

Recuerdos Norma

- $\|x\| \geq 0$
- $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \vec{0}$
- $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$
- $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

Es:

$$\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i|$$

(Verificado es Norma)

Lo más difícil Desigualdad Triangular

$$\|x + y\|_p \leq \|x\|_p + \|y\|_p \quad \forall p \geq 1 \quad (\text{Desigualdad de Minkowski})$$

Para probarlo se usa la desigualdad de Hölder

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\|_p \|y\|_q \quad \text{donde } p, q \geq 1 \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

Desigualdad de Young

$$ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$$

con $a > 0, b > 0$
 $p, q \geq 1$ $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$

Resumen: D. Young $\Rightarrow$ D. Hölder $\Rightarrow$ D. Minkowski

P1) $F(x) = \sqrt{a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2}$, con $a \neq 0$ y $b \neq 0$

Notando que $F(x) = \|(ax_1, bx_2)\|_2 = \|h(x)\|_2$

Con $h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (ax_1, bx_2)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h(\lambda x) &= \lambda h(x) \\ h(x+w) &= h(x) + h(w) \end{aligned} \right\} h(\lambda x + w) = \lambda h(x) + h(w)$$

Opción 1 ¿ $F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \vec{0}$?

$$F(\vec{0}) = \sqrt{a^2 \vec{0}^2 + b^2 \vec{0}^2} = \sqrt{0+0} = 0$$

$$0 = F(x) = \sqrt{a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2} \Rightarrow 0 = a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 x_1^2 &\geq 0 & -a^2 x_1^2 &\leq 0 \\ b^2 x_2^2 &\geq 0 & -b^2 x_2^2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 0 \leq a^2 x_1^2 = -b^2 x_2^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a^2 x_1^2 &= 0 \\ -b^2 x_2^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Como a y b son no nulos $\Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \vec{0}$$

$$F(x) \geq 0?$$

Por de finción $\sqrt{z} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2 \geq 0$ (biewe dequid)

$$F(\lambda x) = |\lambda| F(x)?$$

$$F(\lambda x) = \sqrt{a^2 \lambda^2 x_1^2 + b^2 \lambda^2 x_2^2} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 (a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2)} \\ = |\lambda| F(x)$$

$$F(x+y) \leq F(x) + F(y)?$$

$$F(x+y) = \sqrt{a^2 (x_1+y_1)^2 + b^2 (x_2+y_2)^2}$$

$$F(x) + F(y) = \sqrt{a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2} + \sqrt{a^2 y_1^2 + b^2 y_2^2}$$

Cono $F(x) \geq 0$ es equivalente a Probar que:

$$F(x+y)^2 \leq (F(x) + F(y))^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 (x_1+y_1)^2 + b^2 (x_2+y_2)^2 \leq (a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2) + 2 \sqrt{(a^2 x_1^2 + b^2 x_2^2)} \sqrt{(a^2 y_1^2 + b^2 y_2^2)} + (a^2 y_1^2 + b^2 y_2^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(a^2 x_1 y_1 + b^2 x_2 y_2) \leq 2 \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{ax_1 \cdot ay_1 + bx_2 \cdot by_2} \leq \underbrace{\sqrt{ax_1^2 + bx_2^2}} \underbrace{\sqrt{ay_1^2 + by_2^2}}$$

$$\langle (ax_1, bx_2), (ay_1, by_2) \rangle \leq \| (ax_1, bx_2) \|_2 \cdot \| (ay_1, by_2) \|_2$$

C.S

$\Leftrightarrow$ Verdad

Operación 2 Como $h(x)$ es lineal comple

$$\text{que } h(\lambda x + y) = \lambda h(x) + h(y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad}$$

Es fácil ver que es inyectivo

$$\text{Sea } h(x_1, x_2) = h(y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} ax_1 = ay_1 \\ bx_2 = by_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad (\text{Pues es inyectivo})$$

