

9) (V, \langle, \rangle) un e.v. hermitico.

a) Id. Paralelogramo. $\forall u, v \in V$

$$\underbrace{\|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2}_{(*)} = 2 (\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2).$$

$$(*) = \langle u+v, u+v \rangle + \langle u-v, u-v \rangle.$$

$$= \langle u, u+v \rangle + \langle v, u+v \rangle$$

$$\langle u, u-v \rangle + \langle v, u-v \rangle$$

$$= \langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \cancel{\langle v, u \rangle} + \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$+ \langle u, u \rangle - \cancel{\langle u, v \rangle} - \langle v, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$= 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$$

9b) Id. de polarización. $\forall u, v \in V$,

$$4\langle u, v \rangle = \|u+v\|^2 - \|u-v\|^2 + i\|u+iv\|^2 - i\|u-iv\|^2$$

$$(1) \|u+v\|^2 = \langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$(2) -\|u-v\|^2 = -\langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle - \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$(3) i\|u+iv\|^2 = \langle u+iv, u+iv \rangle \cdot i$$

$$= i\langle u, u \rangle + \cancel{\langle u, v \rangle} - \cancel{\langle v, u \rangle} + i\langle v, v \rangle$$

$$(4) -i\|u-iv\|^2 = -i\langle u-iv, u-iv \rangle$$

$$= -i\langle u, u \rangle - \cancel{\langle v, u \rangle} + \cancel{\langle u, v \rangle} - i\langle v, v \rangle$$

$$(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) =$$

$$= \langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$- \langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle - \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$= 4\langle u, v \rangle.$$

$$9c) \|u+v\|^2 = \langle u, u \rangle + \langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle$$

$$+ i\|u+iv\|^2 = i\langle u, u \rangle + i\langle v, v \rangle$$

$$\|u\|^2(1+i) + \|v\|^2(1+i) + 2\langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\|u+v\|^2 + i\|u+iv\|^2 - (1+i)\|u\|^2 - (1+i)\|v\|^2$$

$$= 2\langle u, v \rangle.$$

10) Sea $\|(x, y)\| = |x| + |y|$

Es una norma. Ya que

$$\|(x, y)\| = |x| + |y| > 0 \quad \text{si} \quad (x, y) \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\text{y} \quad \|(x, y)\| = |x| + |y| = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = \vec{0}.$$

$$\text{Además,} \quad \|\lambda(x, y)\| = |\lambda x| + |\lambda y| = |\lambda|(|x| + |y|) \\ = |\lambda| \cdot \|(x, y)\|$$

$$\text{y} \quad \|(x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2)\| = |x_1 + y_1| + |x_2 + y_2| \\ \leq |x_1| + |x_2| + |y_1| + |y_2| \\ = \|(x_1, x_2)\| + \|(y_1, y_2)\|.$$

Sean $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $y = (y_1, y_2)$.

$$A = \|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\| + \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\| = |x_1 + y_1| + |x_2 + y_2| + |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2|$$

$$B = 2(\|\vec{x}\|^2 + \|\vec{y}\|^2) = 2(|x_1| + |x_2|)^2 + 2(|y_1| + |y_2|)^2$$

Tomando los vectores $u = (1, 0)$, $v = (1, 1)$

$$\|u+v\| + \|u-v\| = \|(2, 1)\| + \|(0, -1)\| = 4$$

$$2(\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2) = 2(1^2 + 2^2) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

No cumple la identidad del paralelogramo.

11) Sea V un ev. euclídeo o hermitico

$$\text{Si } x, y \in V \Rightarrow \|x - y\| \geq \left| \|x\| - \|y\| \right|$$

$$\left| \|x\| - \|y\| \right|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2\|x\|\|y\| \leq \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2\langle x, y \rangle =$$

$$\left(\text{Desig. de C.S.: } |\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|y\| \right)$$

$$= \|x - y\|^2 = \langle x - y, x - y \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (\|x\| - \|y\|)^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \|x\| - \|y\| \right| \leq \|x - y\|.$$