

5. Sea  $A$  una matriz simétrica. Probar que la función  $f(x) = \frac{(x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2}$  es una norma vectorial en  $\mathbb{R}^n$  si y sólo si  $A$  es definida positiva.

( $\Leftarrow$ ) QVQ:  $A$  sdp  $\Rightarrow f$  es norma vectorial

$$\bullet f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$\downarrow$

$$A \text{ sdp} \Rightarrow x^T A x > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$\bullet x^T A x = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 0 \quad \text{porque } A \text{ sdp}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0)$$

$$\bullet f(\alpha x) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha x^T A \alpha x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2 x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= |\alpha| \frac{1}{2} (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\alpha| f(x)$$

$$\bullet \text{QVQ: } f(x+y) \leq f(x) + f(y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f(x+y)^2 \leq (f(x) + f(y))^2$$

$$f(x+y)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} |(x+y)^T A (x+y)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} |(x^T + y^T)(Ax + Ay)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} |x^T A x + x^T A y + y^T A x + y^T A y|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} |x^T A x + 2x^T A y + y^T A y|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^T A x + \frac{1}{2} |x^T A y| + \frac{1}{4} y^T A y$$

$$(f(x) + f(y))^2$$

$$= f(x)^2 + 2f(x)f(y) + f(y)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^T A x + \frac{1}{2} (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (y^T A y)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} y^T A y$$

$$\frac{1}{4} x^T A x + \frac{1}{2} |x^T A y| + \frac{1}{4} y^T A y \leq \frac{1}{4} x^T A x + \frac{1}{2} (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (y^T A y)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} y^T A y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x^T A y| \leq (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (y^T A y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\downarrow$   
ejercicio 4

$\therefore f$  es una norma vectorial

( $\Rightarrow$ ) QVQ:  $F$  es norma vectorial  $\Rightarrow A$  es dp

$$A \text{ es dp} \Leftrightarrow x^T A x > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad \text{porque } F \text{ es una norma}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^T A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \Rightarrow x^T A x > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$\downarrow$   
Elevamos al cuadrado ambos lados que son  $\geq 0$

$\therefore A$  es dp.