실수에서의 코시 슈바르츠 부등식 (Cauchy Schwarz inequality in R)

# Cauchy Schwarz inequality in $\mathbb{R}$

 $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2\right)$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right)$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

If 
$$(a_1,\ldots,a_n)=(0,\ldots,0),$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

Assume 
$$(a_1,\ldots,a_n)\neq (0,\ldots,0)$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

If  $(a_1, \ldots, a_n) = (0, \ldots, 0)$ , then it is trivial. Assume  $(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \neq (0, \ldots, 0)$ 

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$
,

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

Assume 
$$(a_1,\ldots,a_n)\neq(0,\ldots,0)$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1} (a_i t - b_i)^2$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

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Assume 
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$$t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i t - b_i)^2 \ge 0$$

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$$t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \sum_{i=1} (a_i t - b_i)^2 \ge 0 \ (\because$$

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

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$$t \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i t - b_i)^2 \ge 0 \ (\because a_i t - b_i \in \mathbb{R}) \cdot \dots \cdot (1)$$

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) t^2$$

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2\right) t^2 - 2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i\right) t$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i\right)^2$$

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$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2}\right)$$

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$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i\right)^2$$

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

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If 
$$(a_1, \ldots, a_n) = (0, \ldots, 0)$$
, then it is trivial.

Assume  $(a_1, ..., a_n) \neq (0, ..., 0)$ 

$$t \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i t - b_i)^2 \ge 0 \ (\because a_i t - b_i \in \mathbb{R}) \cdot \cdots \cdot (1)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^2\right) t^2 - 2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i\right) t + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i^2\right) \ge 0$$

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The two sides are equal if and only if  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  and  $(b_1, \dots, b_n)$  are linearly dependent.  $(\cdot, \cdot(1))$ 

$$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$$

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