

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.(a) \quad & \|u+v\|_2^2 \quad \underline{u}, \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \\
 & = \|u\|_2^2 + \|v\|_2^2 + 2 \underline{u}^T \underline{v} \\
 & = \|u\|_2^2 + \|v\|_2^2 \quad \underline{u} \perp \underline{v} \\
 & \text{if \& only if } \underline{u}^T \underline{v} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad 2\langle a, b \rangle + 2\langle x, y \rangle = \langle a+x, b+y \rangle + \langle a-x, b-y \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① \quad & \langle a+x, b+y \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle \\
 & \quad \quad \quad + \cancel{\langle a, y \rangle} + \cancel{\langle x, b \rangle}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ② \quad & \langle a-x, b-y \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle \\
 & \quad \quad \quad - \cancel{\langle x, b \rangle} - \cancel{\langle a, y \rangle}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$2\langle a, b \rangle + 2\langle x, y \rangle$$

$$(a+x)^T (b+y) = a^T b + x^T y + x^T b + a^T y$$

$$(c) \quad \|x\|_1 \leq \sqrt{n} \|x\|_2$$

↑  
positive →

$$n \|x\|_2^2 - \|x\|_1^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n(|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + \dots + |x_n|^2) \\
 & \quad - (|x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|)^2 \\
 = & n(|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + \dots) - (|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + \dots + |x_n|^2 \\
 & \quad + 2|x_1||x_2| + 2|x_2||x_3| + \dots) \\
 & \quad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{pairs of terms} \quad \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad n(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (n-1)(|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + \dots + |x_n|^2) \\
 & \quad - 2|x_1||x_2| - 2|x_2||x_3| - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Eg  $n=2$

$$|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 - 2|x_1||x_2| = \underline{(|x_1| - |x_2|)^2} \geq 0$$

$n=3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2(|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + |x_3|^2) - 2|x_1||x_2| - 2|x_1||x_3| \\
 & \quad - 2|x_2||x_3|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & (|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 - 2|x_1||x_2|) \\
 & + (|x_1|^2 + |x_3|^2 - 2|x_1||x_3|) \\
 & + (|x_2|^2 + |x_3|^2 - 2|x_2||x_3|) \\
 = & (|x_1| - |x_2|)^2 + (|x_1| - |x_3|)^2 + (|x_2| - |x_3|)^2 \\
 & \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i>j} (|x_i| - |x_j|)^2 \geq 0$$

$\swarrow$   
 $(2,1)$   
 $(3,1)$   
 $(3,2)$

$\searrow$   
 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\|x\|_1^2}_{\textcircled{\times} \quad x^T \perp} &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \cdot 1 \right)^2 \\ &\leq \left( \sum 1^2 \right) \left( \sum |x_i|^2 \right) \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &\quad n \quad \|x\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad \|x\|_1 \geq \|x\|_2 \geq \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 + 2 \underbrace{\sum_{i>j} |x_i x_j|}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 = \|x\|_2^2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\geq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|^2 = \|x\|_\infty^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{2}} \quad \|A+B\|_F \leq \|A\|_F + \|B\|_F$$



$$\|A+B\|_F^2 = \|A\|_F^2 + \|B\|_F^2 + \underbrace{2\langle A, B \rangle}_{2\text{Tr}(A^T B)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{C.S. } \langle A, B \rangle &\leq \|A\|_F \|B\|_F \\ &\leq \|A\|_F^2 + \|B\|_F^2 + 2\|A\|_F \|B\|_F \\ &= (\|A\|_F + \|B\|_F)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = ae + bf + cg + hd$$

$$\text{C.S. } \langle \overset{\substack{\text{vectors, matrices, tensors}}}{f}, g \rangle$$

$$3(a) \quad \|x-y\|^2 \geq 0 \quad \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2\underline{x^T y}$$

$$(b) \quad \underline{\epsilon \|x\|^2} + \underline{\frac{1}{\epsilon} \|y\|^2} - 2\underline{x^T y}$$

$$\left\| \sqrt{\epsilon} \underline{x} - \frac{\underline{y}}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \right\|^2 = \epsilon \|x\|^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \|y\|^2 - 2\underline{x^T y} \geq 0$$

$$2\underline{x^T y} \leq 2\|x\|^2 + \frac{1}{2}\|y\|^2 \quad \text{for } \epsilon = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2ab &\leq 2a^2 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 \\ 3a^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Young's Inequality  
Peter-Paul inequality

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad \|x+y\|^2 &= \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2x^T y \\ &\leq \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + \epsilon \|x\|^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \|y\|^2 \\ &= (1+\epsilon) \|x\|^2 + \left(1+\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) \|y\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

eg.  $\epsilon = 2$

$$\|x+y\|^2 \leq 3\|x\|^2 + 1.5\|y\|^2$$

$$\epsilon = 1 \quad \underline{\|x+y\|^2} \leq \underline{2\|x\|^2} + \underline{2\|y\|^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad &\underline{\|x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n\|^2} \\ &= \|x_1\|^2 + \|x_2\|^2 + \dots + \|x_n\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \underline{2x_1^T x_2} + 2x_2^T x_3 \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \underline{\|x_1\|^2} + \|x_2\|^2 + \dots + \|x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad + \underline{\|x_1\|^2 + \|x_2\|^2} + \underline{\|x_2\|^2 + \|x_3\|^2} \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{n(\|x_1\|^2 + \|x_2\|^2 + \dots)} \quad )$$

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$$(a+b+c)^2 \leq \underset{\uparrow}{3}(a^2+b^2+c^2)$$