


SEGNAURA

V sp. vettoriale con prodotto scalare g

Def: La **SEGNAURA** di g è (i_+, i_-, i_0)

$$i_+ = \max \{ \dim W \subseteq V \text{ t.c. } g|_W \text{ è def+} \}$$

$$i_- = \text{ " " " def-}$$

$$i_0 = \dim V^\perp$$

INTRINSECO

Sylvester: $\exists B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ ortogonale

Inoltre $\exists B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ ortogonale,

$$i_+ = \text{numero di } v_i \text{ t.c. } g(v_i, v_i) > 0$$

$$i_- = \text{ " " " " } g \text{ " " } < 0$$

$$i_0 = \text{ " " " " } g \text{ " " } = 0$$

I numeri (i_+, i_-, i_0)
non dipendono da B

$$i_+ \geq k$$

v_1, \dots, v_k

$$g(v_i, v_i) = 1$$

$$i_+ \leq k$$

$$(i_+, i_-, i_0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_+ + i_- + i_0 = n \\ = \dim V \end{cases}$$

$$W^+ = \text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$$

$$g|_{W^+} \bar{e} \text{ def+}$$

Nomenclatura: \odot g def+ \Leftrightarrow segnatura \bar{e} $(n, 0, 0)$

infatti n è la massima dim. di $W \subseteq V$ su cui \bar{e} è def+
perché g è def+ su tutto V

Oss: Se g è def+ su V allora $g|_W \bar{e}$ def+ $\forall W \subseteq V$

\odot g def- \Leftrightarrow segnatura \bar{e} $(0, n, 0)$

\odot g è non-degenera $\Leftrightarrow i_0 = 0$ cioè
la segnatura è $(i_+, i_-, 0)$

① g è **SEMIDEFINITO POSITIVO** se $g(v,v) \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in V$
 g è semidef + \Leftrightarrow segnatura è $(i_+, 0, i_0)$

② g è **SEMIDEFINITO NEGATIVO** se $g(v,v) \leq 0 \quad \forall v \in V$
 \Leftrightarrow segnatura è $(0, i_-, i_0)$

③ g è **INDEFINITO** se $\exists v: g(v,v) > 0$
 $\exists w: g(w,w) < 0$

\Leftrightarrow segnatura è (i_+, i_-, i_0)

④ g è **NULLO** se $g(v,w) = 0 \quad \forall v,w$
 \Leftrightarrow segnatura è $(0, 0, n)$
con $i_+ > 0, i_- > 0$

Cor: S, S' matrici simmetriche, Sono congruenti \Leftrightarrow hanno la stessa segnatura

Criterio:

Se $\det S > 0$ allora i_- è pari

$\det S < 0$ allora i_- è dispari

$\det S = 0$ allora $i_0 > 0$

Infatti: Sylvester $\Rightarrow S$ è congruente a D diagonale

\Downarrow

$\exists M$ invertibile per cui $D = {}^t M S M$

Se S e S' sono congruenti, allora $\det(S)$ e $\det(S')$ hanno lo stesso segno:

$$S = {}^t M S' M$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(S) = \det({}^t M) \det S' \det M$$

$$\det S = 0 \iff \det S' = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} > 0 & \iff & > 0 \\ < 0 & \iff & < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\det(M)}_0^2 \det S'$$

S congruente a D

$$\det(D) = \underbrace{d_1 \dots d_n}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S \text{ deg} \Leftrightarrow D \text{ deg} \Leftrightarrow \det(D) = 0$$

$$\det(D) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{I numeri } d_i \text{ negativi sono pari}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{i_- \text{ \u00e8 pari}}$$

$$\det S < 0 \Leftrightarrow \det D < 0 \Leftrightarrow i_- \text{ dispari}$$

Oss: Se $S_{ii} > 0$ allora $i_+ > 0$

$S_{ii} < 0$ " $i_- > 0$

Infatti $S_{ii} = \underline{g(e_i, e_i)} > 0 \Rightarrow i_+ > 0$

\Downarrow

$W = \text{Span}(e_i) \Rightarrow g|_W \text{ \u00e8 def+}$

Matrici 2x2

$S = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ matrice simmetrica generica 2×2

Calcoliamo la segnatura di S .

