

Problema 3

Sea $\mathcal{O} = \{\mathbf{e}_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ un conjunto ortogonal de vectores. Demuestre que si $f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k \mathbf{e}_k$, entonces

$$\|f\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_k|^2 \|\mathbf{e}_k\|^2. \text{ Esta identidad se conoce como la Identidad de Parseval.}$$

$$\langle \bar{\mathbf{e}}_i | \bar{\mathbf{e}}_j \rangle = 0 \quad \text{si} \quad i \neq j.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_N &= \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \mathbf{e}_k \Rightarrow \|f_N\|^2 = \langle f_N | f_N \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l \mathbf{e}_l \middle| \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \mathbf{e}_k \right\rangle = \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l^* \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \langle \mathbf{e}_l | \mathbf{e}_k \rangle = \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l^* \cdot \alpha_l \langle \mathbf{e}_l | \mathbf{e}_l \rangle = \sum_{l=1}^N |\alpha_l|^2 \|\mathbf{e}_l\|^2 \\ N \rightarrow \infty &\Rightarrow \|f\|^2 = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_l|^2 \|\mathbf{e}_l\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Problema 4

Considere $\|\cdot\| : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que:

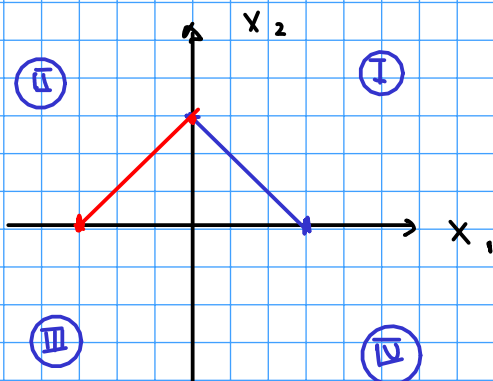
$$\|(x_1, x_2)\|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2|.$$

1. Demuestre que $\|\cdot\|_1$ es una norma en \mathbb{R}^2 .

2. Describa el conjunto:

$$B = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \leq 1\}.$$

$$2. \quad \|\bar{\mathbf{x}}\|_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \|(x_1, x_2)\|_1 = 1 \Rightarrow |x_1| + |x_2| = 1$$



$$\textcircled{\text{I}}: \quad x_1 + x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 - x_1 \\ x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0 \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}}: \quad -x_1 + x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 + x_1 \\ x_1 \leq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0 \quad -1 \leq x_1 \leq 0$$