

Nechť X je vektorový prostor nad \mathbb{F} a $p: X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ je funkce s vlastnostmi:

$$(a) \forall x \in X \setminus \{0\}: p(x) > 0$$

$$(b) p(x+y)^2 + p(x-y)^2 = 2(p(x)^2 + p(y)^2) \quad \forall x, y \in X$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad \text{Platí } p(0) = 0$$

Γ dosadíme $x=y=0$ do (b), dostaneme
 $2p(0)^2 = 4p(0)^2$, tedy $p(0)=0$. \perp

$$\boxed{2} \quad \forall x \in X: p(2x) = 2p(x)$$

Γ dosadíme do (b) $y=x$, dostaneme
 $p(2x)^2 + p(0)^2 = 4p(x)^2$, z $\boxed{1}$ plyne
 $p(2x)^2 = 4p(x)^2$, tedy $p(2x) = 2p(x)$. \perp

$$\boxed{3} \quad \forall x \in X: p(-x) = p(x)$$

Γ dosadíme do (b) $y=-x$, dostaneme

$$p(0)^2 + p(2x)^2 = 2(p(x)^2 + p(-x)^2)$$

podle (1) a (2), můžeme

$$4p(x)^2 = 2p(x)^2 + 2p(-x)^2$$

$$2p(-x)^2 = 2p(x)^2$$

$$p(-x) = p(x). \quad \perp$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \text{pro } x, y \in X \text{ definujeme } q(x, y) := \frac{1}{4}(p(x+y)^2 - p(x-y)^2)$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \forall x \in X: q(x, x) = p(x)^2$$

$$\Gamma q(x, x) = \frac{1}{4}(p(2x)^2 - p(0)^2) \stackrel{\boxed{1}, \boxed{2}}{=} p(x)^2 \quad \perp$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad \forall x, y \in X: q(x, y) = q(y, x)$$

Γ plyne z definice $\boxed{4}$, protože díky $\boxed{3}$ je $p(x-y) = p(y-x)$

$$\boxed{7} \quad \forall x, y \in X: \quad q(-x, y) = -q(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{q(-x, y)} &= \frac{1}{4} (p(-x+y)^2 - p(-x-y)^2) = \\ &\stackrel{\boxed{3}}{=} \frac{1}{4} (p(x-y)^2 - p(x+y)^2) \stackrel{\boxed{4}}{=} -q(x, y). \quad \perp \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{8} \quad \forall x, y, z \in X: \quad q(x+y, z) = q(x, z) + q(y, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{q(x+y, z)} &= \frac{1}{4} (p(x+y+z)^2 - p(x+y-z)^2) = \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{4} (2(p(x+z)^2 + p(y)^2) - p(x-y+z)^2 - 2(p(x+z)^2 + p(y)^2) + p(x-y-z)^2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (p(x+z)^2 - p(x-z)^2) - \frac{1}{4} (p(x-y+z)^2 - p(x-y-z)^2) \\ &\stackrel{\boxed{4}}{=} 2q(x, z) - q(x-y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tedy } q(x+y, z) = 2q(x, z) - q(x-y, z)$$

tole z prohozenim x a y da:

$$q(y+x, z) = 2q(y, z) - q(y-x, z)$$

Sečtene obě rovnosti a použijeme $\boxed{7}$, dostaneme

$$q(x+y, z) = q(x, z) + q(y, z). \quad \perp$$

$$\boxed{9} \quad \forall x, z \in X \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \quad q(nx, z) = nq(x, z)$$

Indukcí: $n=1$ - jasno

$$\text{Nechť platí pro } n. \quad q((n+1)x, z) \stackrel{\boxed{8}}{=} q(nx, z) + q(x, z) \stackrel{\text{ind.}}{=} nq(x, z) + q(x, z) = (n+1)q(x, z) \quad \perp$$

$$\boxed{10} \quad \forall x, z \in X \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \quad q\left(\frac{x}{n}, z\right) = \frac{1}{n}q(x, z)$$

$$\overline{q\left(\frac{x}{n}, z\right)} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot nq\left(\frac{x}{n}, z\right) \stackrel{\boxed{9}}{=} \frac{1}{n}q(n \cdot \frac{x}{n}, z) = \frac{1}{n}q(x, z). \quad \perp$$

$$\boxed{11} \quad \forall x, z \in X \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}: \quad q(\lambda x, z) = \lambda q(x, z)$$

$\lambda > 0$ - plyne z $\boxed{9}$ a $\boxed{10}$

$\lambda < 0$ - navíc použijeme $\boxed{7}$

$\lambda = 0$ - plyne z $\boxed{7}$, protože

$$q(0, z) = -q(z, 0), \quad \text{tj. } q(0, z) = 0 \quad \perp$$

12 Proza tiemni skenuti: Parad p splinje (a), (b)

a q definijemo pomocu 14, pa se plati

$$(i) \forall x, y, z \in X: q(x+y, z) = q(x, z) + q(y, z)$$

$$(ii) \forall x, y \in X \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}: q(\lambda x, y) = \lambda q(x, y)$$

$$(iii) \forall x, y \in X: q(x, y) = q(y, x)$$

$$(iv) \forall x \in X: q(x, x) \geq 0 \text{ a } q(x, x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{Naroc } p(x) = \sqrt{q(x, x)} \text{ mo } x \in X.$$

