

6.7 Def Sei V K -VR, $K = \mathbb{R}$ oder \mathbb{C}

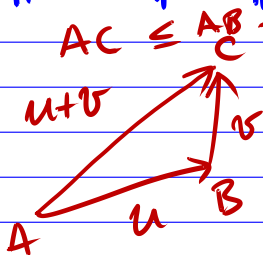
$$\|\cdot\|: V \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

heißt Norm, wenn

a) $\|u\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0 \quad \forall u \in V$
("definit")

e) $\|\lambda u\| = |\lambda| \|u\| \quad \forall u \in V, \lambda \in K$
("homogen")

c) $\|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\| \quad \forall u, v \in V$
("Dreiecks-Ungleichung")



6.8 Satz Auf $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ ist die
euklidische Norm $\|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle}$
eine Norm.

Bew a) $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ pos. def. \Rightarrow

$$\|u\| \geq 0 \quad \text{und} \quad \|u\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0.$$

b) $\|\lambda u\| = \sqrt{\langle \lambda u, \lambda u \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda \bar{\lambda} \langle u, u \rangle}$
 $= \sqrt{\underbrace{\lambda \bar{\lambda}}_{|\lambda|^2}} \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle} = |\lambda| \|u\|.$

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

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

$$[z + \bar{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re} z] \quad = \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$= \|u\|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re} \langle u, v \rangle + \|v\|^2$$

$$\leq \|u\|^2 + 2 |\langle u, v \rangle| + \|v\|^2$$

$$[\text{w\u00e4h} \forall z \in \mathbb{C}: \operatorname{Re} z \leq |z|]$$

CS

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

$$= (\|u\| + \|v\|)^2 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Dreiecks-}} \\ \text{Ungl. } \square$$