# INFORMACIÓN

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## EL CURSO:

- 1. NEQUISITOS PRÉVIOS P/ ESTUDIAR INFORMACION/COMPUTACION CUANTIA
- 2. TEORIA CLASICA DE LA INFORMACION
- 3. TEORIA CUANTICA SIN RUÍDO
- 4. TEORIA CUANTICA CON RUIDO
- 5. ME DICIONES Y EVOLUCION
- 6. Protocolos cuanticos
- 7. ENTROPÍA CUANTICA
- 8. L'EORIA DE L'INFORMACION CUANTILA
- 9. ENTINE LAZAMIENTO

# CAPÍNLO L NEQUISITOS PRÉVIOS P/ ESTUDIAR INFORMACION/COMPUTACION CUANTIA

- 1.1 REPASO DE ÁLGEBRA LINEAL
- 1.2 PROPRIEDADES DE MATRICES
- 1.3 NOTACIÓN DE DIRAC
- 1.4 PRODUCTO TENSONIAL/TRAZA PARCIAL

# 1.1 REPASO DE ALGEBRA LINEAL

# ESPACIO VECTORIAL DE DIMENSION FINITA

UN ESPACIO VECTORIAL SOBRE UN CUERPO K (IR O C), ES UN CONJUNTO PO VACIO Y JUNTO CON:

→ UNA OPERACIÓN BINÁRIA LLAMADA ADICION:

ASIGNA CUALQUIER PAR II y & EN V CON UN TERCER VECTOR II + NO UNA FUNCIÓN BINARIA LLAMADA MULTIPLICACION ESCALAR:

ASIGNA A CUMLOVIER ESCALAR ONE IK Y TO EV A OTRO VECTOR ON

PARA TENERMOS UN ESPACIO VECTORIAL, LOS SIGTE AXIOMAS SIGUIENTES DEBEN SATISFACENSE PARA CADA IL, IS EV y a, b E IK

1. ASOCIATIVIDAD DE LA ADICION: TH+(F+W) = (T+F)+W

2. CONMUTATIVIMO DE LA ADICION: 1+1 = + 1

3. ELEMENTO NEUTRO DE LA ADICION: 3 O EV, IL+O = IL

4. ELEMENTO INVERSO DE LA ADICION: Y TO EV, TO EV, TO + (-1) = 0

5. COMPATIBILIDAD DE LA MULTIPLICACIÓN: O(br) = (ab) 15

6. ELEMENTO NEUTRO DE LA MULTIPLICACIÓN ESCALAR: 1.0 = 0

7. Distributivina D  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \sigma(\vec{x}+\vec{r}) = \vec{n} + \vec{n} \\ (\alpha+b)\vec{n} = \vec{n} + b\vec{n} \end{array} \right\}$ 

# EL ESPACIO DE HILBERT & DE DIMENSION H

- . K ES UN ESPACIO VECTONIAL LINEAR DEFINIDO EN C O, L ∈ C y il, v ∈ C" ⇒ Kn ~ C"
- If ES DOTADO DE UN PRODUCTO ESCALAR:  $(\vec{u}, \vec{\sigma}) = (\vec{\sigma}, \vec{u})^* \in \mathbb{C}$  EL PRODUCTO ESCAUR ES LINEAL CON RESPETO AL 200 POSICIÓN  $(\vec{u}, \vec{\alpha}\vec{\sigma} + \vec{b}\vec{u}) = o(\vec{u}, \vec{n}) + b(\vec{u}, \vec{u})$ 
  - -EL PRODUCTO ES ANTILINEAL CON RESPETO AL  $1 = \frac{1}{2}$  Posición  $(\vec{w}, \vec{v})^2 + \vec{b}(\vec{v}, \vec{w})$

# BASE & DIMENSION

· UN CONJUNTO DE N VECTORES DI, DZ,..., DE ES LING ALMENTE INDEPENDIENTE, (L.I.), SI Y SOLO SI LA SOLUCION DE

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \vec{n} \vec{n}_{i} = 0, \quad \epsilon_{S} \quad \alpha_{i} = 0, \quad \forall i \in [1,N]$$

• PERO SI EXISTE UN CONJUNTO DE ESCALARES QUE NO SON 4005 (ERO, ENDONCES UN VECTOR PUEDE SER EXPRESADO COMO COMBINACIÓN LINEAL DE LOS OTROS → ∑ airo;

- · LA DIMENSION DE UN ESPACIO VECTORIAL ES DADO POR EL NÚMERO MAXIMO N DE VECTORES L. I. {Ñ, Ñz,..., Ñ,}.
- CUALQUI ER VECTOR DE UN ESPACIO VECTORIAL DE DIMENSIÓN N PUEDE SER ESCRITO COMO LA COMBINACIÓN LINEAL

$$\vec{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \vec{n}_i \qquad \left\{ \vec{n}_i \right\}_{i=1}^{N} \longrightarrow \text{UNA BASE}$$