- $F(x) = \|h(x)\|_2 \geq 0$ pues $\| \cdot \|_2 \geq 0$ ✓
- $F(x) = \|h(x)\|_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ ✓
- $F(\lambda x) = \|h(\lambda x)\|_2 = \| \lambda h(x) \|_2 = |\lambda| \|h(x)\|_2 = |\lambda| F(x)$ ✓
- $F(x+y) = \|h(x+y)\|_2 = \|h(x) + h(y)\|_2 \leq \|h(x)\|_2 + \|h(y)\|_2 = F(x) + F(y)$ ✓
D.T. 1.2

$$6) H(x) = |x_1| + \sqrt[3]{x_1^3 + x_2^3}$$

Notar que si $x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow H(0, x_2) = \sqrt[3]{x_2^3} = x_2 \rightarrow$ Podría ser Negativo

$$H(0, -1) = -1 \Rightarrow \text{No puede ser Norma}$$

$$H(1, \sqrt[3]{-2}) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Otra forma de ver que no es norma}$$

$$7) G(y) = \sqrt{\|y\|_1 + \|y\|_2 + \|y\|_3}$$

Notar que $G(y) = \sqrt{\|y\|_1}$

- $G(y) \geq 0$ Pues $\sqrt{\quad} \geq 0 \rightarrow \|y\|_1 \geq 0$ (Bien definido)

- $G(y) = 0 = \sqrt{\|y\|_1} \Leftrightarrow 0 = \|y\|_1 \Leftrightarrow y = \vec{0}$

- $G(\lambda y) = \sqrt{\|\lambda y\|_1} = \sqrt{|\lambda| \|y\|_1} = \sqrt{|\lambda|} \cdot \sqrt{\|y\|_1} = \sqrt{|\lambda|} G(y)$ }
RATO

$$G(1, 1, 1) = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$G(2 \cdot (1, 1, 1)) = \sqrt{2+2+2} = \sqrt{6}$$

No lo cumple
No es norma

- $G(x+y) = \sqrt{\|x+y\|_1}$

$$\|x+y\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1 + 2\sqrt{\|x\|_1} \sqrt{\|y\|_1} = (\sqrt{\|x\|_1} + \sqrt{\|y\|_1})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\|x+y\|_1} \leq \sqrt{\|x\|_1} + \sqrt{\|y\|_1} \Rightarrow G(x+y) \leq G(x) + G(y)$$

$$d) \quad J(v) = N_1(v) + N_2(v)$$

$$\bullet \quad J(v) \geq N_1(v) \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \quad \begin{cases} J(v) = 0 \Rightarrow N_1(v) = -N_2(v) \leq 0 \Rightarrow N_1(v) = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0 \\ J(0) = N_1(0) + N_2(0) = 0 + 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \quad J(\lambda v) = N_1(\lambda v) + N_2(\lambda v) = |\lambda| N_1(v) + |\lambda| N_2(v) \\ = |\lambda| (N_1(v) + N_2(v)) = |\lambda| J(v)$$

$$\bullet \quad J(x+y) = N_1(x+y) + N_2(x+y) \leq N_1(x) + N_1(y) + N_2(x) + N_2(y) \\ \leq \underbrace{(N_1(x) + N_2(x))}_{J(x)} + \underbrace{(N_1(y) + N_2(y))}_{J(y)}$$

$$\boxed{p2} \quad \|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} (|x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_\infty^p = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i|^p \leq \sum_{i=1}^N |x_i|^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_p$$

$$\text{Por otro lado} \quad |x_i| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i| \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \|x\|_{\infty}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\leq (N \cdot \|x\|_{\infty}^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\leq N^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \|x\|_{\infty}$$

(N es un número finito)
No hay problema

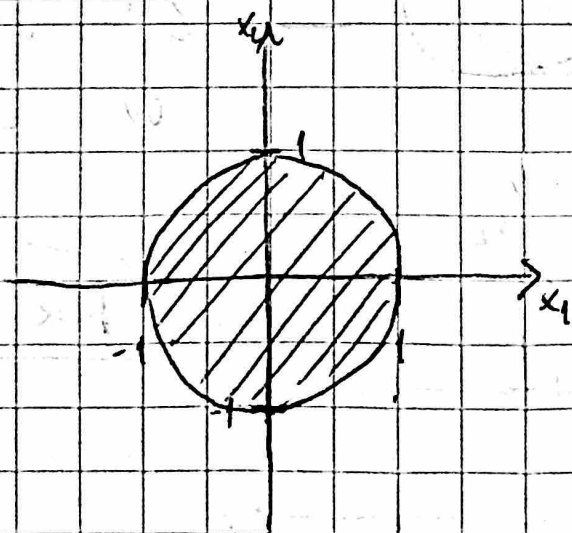
P3

$$B(x_0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x - x_0\| < r\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(x, x_0) < r\}$$

