

Chapter 1 - Review

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1 Starting with Cauchy

In these notes, we consider all a_i, b_j for $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ to be real values. For a vector space V over \mathbb{R} , the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has the following properties:

- (i) $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle \geq 0$ and equal to 0 iff $\mathbf{v} = 0$;
- (ii) $\langle \alpha \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \alpha \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$;
- (iii) $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$.

Theorem 1.1. (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality *Finite terms*)

$$(a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + \cdots + b_n^2). \quad (1)$$

Proof. Using induction.

$$(a_1 - b_1)^2 \geq 0 \implies a_1^2 + b_1^2 \geq 2a_1 b_1.$$

Suppose that for n :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2}.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + a_{n+1} b_{n+1} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2} + a_{n+1} b_{n+1}.$$

Apply Cauchy-Schwarz to $c_1 := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}$, $d_1 := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2}$, $c_2 := a_{n+1}$ and $d_2 := b_{n+1}$, hence:

$$c_1 d_1 + c_2 d_2 \leq \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} \sqrt{d_1^2 + d_2^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + a_{n+1}^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 + b_{n+1}^2}.$$

□

Theorem 1.2. (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality *Infinite terms*)

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i b_i \right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2 \right). \quad (2)$$

Proof. First, note that $(a+b)^2 \geq 0$, $(a-b)^2 \geq 0$, then $a^2 + b^2 \geq 2|ab|$. Hence,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2 \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n 2|a_i b_i| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2|a_i b_i|.$$

Since the inequality above is valid for any $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$, make:

$$\hat{a}_i := \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2}}, \quad \hat{b}_i := \frac{b_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2}}.$$

Note that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{a}_i^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2} = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{b}_i^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2} = 1.$$

Therefore,

$$2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{a}_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{b}_i^2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2|\hat{a}_i \hat{b}_i| \implies 1 \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\hat{a}_i \hat{b}_i| = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i b_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2}}.$$

□

Corollary 1.1. (Sharpness of Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality) The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality is sharp iff $a_k = \lambda b_k$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2}}. \quad (3)$$

Proof. Using the previous demonstration, we can see that

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{a}_k - \hat{b}_k)^2 = 0 &\iff \hat{a}_k = \hat{b}_k \iff \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2}} = \frac{b_k}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2}} \\ &\iff a_k = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i^2}} b_k. \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 1.3. (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality with *inner product*)

$$|\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle| \leq \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle^{1/2} \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w} \rangle^{1/2} = \|\mathbf{v}\| \|\mathbf{w}\| \quad (4)$$

Proof. Just use the exact same proof as Theorem 1.2, where $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle$ takes the place of $\sum a_i b_i$. □