

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition 1.** A function  $\|\cdot\|$  from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  is called a **norm**, provided the following three conditions are satisfied.

- (i) For all  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\|\mathbf{x}\| \geq 0$  with equality only when  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ .
- (ii) For any  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  and for any  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\|\alpha\mathbf{x}\| = |\alpha|\|\mathbf{x}\|$ .
- (iii) (**Triangle Inequality.**) For all  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\| \leq \|\mathbf{x}\| + \|\mathbf{y}\|$ .

**Definition 2.** Two norms  $p$  and  $q$  on a vector space  $V$  are **equivalent** if there exist two real constants  $c$  and  $C$ , with  $c > 0$  such that for every vector  $\mathbf{v}$  in  $V$ , the following inequalities hold:

$$cq(\mathbf{v}) \leq p(\mathbf{v}) \leq Cq(\mathbf{v}).$$

**Problem 1.** Consider the following functions from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ :

- (a) The  $\ell^1$ -norm,  $\|\cdot\|_1 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , defined by

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_1 := \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|.$$

- (b) The  $\ell^\infty$ -norm,  $\|\cdot\|_\infty : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , defined by

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty := \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{|x_i|\}.$$

Prove that they are both norms on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  by showing that they satisfy the three conditions in the definition of a norm. You can use the fact that the Triangle Inequality holds on  $\mathbb{R}$ , i.e. if  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

**Problem 2.** Show that  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  and  $\|\cdot\|_1$  satisfy the following inequality on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \leq n\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty,$$

and conclude that these two norms are equivalent.