Theorem: Pythagorean Theorem

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In a Euclidean space, two vectors are orthogonal if and only if the square of the norm of their sum equals the sum of the squares of their norms.

Statement

Let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{E}^n$. Then:

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = 0$$
 if and only if $\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2$

Proof

 (\Rightarrow) Suppose $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = 0$. Then:

$$\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|^2 = \langle \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \rangle \tag{1}$$

$$= \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle + 2 \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y} \rangle \tag{2}$$

$$= \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2 \tag{3}$$

$$= \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2 \tag{4}$$

(\Leftarrow) Suppose $\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{y}\|^2$. Expanding the left side:

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

$$\tag{5}$$

Comparing with the given equality:

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

Therefore, $2\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = 0$, which implies $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = 0$.

Classical Form

In \mathbb{E}^2 , for a right triangle with legs of length a and b and hypotenuse of length c:

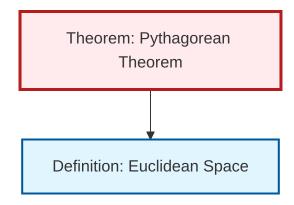
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Mermaid Diagram

```
B --> D[Inner Product = 0]
C --> E[||x + y||^2 = ||x||^2 + ||y||^2]
D <--> E
A --> F[Euclidean Space]

style A fill:#f9f,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
style B fill:#bbf,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
style C fill:#bbf,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
style D fill:#bfb,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
style E fill:#bfb,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
```

Dependency Graph



Local dependency graph