

Imp.

Theorem - An inner product space is a normed vector space but not conversely. (i.e. Every normed vector space is not an inner product space).

Proof - Let $V(F)$ be an inner product space.

Let $u, v \in V$ and $\alpha \in F$

We know $\|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle} \rightarrow$ norm of u

But $\langle u, u \rangle$ is defined on V

$\therefore \|u\|$ is defined on V .

(i) $\langle u, u \rangle \geq 0$ and $\langle u, u \rangle = 0$ iff $u=0$

Consequently $\|u\| \geq 0$ and $\|u\| = 0$ iff $u=0$

(ii) $\|\alpha u\| = |\alpha| \|u\|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } \|\alpha u\|^2 &= \langle \alpha u, \alpha u \rangle = \alpha \langle u, \alpha u \rangle \\ &= \alpha \bar{\alpha} \langle u, u \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\alpha u\|^2 = |\alpha|^2 \|u\|^2$$

Taking square root

$$\|\alpha u\| = |\alpha| \|u\|$$

(iii) $\|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 + 2 \text{ real part of } \langle u, v \rangle$$

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

$$\leq \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 + 2 \|u\| \|v\| \quad \text{by Schwarz Inequality}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$$

Thus the norm defined on an inner product space satisfies all the conditions of a normed vector space.

Hence an inner product space is a normed vector space

* But the converse is not true i.e. every normed vector space is not an inner product space. For Example.

Consider a normed vector space $\mathbb{R}^2(\mathbb{R})$ with a norm defined by

$$\|u\| = \max(|u_1|, |u_2|)$$

$$\text{where } u = (u_1, u_2)$$

It is impossible to define an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $\mathbb{R}^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\langle u, u \rangle = \|u\|^2$