## **Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality**

## Theorem: Cauchy-Schwarz

Let E be a normed space over a field  $\mathbb F$  with an inner product induced norm.  $\forall \, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in E$ :

$$|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| \le ||\vec{x}|| \, ||\vec{y}||$$

with equality iff  $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{F}$  such that  $\vec{x} = \alpha \vec{y}$ , i.e.,  $\vec{x}$  and  $\vec{y}$  are dependent.

## **Proof**

If  $\vec{y} = \vec{0}$  then trivial, so AWLOG:  $\vec{y} \neq \vec{0}$ .

Assume  $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ :

$$0 \leq \|\vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y}\|^{2}$$

$$= \langle \vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y}, \vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \vec{x}, \vec{x} \rangle + \langle \vec{x}, \lambda \vec{y} \rangle + \langle \lambda \vec{y}, \vec{x} \rangle + \langle \lambda \vec{y}, \lambda \vec{y} \rangle$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} + \langle \vec{x}, \lambda \vec{y} \rangle + \overline{\langle \vec{x}, \lambda \vec{y} \rangle} + \|\vec{y}\|^{2}$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} + 2 \operatorname{Re}(\langle \vec{x}, \lambda \vec{y} \rangle) + |\lambda|^{2} \|\vec{y}\|^{2}$$

Now, let 
$$\lambda = -\frac{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle}{\|\vec{y}\|^2}$$

$$0 \leq \|\vec{x}\|^{2} + 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( \left\langle \vec{x}, -\frac{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}} \vec{y} \right\rangle \right) + \left| -\frac{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}} \right|^{2} \|\vec{y}\|^{2}$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} + 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( -\frac{\overline{\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle}}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}} \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle \right) + \frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|}{\|\vec{y}\|^{4}} \|\vec{y}\|^{2}$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} + 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( -\frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|^{2}}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}} \right) + \frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}}$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} - 2\frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|^{2}}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}} + \frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}}$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} - \frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|^{2}}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}}$$

$$= \|\vec{x}\|^{2} - \frac{|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|^{2}}{\|\vec{y}\|^{2}}$$

But, by assumption,  $\vec{y} \neq \vec{0}$  and so  $||\vec{y}|| \neq 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{x}\|^{2} \|\vec{y}\|^{2} - |\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|^{2} & \geq 0 \\ \|\vec{x}\|^{2} \|\vec{y}\|^{2} & \geq |\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle|^{2} \\ \|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\| & \geq |\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| \le ||\vec{x}|| \, ||\vec{y}||$$

Equality 
$$\iff \|\vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y}\|^2 = 0 \iff \vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y} = 0 \iff \vec{x} = -\lambda \vec{y} = \alpha \vec{y}$$