

Recitation #4

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Center for Data Science

DS-GA 1014: Optimization and Computational Linear Algebra
for Data Science



recall: norm and inner product

Inner product

Let V be a vector space. An inner product on V is a function \langle, \rangle from pairs of vectors $V \times V$ to \mathbb{R} that holds the following points

- 1 Symmetry: $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$ for all $u, v \in V$
- 2 Linearity: $\langle u + w, v \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle w, v \rangle$ and same for scalar multiplication.
- 3 Positive-defined: $\langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$ with equality if and only if $v = 0$

Exercise 1

Explain why the following functions $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ are not an inner product

- 1 $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_1$
- 2 $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1^2 y_1^2 + x_2^2 y_2^2 + x_3^2 y_3^2$
- 3 $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2$

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Norm induced by inner product

(Proposition) If $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is an inner product on V then $\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$ is its induced norm.

Exercise 2

Compute $\|ax\|$ for $a \in \mathbb{R}$ scalar and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ vector.

Exercise 3

When does $\|x + y\| = \|x\| + \|y\|$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$?

Exercise 4

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ be a matrix and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ a vector. Show that

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|x\| \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}^2}$$

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recall: orthogonal projection

Projection

Let S be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . The orthogonal projection of a vector x onto S is defined as the vector $P_S(x) \in S$ such that minimizes the distance to x :

$$P_S(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{y \in S} \|x - y\|$$

Exercise 5

Show that if $P_S(x)$ denotes the orthogonal projection onto subspace S then

- 1 $x - P_S(x)$ is orthogonal to S
- 2 $\|P_S(x)\| \leq \|x\|$

Recall: if v_1, \dots, v_k is an orthonormal basis of S then the projection onto S can be written as $P_S(x) = \langle x, v_1 \rangle + \dots + \langle x, v_k \rangle$.

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Recall: if v_1, \dots, v_k is an orthonormal basis of S then the projection onto S can be written as $P_S(x) = \langle x, v_1 \rangle + \dots + \langle x, v_k \rangle$.

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