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a} & b \\ b & \boxed{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

(A) $\det S > 0$

$$a = S_{11} = g(e_1, e_1)$$

$$c = S_{22} = g(e_2, e_2)$$

$$\text{Se } a > 0 \Rightarrow \text{def} +$$

$$a < 0 \Rightarrow \text{def} -$$

(C) $S = 0 \iff g \bar{e}$ nullo

Se \exists el. sulla diag $> 0 \Rightarrow$ semidef+
(1, 0, 1)

Se \exists " " " $< 0 \Rightarrow$ semidef-
(0, 1, 0)

$\det S$

(A) \rightarrow $\begin{cases} > 0 \\ > 0 \end{cases}$

(B) \rightarrow < 0

$\Rightarrow 0$

(C) $\Rightarrow 0$

$\rightarrow 0$

Possibili segnature:

(2, 0, 0) def +

(0, 2, 0) def -

(1, 1, 0) indef

$\left[\begin{array}{l} (1, 0, 1) \text{ semidef} + \\ (0, 1, 1) \text{ semidef} - \\ (0, 0, 2) \text{ nullo} \end{array} \right]$ degeneri

Esempio:

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det < 0 \Rightarrow$ indef
(1 1 0)

$\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det > 0$
 $2 > 0 \Rightarrow$ def +
(2 0 0)

$$i_0 = \dim V^\perp = \dim \ker S$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det = 0$$

= 0 semi det +

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ semi det -}$$

Esempio:

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcolare segnatura.

$$\text{rk } S = 2 \Rightarrow \dim \ker S = 4 - 2 = 2 \Rightarrow i_0 = 2$$

num pos su diagonale = 0 $i_+ > 0$

$$(2, 0, 2)$$

$$(1, 1, 2)$$

↑ ?



Possibili segnature:

$$(2, 0, 2) \text{ semi det +}$$

~~$$(0, 2, 2) \text{ semi det -}$$~~

$$(1, 1, 2) \text{ indefinita}$$

Guardiamo restrizioni:

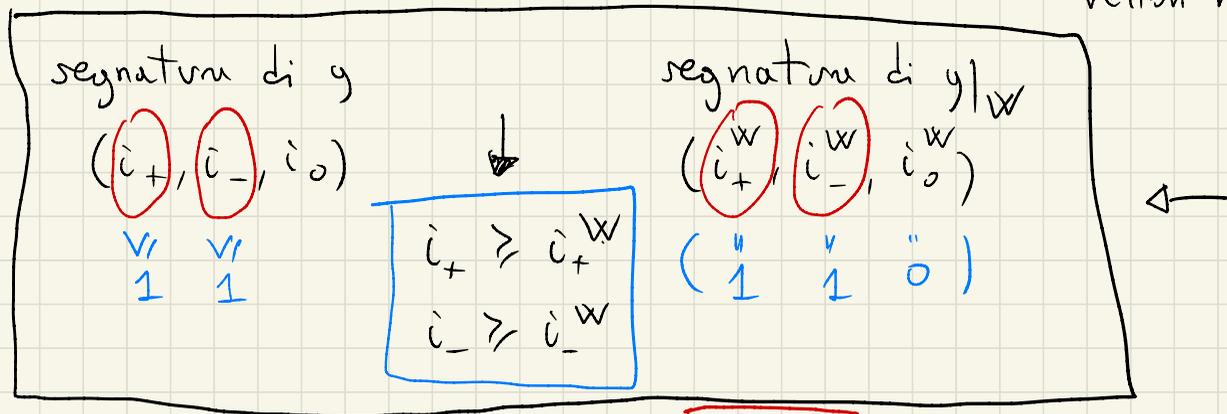
$$W = \text{Span}(e_2, e_3)$$

$$[g|_W]_{e_2, e_3}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \det = -1 < 0$$