(i) plynje z 18, (ii) plynje z 11, "Naroc" plynje z 15

(iv) plynje z "Naroc", (a) a 1

(iii) plynje z 6

13 $\forall x, y \in X: |q(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{q(x, x)} \sqrt{q(y, y)} = p(x) \cdot p(y)$

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$:

$$0 \leq q(x - \lambda y, x - \lambda y) \stackrel{12}{=} q(x, x) - 2\lambda q(x, y) + \lambda^2 q(y, y)$$

$$\text{To } q(x, x) - 2\lambda q(x, y) + \lambda^2 q(y, y) \geq 0 \text{ mo } \lambda \in \mathbb{Q},$$

teje: mo $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (\mathbb{Q} je gostota \mathbb{R} , kvadratični črnfunkcijski polinom)

Prato diskriminant je ≤ 0 , tj

$$4q(x, y)^2 - 4q(x, x)q(y, y) \leq 0$$

$$\text{Odtud } |q(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{q(x, x)} \cdot \sqrt{q(y, y)} = p(x) \cdot p(y) \quad |$$

14 p splinje: (a) $\forall x \in X p(x) \geq 0$ a $p(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$$(b) \forall x \in X \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}: p(\lambda x) = |\lambda| p(x)$$

$$(c) \forall x, y \in X: p(x+y) \leq p(x) + p(y)$$

(a) plynje z (a) a 17

$$(b): p(\lambda x) = \sqrt{q(\lambda x, \lambda x)} \stackrel{12}{=} \sqrt{\lambda^2 q(x, x)} = |\lambda| p(x)$$

$$(c) p(x+y)^2 = q(x+y, x+y) \stackrel{12}{=} q(x, x) + 2q(x, y) + q(y, y)$$

$$\stackrel{12, 13}{\leq} p(x)^2 + 2p(x)p(y) + p(y)^2 = (p(x) + p(y))^2$$

15 To je zlastnost (a) a (b) plynje, če p je "norma nad \mathbb{Q} " generirana "skalarnim součretnem nad \mathbb{Q} ", kjer jedrni vzorec 14.

16. p -li nane ~~\mathbb{R}~~ μ o \mathbb{R} z $x \in X$ funkcije
 $t \mapsto p(tx)$ spojitel na \mathbb{R} , je p "resilna" norma
 a q "realny" skalarni sacidin generirani p

Γ zbyto nuzet, ze $q(\lambda + i0) = \lambda q(t, y)$ μ o $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
 a $p(\lambda + i0) = |\lambda| p(x)$ μ o $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

• $\lambda \mapsto p(\lambda x) - |\lambda| p(x)$ je spojitel na \mathbb{R} , mlesni na \mathbb{Q} ,
 tog mlesni na \mathbb{R}

• ~~Podobno $\lambda \mapsto q(\lambda x, y)$~~

Odtud vidimo, ze p je norma. Tog (X, p) je NLP,
 p je spojitel na (X, p) , tog z [4] plyno, ze q je spojitel na $X \times X$.

Prclo $\lambda \mapsto q(\lambda x, y) - \lambda q(x, y)$ je spojitel na \mathbb{R} ,
 mlesni na \mathbb{Q} , tog mlesni na \mathbb{R} . \perp

17. p -li nane $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ a p splnuje $p(ix) = p(x) + cX$,

defuje $q_c(t, y) = q(t, y) + i q(t, iy)$ skalarni sacidin (komplezni)

a p je norma jim generovano

$$\Gamma \cdot q_c(ix, y) = \frac{1}{4} (p(cx + y)^2 - p(cx - y)^2) = \frac{1}{4} (p(x - iy)^2 - p(x + iy)^2) =$$

$$= -q_c(x, iy)$$

$$\text{ti } q_c(cx, iy) = -q_c(t, iy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet q_c(ix, y) &= q_c(ix, y) + i q_c(cx, iy) = -q_c(t, iy) - i q_c(t, y) \\ &= -q_c(t, iy) + i q_c(t, y) = i (q_c(t, y) + i q_c(t, iy)) = i q_c(t, iy) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet q_c(y, ix) &= q_c(y, ix) + i q_c(y, cx) = q_c(t, y) + i q_c(t, y) = q_c(t, iy) - i q_c(t, iy) \\ &= \overline{q_c(t, y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet q_c(t, ix) = q_c(t, ix) + i q_c(t, cx)$$

$$q_c(t, ix) = p(t)^2$$

$$q_c(t, cx) = q_c(cix, x) = -q_c(t, ix) \Rightarrow q_c(t, ix) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow q_c(t, ix) \\ \text{"} \\ p(t)^2 \end{array} \right\}$$