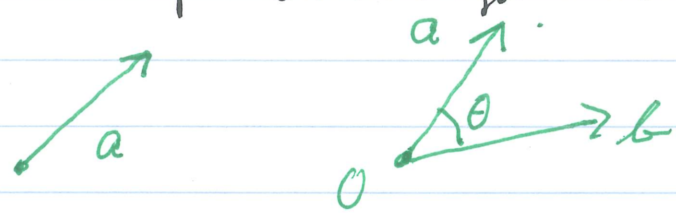
6A. Inner (or Dot) products

If $n = 2$ or 3, the DOT PRODUCT on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is given as follows. Given a, b in $\mathbb{R}^n$, write their coordinates as a_i + b_i respectively.

Then $a \cdot b = \langle a, b \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{2 \text{ or } 3} a_i b_i$.

MORE COMMON IN ADV. MATH.

We can use dot products to express important geometric information algebraically.



<u>Length</u> $|a| = \sqrt{a \cdot a}$ (Pythagorean Thm.)

← positive, zero $\Leftrightarrow a = 0$

<u>Angle</u> $\cos\theta = \dfrac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|}$ (Law of Cosines)

Dot products satisfy simple identities

$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$, $k(a \cdot b) = (ka) \cdot b = a \cdot (kb)$

$(a_1 + a_2) \cdot (b_1 + b_2) = a_1 \cdot b_1 + a_2 \cdot b_1 + a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_2$.

$a \cdot a \geq 0$, with equality $\Leftrightarrow a = 0$.

Other identities like $0 \cdot a = 0 = a \cdot 0$ follow from these.

In $\mathbb{R}^3$ the cross product is useful, but it doesn't extend to higher dimensions in a simple fashion.

Inner product in $\mathbb{R}^n$ If $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $\langle a, b \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i$.

It is an "exercise in bookkeeping" to check that $\langle a, b \rangle$ has all the previously listed alg-properties of the dot product. We shall see it also has the geometric properties of the dot product given above.

Length $|a| = \sqrt{a \cdot a}$ (unique nonneg sqrt).

Angle $\theta = \arccos \dfrac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|}$.

Immediate question. How do we know the latter makes sense? — In particular, why is the quotient always between -1 and $+1$?

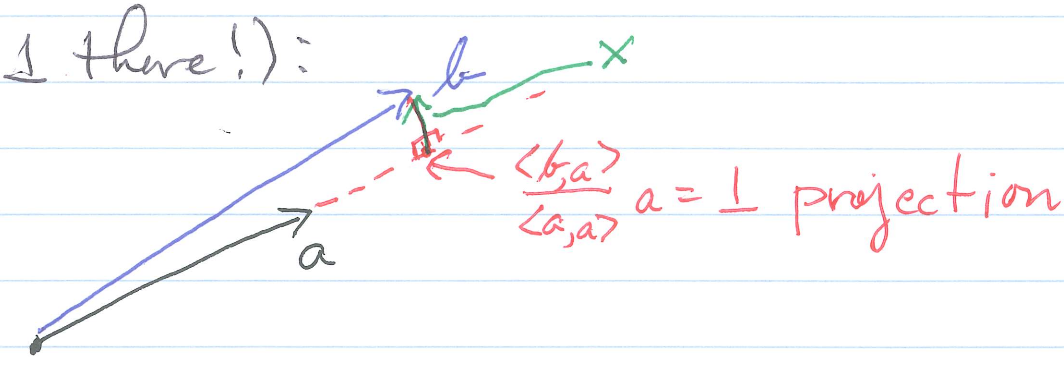
Cauchy–Schwarz–Buniakovski Inequality

$$|a \cdot b| \le |a| \cdot |b| \quad \text{with}$$

equality $\Longleftrightarrow$ a & b are linearly dependent.

The conclusion follows immediately if $a = 0$ or $b = 0$, so assume in the derivation that $a, b \neq 0$.

Derivation. Let $x = b - \frac{\langle b, a\rangle}{\langle a, a\rangle} a$. In $\mathbb{R}^2$ or $\mathbb{R}^3$, the vector x is perpendicular to the line containing 0 and a (also in higher dim's, once we define $\perp$ there!):



We know that $\langle x, x\rangle \ge 0$. Now substitute the definition of x to get $\left\langle b - \frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle} a, b - \frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle} \right\rangle =$
$|b|^2 - 2\frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle}\langle b,a\rangle + \frac{\langle b,a\rangle^2}{|a|^4}|a|^2 \ge 0.$

We can rewrite this as $|b|^2|a|^2 \ge \langle a, b\rangle^2$, and taking square roots yields the CSB $\leq$. ∎

Inner product on $\mathbb{C}^n$ We have to give up something, and experience shows it's best to define a complex inner product so that $\langle v, v\rangle$ is the length of v when it is viewed as a vector in $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$:

$$\text{complex } \langle v, w\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_j \overline{w_j}$$ ← conjugation

If $v = x + iy$ then $\langle v, v\rangle$ becomes

$$\sum v_j \overline{v_j} = \sum x_j^2 + y_j^2,$$ as desired.