\Rightarrow segnatura di $y|_W$ \bar{e} $(1, 1, 0)$ \Rightarrow esistono vettori negativi in W



Esempi di vettori negativi in $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$? $y(e_1, e_1) = 2 > 0$
 $y(e_2, e_2) = 0$

$$(x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 2x^2 + xy + yx < 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2xy < 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{e} \text{ negativo}$$

$$2x(x+y) < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x > 0 \\ x+y < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$1 \cdot e_2 - 2 \cdot e_3$$

↓

Es. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

↗

Teo (Criterio di Jacobi):

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$$

S def+ $\Leftrightarrow d_i > 0 \quad \forall i$

dim:

\Rightarrow

$$d_i = \det S_i$$

$$S = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{S_i} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)$$

$d_i = \det$ (minore $i \times i$ in alto a sinistra)

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 1$$

$$d_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -4$$

$$d_3 = \det S = \dots$$

$$S_i = [g|_W]_{e_1, \dots, e_i}$$

$$W = \text{Span}(e_1, \dots, e_i)$$

$$g \text{ def+} \Leftrightarrow g|_W \text{ def+} \Leftrightarrow \det S_i > 0$$

$\Rightarrow d_i > 0$

\Rightarrow

Induzione su n taglia di S

$$n=1: S=(d) \quad d > 0 \Rightarrow S \text{ def+} \quad (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{n-1 \Rightarrow n:}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\text{yellow}} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_i = \text{Span}(e_1, \dots, e_i)$$

$$S_i = \left[g|_{W_i} \right]_{e_1, \dots, e_i}$$

$$\underline{d_i > 0}$$

Per induzione S_{n-1} ha $\det S_i > 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n-1$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{S_{n-1} \text{ è def+}}$

$$g|_{W_{n-1}} \text{ è def+} \Rightarrow i_+ \geq n-1$$

$$d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n > 0$$

regnum
 di S
 (i_+, i_-, i_0)

Possibilità: $(n-1, 1, 0)$ $(n-1, 0, 1)$ $(n, 0, 0)$

$\textcircled{d_n} = \det S =$ $\underbrace{(n-1, 1, 0)}_{< 0}$ $\underbrace{(n-1, 0, 1)}_{= 0}$ $\underbrace{(n, 0, 0)}_{> 0}$

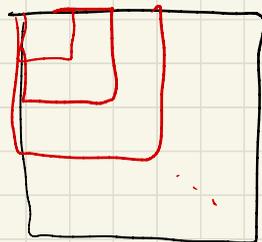
$d_n > 0 \Rightarrow$ ultimo caso

Criterio Jacobi S def + \Leftrightarrow $d_1, \dots, d_n > 0$

Teo: (Criterio di Jacobi): S $n \times n$ simmetrica

$$d_i = \det(S_i)$$

$$\underbrace{1, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n}$$



Se $d_i \neq 0 \forall i=1, \dots, n$

i_+ = numero di permanenze di segno in

i_- = " " " cambiamenti di segno

Esempio:

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcola segnatura al variare di $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$d_1 = 1$$

$$d_2 = 2$$

$$d_3 = 6 + a(-2a) = 6 - 2a^2$$

Se $d_3 \neq 0$ posso applicare Jacobi

cioè $a \neq \pm\sqrt{3}$

Se $d_3 > 0$, cioè $3 - a^2 > 0$, cioè $|a| < \sqrt{3}$, cioè $a \in (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$

