_iv_i + u_iw_i$ for all i , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) &= u_1(v_1 + w_1) + u_2(v_2 + w_2) + \cdots + u_n(v_n + w_n) \\ &= u_1v_1 + u_1w_1 + u_2v_2 + u_2w_2 + \cdots + u_nv_n + u_nw_n \\ &= u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + \cdots + u_nv_n + u_1w_1 + u_2w_2 + \cdots + u_nw_n \\ &= \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Recall that $\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \cdots + u_n^2}$. Then

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \cdots + u_n^2 = \|\mathbf{u}\|^2.$$

4. Using the geometric definition of the scalar product and the fact that $|\cos(\theta)| \leq 1$,

$$|\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}| = \left| \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos(\theta) \right| = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \left| \cos(\theta) \right| \leq \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|.$$

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