Gráficos en $\mathbb{R}^2$

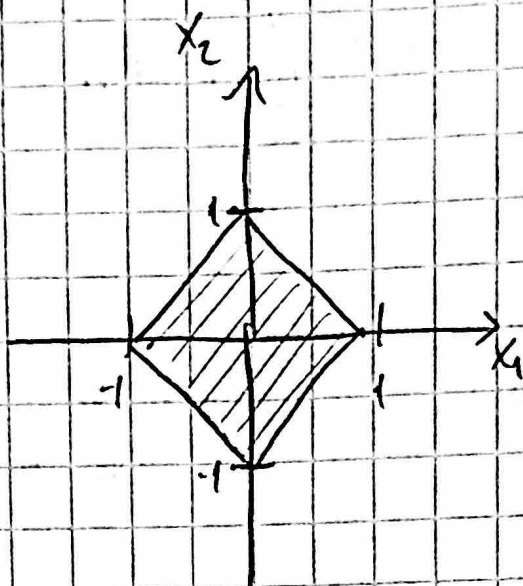
$\|\cdot\|_2$



$$B(0,1) \Leftrightarrow \|x\|_2 < r$$

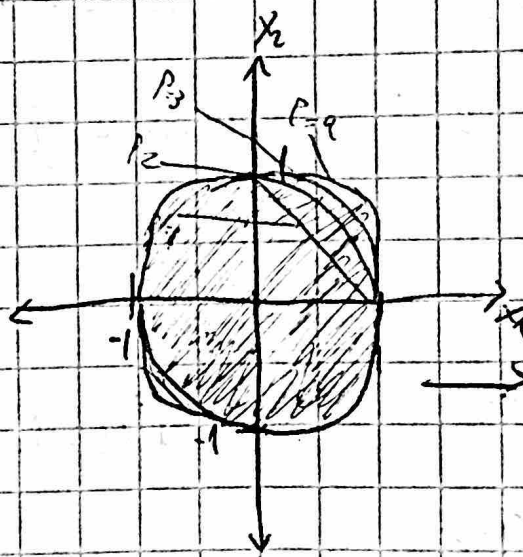
$$\boxed{x_1^2 + x_2^2 < r}$$

$\| \cdot \|_1$



$$|x_1| + |x_2| < 1$$

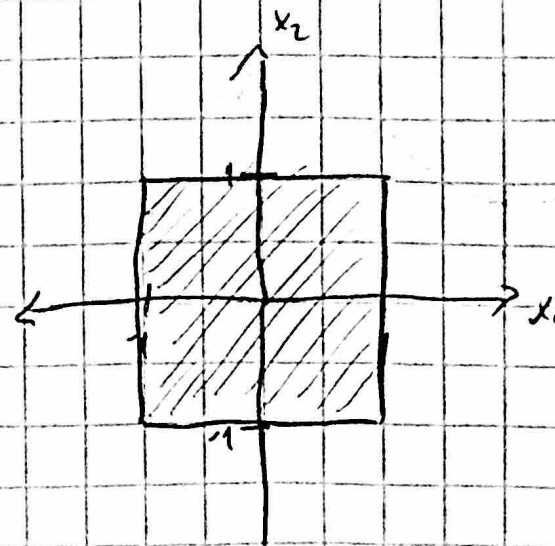
$\| \cdot \|_p$



$$|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p < 1$$

Each x_i piecewise
or constraints for p, ∞

$\| \cdot \|_\infty$



$$\max \{|x_1|, |x_2|\} < 1$$

Bonus

en $\mathbb{R}$

Usando

la

distancia

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} x=y & 0 \\ x \neq y & 1 \end{cases}$$

$B(x_0, r)$

con

$r < 1$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \begin{matrix} d(x, x_0) < r \\ \Leftrightarrow x = x_0 \end{matrix} \right\} = \{x_0\}$$

con

$r \geq 1$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \begin{matrix} d(x, x_0) < r \\ \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}$$

Los Bolas de la norma p son iguales en $\mathbb{R}$

Q65: Hay bolas abiertas que son iguales a Bolas cerradas
como en con $r < 1$