$1, 1, 2, d_3 > 0 \Rightarrow S \text{ è def } +$
 $d_1 \quad d_2 \quad d_3$

Se $d_3 < 0$, cioè $|a| > \sqrt{3}$, cioè $a > \sqrt{3}$ oppure $a < -\sqrt{3}$

$1, 1, 2, d_3 < 0 \Rightarrow (2, 1, 0)$
 $+ \quad + \quad + \quad -$

Se $d_3 = 0$ Jacobi non si applica $a = \pm\sqrt{3}$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \pm\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \pm\sqrt{3} & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

def +

$$\text{rk } S = 2 \Rightarrow \dim W = 1$$

$$\text{Can: } (2, 0, 1) \quad (1, 1, 1) \quad (0, 2, 1)$$

$$W = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2) \quad g|_W \text{ def } +$$

Esercizio: tutti 7.12-20

7.12/13/14

7.14.

$$V = \mathbb{R}_3[x]$$

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \underline{p(1)q(-1) + p(-1)q(1)}$$

• trova segnatura

• determina radice

• " " W^\perp con $W = \text{Span}(x+x^2)$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{0} & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} p_1 & p_2 \\ x-1 & x+1 \\ x^2-1 & x^3-1 \\ p_3 & p_4 \end{array} \right\}$$

Usa B :

$$\langle p_1, p_1 \rangle = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\langle p_2, p_2 \rangle = 2 \cdot 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle = 0 + (-2 \cdot 2) = -4$$

$$\langle p_2, p_3 \rangle = 2 \cdot 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\langle p_1, p_3 \rangle = 0 + (-2 \cdot 0) = 0$$

$$\langle p_2, p_4 \rangle = 2 \cdot (-2) + 0 = -4$$

$$\langle p_1, p_4 \rangle = 0 + (-2 \cdot 0) = 0$$

$$\langle p_3, p_3 \rangle = 0 \quad \langle p_4, p_4 \rangle = 0 + 0 = 0 \quad p_3 \in V^\perp$$

$$\langle p_3, p_4 \rangle = 0$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rk } S = 2 \Rightarrow \tilde{u}_0 = 4 - 2 = 2$$

possibilita'

$$(2, 0, 2) \quad (1, 1, 2) \quad (0, 2, 2)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} < 0 \Rightarrow W = \text{Span}(e_1, e_2)$$

$$g|_W \text{ ha segn. } (1, 1, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{u}_+ \geq 1 \\ \tilde{u}_- \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Radiale: } \text{Ker } S = \text{Span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$V^\perp = \text{Span}(p_3, p_1 - p_4)$$

$$= \text{Span}(x^2 - 1, (x - 1) - (x^3 - 1)) = \text{Span}(x^2 - 1, -x^3 + x)$$

• $W = \text{Span}(x+x^2)$ $W^\perp = ?$ $\langle p, q \rangle = p(1)q(-1) + p(-1)q(1)$

$$W^\perp = \left\{ a+bx+cx^2+dx^3 \mid \underbrace{\langle a+bx+cx^2+dx^3, x+x^2 \rangle}_{p \quad q} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \underbrace{(a+b+c+d)}_{p(1)} \underbrace{(-1+1)}_{q(-1)} + \underbrace{(a-b+c-d)}_{p(-1)} \underbrace{(1+1)}_{q(1)} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \underline{a-b+c-d=0} \right\}$$

CARTESIANA

$$a = b - c + d$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

PARAMETRICA = Span

$$\begin{matrix} b=1 \\ c=0 \\ d=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Span} \{ 1+x, -1+x^2, 1+x^3 \}$$

$$= \{ b-c+d + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 \}$$

PARAMETRICA

$$= \left\{ b(1+x) + c(-1+x^2) + d(1+x^3) \right\}$$

PRODOTTI SCALARI DEF. +

V sp. vett. con prodotto scalare $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ definito positivo.

