

exercise 3.1.6 For any $f, g \in \mathcal{H}$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ (Yuta)

from definition, $\langle f, g \rangle = \overline{\langle g, f \rangle}$ — ①

$$\langle f, g + \lambda h \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle + \lambda \langle f, h \rangle \text{ — ②}$$

$$\langle g + \lambda h, f \rangle = \langle g, f \rangle + \lambda \langle h, f \rangle \text{ — ③}$$

$$\|f\|^2 = \langle f, f \rangle \geq 0 \text{ and } \|f\| = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if and only if } f = 0 \end{array} \right. \text{ — ④}$$

Now, we prove $|\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \|g\|$ — ⑤

$$\|f + g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\| \text{ — ⑥}$$

$$\|f + g\|^2 \leq 2\|f\|^2 + 2\|g\|^2 \text{ — ⑦}$$

$$\left| \|f\| - \|g\| \right| \leq \|f - g\| \text{ — ⑧}$$

to prove ⑤, we think $\langle (f + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle g), (f + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle g) \rangle$
($\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$)

from ① ② ③ ④, $\langle (f + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle g), (f + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle g) \rangle$

$$= \langle (f + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle g), f \rangle + \lambda \overline{\langle f, g \rangle} \langle (f + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle g), g \rangle$$

$$= \|f\|^2 + \lambda \langle f, g \rangle \langle g, f \rangle + \lambda \overline{\langle f, g \rangle} \langle f, g \rangle$$

$$+ \lambda^2 \overline{\langle f, g \rangle} \langle f, g \rangle \|g\|^2$$

$$= \lambda^2 |\langle f, g \rangle|^2 \|g\|^2 + 2|\langle f, g \rangle|^2 \lambda + \|f\|^2 \geq 0$$

it means the solution of

$\lambda^2 |\langle f, g \rangle|^2 \|g\|^2 + 2 \langle f, g \rangle^2 \lambda + \|f\|^2 = 0$ have an imaginary part. therefore

$$(\langle f, g \rangle)^2 - \|f\|^2 \|g\|^2 |\langle f, g \rangle|^2 \leq 0$$

$$\therefore |\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \|g\|. \quad \text{--- (A)}$$

Next, we prove (B), $(\|f\| + \|g\|)^2 - (\|f+g\|)^2$

$$= \|f\|^2 + 2\|f\|\|g\| + \|g\|^2 - \|f+g\|^2 = \|f\|^2 + 2\|f\|\|g\| + \|g\|^2 - \|f\|^2 - \langle f, g \rangle - \langle g, f \rangle - \|g\|^2$$

$$\geq 2(\|f\|\|g\| - |\langle f, g \rangle|) \geq 0 \therefore \|f+g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\| \quad \text{--- (B)}$$

then, we prove (C), from $2\|f\|^2 + 2\|g\|^2 - \|f+g\|^2 = \|f-g\|^2 \geq 0$

$$2\|f\|^2 + 2\|g\|^2 \geq \|f+g\|^2 \quad \text{--- (C)}$$

Finally, we prove (D)

$$\text{from (B), } \|f-g\| + \|g\| \geq \|f\| \therefore \|f-g\| \geq |\|f\| - \|g\||$$