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Problema 1.

1. Demuestre que si e_1 y e_2 son ortogonales,

$$\|e_1 + e_2\|^2 = \|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2.$$

$$\|e_1\| = \sqrt{\langle e_1 | e_1 \rangle} \Rightarrow \|e_1\|^2 = \langle e_1 | e_1 \rangle$$

$$\|e_2\| = \sqrt{\langle e_2 | e_2 \rangle} \Rightarrow \|e_2\|^2 = \langle e_2 | e_2 \rangle$$

$$\|e_1\| + \|e_2\| = \sqrt{\langle e_1 | e_1 \rangle + \langle e_2 | e_2 \rangle} \Rightarrow \|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2 = \langle e_1 | e_1 \rangle + \langle e_2 | e_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2 = \|e_1 + e_2\|^2 \quad \square$$

2. Identidad del paralelograma.

$$2(\|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2) = \|e_1 + e_2\|^2 + \|e_1 - e_2\|^2.$$

$$\|e_1 + e_2\|^2 = \|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2 \text{ por la prop. de arriba}$$

$$\|e_1 + e_2\|^2 + \|e_1 - e_2\|^2 = \|e_1 + e_2\| \|e_1 + e_2\| + \|e_1 - e_2\| \|e_1 - e_2\|$$

$$|e_1 \cdot e_1| + |e_1 \cdot e_2| + |e_2 \cdot e_1| + |e_2 \cdot e_2| + |e_1 \cdot e_1| - |e_1 \cdot e_2| - |e_2 \cdot e_1| - |e_2 \cdot e_2|$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\|e_1 \cdot e_1\| + 2\|e_2 \cdot e_2\|$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2) = \|e_1 + e_2\|^2 + \|e_1 - e_2\|^2 \quad \square$$

3. Identidad de polarización Real.

$$\langle e_1 | e_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\|e_1 + e_2\|^2 - \|e_1 - e_2\|^2).$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\langle e_1 + e_2 | e_1 + e_2 \rangle - \langle e_1 - e_2 | e_1 - e_2 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\langle e_1 | e_1 + e_2 \rangle + \langle e_2 | e_1 + e_2 \rangle - \langle e_1 | e_1 - e_2 \rangle - \langle -e_2 | e_1 - e_2 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\langle e_1 | e_1 \rangle + \langle e_1 | e_2 \rangle + \langle e_2 | e_1 \rangle + \langle e_2 | e_2 \rangle$$

$$- \langle e_1 | e_1 \rangle - \langle e_1 | e_2 \rangle - \langle -e_2 | e_1 \rangle - \langle -e_2 | e_2 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4 \langle e_1 | e_2 \rangle) = \langle e_1 | e_2 \rangle \quad \square$$

Problema 2. - Polinomios de Legendre

1. Calcule $P_2(t)$ y $P_3(t)$

$$P_2(t) = \frac{(2+1)t}{2} P_1(t) - 1 P_0(t) \quad k=1$$

$$= \frac{3t \cdot t}{2} - 1 P_0(t) = \frac{3t^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$P_3(t) = \frac{(4+1)t}{3} P_2(t) - 2 P_1(t) \quad k=2$$

$$= 5t \left(\frac{3t^2 - 1}{2} \right) - 2t = \frac{t(5t^2 - 3)}{2}$$

2. Verifique que $P_2(t)$ y $P_3(t)$ son ortogonales. con
 $\langle f|g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t)dt$.

$$f(t) = P_2(t)$$

$$g(t) = P_3(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{3t^2 - 1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{t(5t^2 - 3)}{2} \right) dt = 0$$

Las dos son funciones impares en un intervalo simétrico, entonces son ortogonales. \square

Problema 3.

$\mathcal{O} = \{e_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ un conjunto ortogonal de vectores.

Demuestre que si $f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k e_k$.

$$f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k e_k, \Rightarrow \|f\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_k|^2 \|e_k\|^2. \quad (\text{identidad de Parseval})$$

$$\langle e_i | e_j \rangle = 0 \quad \text{si } i \neq j$$

$$f_N = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k e_k \Rightarrow \|f_N\|^2 = \langle f_N | f_N \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \sum_{m=1}^N \alpha_m e_m \mid \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k e_k \right\rangle = \sum_{m=1}^N \alpha_m^* \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \langle e_m | e_k \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^N \alpha_m^* \alpha_m \langle e_m | e_m \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^N |\alpha_m|^2 \|e_m\|^2$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \|f\|^2 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_m|^2 \|e_m\|^2$$

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 .

Propiedades

i) Si $\|(x_1, x_2)\| = |x_1| + |x_2| \geq 0$ y $|x_1| + |x_2| = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) = \vec{0}$ \square

ii) Si $\|\alpha(x_1, x_2)\| = \|(\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2)\|$
 $= |\alpha x_1| + |\alpha x_2| = |\alpha| |x_1| + |\alpha| |x_2|$
 $= |\alpha| (|x_1| + |x_2|)$ // factor común
 $\Rightarrow |\alpha| \|(x_1, x_2)\|$ \square

iii) Si $x = (x_1, x_2)$ y $y = (y_1, y_2)$
 $\|(x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2)\| = \|(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2)\|$
 $= |x_1 + y_1| + |x_2 + y_2|$
 $= |x_1 + y_1| \leq |x_1| + |y_1|; |x_2 + y_2| \leq |x_2| + |y_2|$
 $\leq |x_1| + |y_1| + |x_2| + |y_2|$
 $\leq |x_1| + |x_2| + |y_1| + |y_2|$
 $\leq \|(x_1, x_2)\| + \|(y_1, y_2)\|$
 $\leq \|x\| + \|y\|$ \square

$\therefore \|\cdot\|_1$ es norma en \mathbb{R}^2

2. Describe el conjunto.

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

$$\|x\|_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \|(x_1, x_2)\|_1 = 1 \Rightarrow |x_1| + |x_2| = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1}: x_1 + x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 - x_1$$

$$x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0 \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2}: -x_1 + x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 + x_1$$

$$x_1 \leq 0, x_2 > 0 \quad -1 \leq x_1 \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{3}: -x_1 - x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = -1 - x_1$$

$$x_1 \leq 0, x_2 \leq 0 \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq -1$$

$$\textcircled{4}: x_1 - x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 - 1$$

$$x_1 > 0, x_2 \leq 0 \quad 1 \leq x_1 \leq 0$$