Def: La **NORMA** di un vettore $v \in V$

$$\|v\| := \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} \quad \text{ha senso perché } \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in V$$

Prop: a) $\|v\| \geq 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0 \quad \|v\| = 0 \iff v = 0$

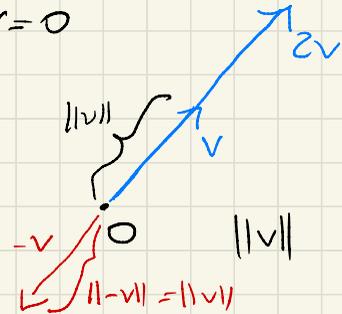
$$b) \|\lambda v\| = |\lambda| \|v\|$$

$$c) |\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \cdot \|w\|$$

Disuguaglianza di Cauchy - Schwartz

$$d) \|v+w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\|$$

Disuguaglianza triangolare

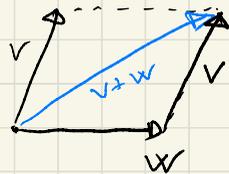


$$\| -v \| = \| -1 \cdot v \| \leq | -1 | \cdot \| v \|$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad = \| v \|$$

$$a) \quad \|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow v \neq 0$$

$$b) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\lambda v\| &= \sqrt{\langle \lambda v, \lambda v \rangle} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 \langle v, v \rangle} \\ &= |\lambda| \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} = |\lambda| \|v\| \end{aligned}$$



c) già vista I semestre

d) segue da c)

$$\begin{aligned} \|v+w\|^2 &= \langle v+w, v+w \rangle = \langle v, v \rangle + \langle w, w \rangle + 2\langle v, w \rangle \\ &= \|v\|^2 + \|w\|^2 + 2\underbrace{\langle v, w \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq |\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \|w\|$$

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

$$\|v+w\|^2 = (\|v\| + \|w\|)^2$$

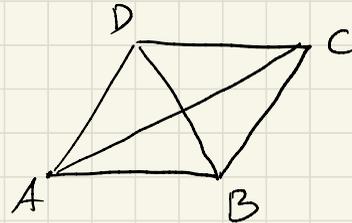
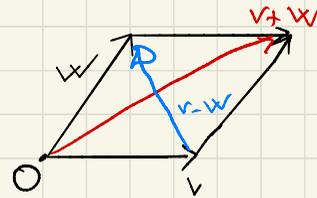
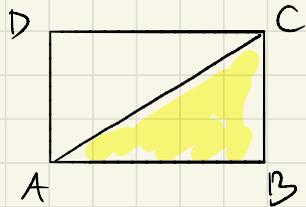
$$\Rightarrow \|v+w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\|$$

Es: LEGGE DEL PARALLELOGRAMMA

$$\|v+w\|^2 + \|v-w\|^2 = 2(\|v\|^2 + \|w\|^2)$$

$$|AC|^2 + |BD|^2 = 2(|AB|^2 + |AD|^2)$$

Oss: Se \bar{e} un rettangolo



$$\cancel{2}|AC|^2 = \cancel{2}(|AB|^2 + |AD|^2) + |BC|^2$$

dim: $\|v+w\|^2 + \|v-w\|^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 2(\|v\|^2 + \|w\|^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle v+w, v+w \rangle + \langle v-w, v-w \rangle = 2(\langle v, v \rangle + \langle w, w \rangle) \\ & = \langle v, v \rangle + \langle w, w \rangle + \cancel{2\langle v, w \rangle} + \langle v, v \rangle + \langle w, w \rangle - \cancel{2\langle v, w \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

↑

$$= 2 \langle v, v \rangle + 2 \langle w, w \rangle$$

V g det+

$\|v\|$

Det: $v, w \neq 0$ in V

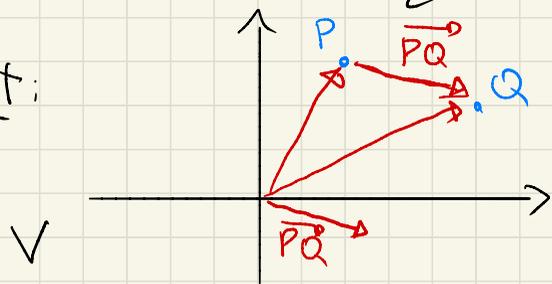
C.S. $-1 \leq \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|} \leq 1$