This leads to a modified commutative law:

$$\langle w, v\rangle = \overline{\langle v, w\rangle}$$

and also a modified homogeneity property:

$$c\langle v, w\rangle = \langle cv, w\rangle = \langle v, \overline{c}w\rangle$$ or

equivalently, $\langle v, cw\rangle = \overline{c}\langle v, w\rangle$.

~~Norm (= length)~~

<u>Abstraction</u> An <u>inner product space</u> over $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$ is a vsp V plus an inner product $\langle\, ,\rangle : V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which satisfies the given properties.

See Axler, p. 166 for examples.

<u>Still more:</u> If $d_i \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ then $\sum_j |d_j|^2 v_j \overline{w_j}$ defines an inner product on $\mathbb{R}^n$ or $\mathbb{C}^n$ ($\bar{a} = a$ if a is real).

Note that the length $|v| = \sqrt{\langle v, v\rangle}$ of a vector in an inner product space will satisfy $|v| = 0$, with $|v| = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0$
$|cv| = |c| \cdot |v|$.

<u>MORE GEOMETRY.</u>

Two vectors are $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{perpendicular} \\ \text{orthogonal} \end{matrix} \right\}$ if $\langle v, w\rangle = 0$.
$(\Longleftrightarrow \langle w, v\rangle = 0)$.

In fact, the Cauchy-Schwarz-Buniakovsky inequality extends to all inner product spaces!

As before, need only consider the case $a, b \neq 0$.

Derivation

Write $x = b - \frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle} a$. Then

$$\langle x,a\rangle = \langle b,a\rangle - \frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle}\langle a,a\rangle = 0,$$

so $|b|^2 = \left\langle x + \frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle} a,\ x + \frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle} a \right\rangle =$

$$|x|^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\langle b,a\rangle}{\langle a,a\rangle}\langle x,a\rangle}_{0} + \underbrace{\frac{\overline{\langle b,a\rangle}}{\langle a,a\rangle}\langle x,a\rangle}_{0} + \frac{|\langle a,b\rangle|^2}{|a|^4}|a|^2$$

Hence $0 \le |x|^2 = |b|^2 - \frac{|\langle a,b\rangle|^2}{|a|^2}$ or

$|b|^2 \ge \frac{|\langle a,b\rangle|^2}{|a|^4}$, which means

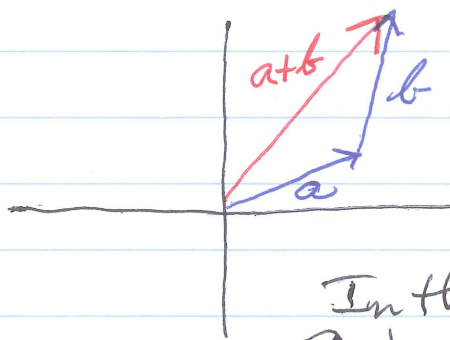
$|a|^2|b|^2 \ge |\langle a,b\rangle|^2$. Take sq roots to get the desired inequality.

Suppose equality holds. Then $|x|^2$ must be 0, which means b is a scalar multiple of a. Conversely, $b = k\cdot a \Rightarrow |\langle a,\underset{ka}{\underbrace{b}}\rangle|^2 = |k|^2|a|^2 =$

$|a|^2|ka|^2 = |a|^2|b|^2$. ∎

Here is an even more geometrically motivated result:

TRIANGLE INEQUALITY



Over $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$,

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|.$$

In this picture strict $\leq$ holds.
But $=$ holds if, say, $a=b$.

Derivation Need only prove squares are unequal in the same order.

$$|a+b|^2 = \langle a+b, a+b\rangle = |a|^2 + \langle a,b\rangle + \langle b,a\rangle + |b|^2 =$$

(since $\langle b,a\rangle = \overline{\langle a,b\rangle}$). $|a|^2 + 2\,\mathrm{real}\langle a,b\rangle + |b|^2 \leq$

(since real part $x+yi \leq |x+yi|$) $|a|^2 + 2|\langle a,b\rangle| + |b|^2 \leq$

(C-S-B inequality) $|a|^2 + 2|a||b| + |b|^2 =$

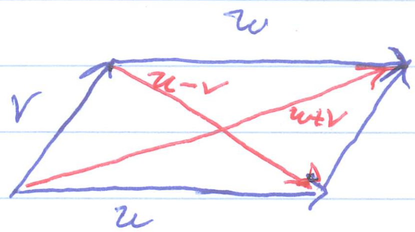
$$(|a| + |b|)^2.$$

To finish, take sq roots of the first + last expressions. ∎

If a + b are linearly independent, then strict inequality holds because $|\langle a,b\rangle| < |a|\cdot|b|$ in such cases.

One more result:

Parallelogram Law



Over $\mathbb{R}$,

$$|u+v|^2 + |u-v|^2 = 2(|u|^2 + |v|^2)$$

Derivation The left hand side is

$$|u|^2 + \cancel{2\langle u,v\rangle} + |v|^2 + |u|^2 - \cancel{2\langle u,v\rangle} + |v|^2$$

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

See Axler, p. 174, for a proof that works in the complex case.