L'ANGOLO fra v e w è $\vartheta \in [0, \pi]$ t.c. $\cos \vartheta = \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|}$

$$\vartheta = \arccos \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \|w\|}$$

L'angolo è $\frac{\pi}{2} \iff \langle v, w \rangle = 0$ (vew ortogonali)

Det:



$$P, Q \in V$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = Q - P$$

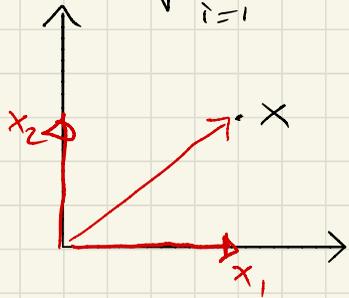
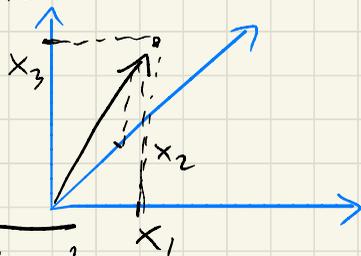
$$d(P, Q) := \|\overrightarrow{PQ}\|$$

Es: Se $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ con $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ Euclideo

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\|x\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$$

$$d(x, y) = \|\vec{xy}\| = \|y - x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i)^2}$$

$$d\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \sqrt{(3 - (-1))^2 + (0 - 1)^2 + (1 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 1} = \sqrt{17}$$

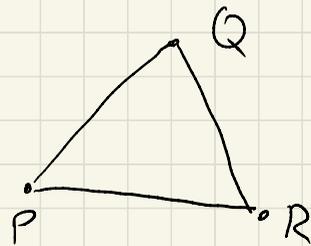
Prop: Proprietà della distanza:

a) $d(P, Q) \geq 0$ $d(P, Q) = 0 \iff P = Q$

b) $d(P, Q) = d(Q, P)$

c) $d(P, R) \leq d(P, Q) + d(Q, R)$

DISUGUAGL. TRIANGOLARE



dim:

a) $d(P, Q) = \|\vec{PQ}\| \geq 0$ è zero
 $\iff \vec{PQ} = 0 \iff P = Q$

b) $d(P, Q) = \|\vec{PQ}\| = \|\vec{QP}\|$
" "
" $d(Q, P)$

$\vec{PQ} = Q - P$

$\vec{QP} = P - Q = -\vec{PQ}$

c) $\|\vec{PR}\| \leq \|\vec{PQ}\| + \|\vec{QR}\|$

Esempio: $V = C([0, 1]) = \{f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ continue}\}$ $\dim \infty$

$f, g \in V$ $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t) dt$ è prodotto scalare

$$\bar{e} \text{ def}_+ : \quad \langle f, f \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t) \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^1 f^2(t) dt > 0$$

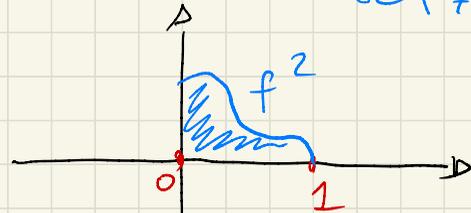
se $f \neq 0$

C.S.: $|\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \cdot \|w\|$

In questo contesto:

$$|\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\|$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 f(t) \cdot g(t) dt \right| \leq \sqrt{\int_0^1 f^2(t) dt} \cdot \sqrt{\int_0^1 g^2(t) dt}$$



$$\left(\int_0^1 f \cdot g \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f^2 \cdot \int_0^1 g^2$$