AUNQUE EL CONJUNTO DE ESTOS VECTORES L.I. SEA ARBITMÁRIO, ES CONVENIENTE QUE SEAN ORTO-HORMALES, ES DECIR,

$$(\vec{N}_{i}, \vec{N}_{i}) = S_{ii} = \begin{cases} L, S_{i} & i = i \\ 0, S_{i} & i \neq i \end{cases}$$

- VAMOS ASUMIR EN ESTE CURSO QUE LAS BASES SEAN ORTONORMANES Y QUE EXPANDAN 4000 EL ESPACIO

- LOS COEFICIENTES ON DE LA EXPANSION  $\vec{R} = \sum_{i} \vec{R}_{i}$ , SOU LLAMADOS LAS COMPONENTES DEL VECTOR 3
  - EN LA BASE. CATA COMPONENTE O: = (Ni, N)

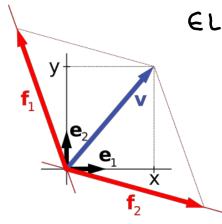
• BASE CANÓNICA (
$$\mathbb{R}^3$$
)
$$\alpha_x = (\hat{x}, \hat{\alpha}) / \alpha_z = (\hat{x}, \hat{\alpha})$$

$$\alpha_y = (\hat{x}, \hat{\alpha}) / \alpha_z = (\hat{x}, \hat{\alpha})$$

$$\alpha_z = (\hat{x}, \hat{\alpha}) / \alpha_z = (\hat{x}, \hat{\alpha})$$

$$a_{x}$$
 $a_{x}$ 
 $a_{y}$ 
 $a_{y}$ 

## CAMBIO DE BASE (EJEMPLO EN IR2)



EL VECTOR = (x,y) Escrito EN LA BASE CANÓNICA

$$\underline{\mathcal{Q}} = (x^1 A) = x(T^0) + A(0^1 T)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} = (x, y) = x \hat{e}_{i+} y \hat{e}_{z}$$

EL VECTOR TO TAMBIEN PUEDE SER ESCRIBO POR MEDIO DE LA BASE NO ORTOPORMAL FI y FI

$$\vec{v} = \vec{f}_1 + \vec{f}_2$$

## DPENADONES LINEALES

· UN OPERADOR LINEAL A ASOCIA CARA VECTOR TO A UN OFRO VECTOR TO

• LINEALIDAD: 
$$A(\lambda_1\vec{N}_1 + \lambda_2\vec{N}_2) = \lambda_1A\vec{N}_1 + \lambda_2A\vec{N}_2$$

LA ACCION DEL PRODUCTO DE LOS OPERADORES A Y B

$$(AB)\overrightarrow{\sim} = A(B\overrightarrow{\sim})$$

· ATENCIAN: EN GENERAL AB & BA. EL CONMUTADOR DE A & B ES DEFINIDO COMO: [A.B] = AB - BA

# REPRESENTACION MATRICIAL DE LOS OPERADORES LINE ALES

· UN OPERADOR LINEAL A, COMPLEJO, CON ELEMENTOS DE MATRIZ Ain ES UN MAPA {Aig}nxm: Ch --- Cm, ESPECIFICAMENTE

$$W_{\lambda} = \sum_{j=1}^{h} A_{ij} N_{j}$$

PODEMOS REPRESENTANL
$$\begin{pmatrix}
\omega_1 \\
\omega_2 \\
\vdots \\
\omega_m
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
i=1 \\
A_{11} \\
A_{12} \\
\vdots \\
A_{m_1} \\
A_{m_2}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 \\
\alpha_2 \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\alpha_m
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 \\
\alpha_2 \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\alpha_m
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 \\
\alpha_2 \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\alpha_m
\end{pmatrix}$$

- · VAMOS USAR OPERADONES (MATRICES) CUADRADAS. ES DECIR, dim (A) = n SIGNIFICA QUE A ES UN OPERADOR MXN.
- · LA TRANSPUESTA DE UN OPERADON A ES EL OPERADOR AT ESTA DADO POR:

EZEMPLOS:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & \lambda \\ e & k \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & \lambda & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} c & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} c & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Observación: (AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}$$

$$A^{\dagger} = (A^{\dagger})^{\mathsf{T}} = (A^{\mathsf{T}})^{\dagger}$$

$$A^{\dagger}_{ij} = \left\{A^{*}_{ij}\right\}^{\top} = A^{*}_{ii}$$

T: DAGGER - DAGA

### EJEMPLD

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 - \lambda \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{\dagger} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 - \lambda \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{*} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 2 + \lambda \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 3 \\ 2 + \lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

• SON OPERADORES QUE  $A^{\dagger} = (A^{*})^{\top} = (A^{\top})^{*} = A$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3+\lambda \\ 3-\lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3+\lambda \\ 3-\lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{*} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3-\lambda \\ 3+\lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3+\lambda \\ 3+\lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3+\lambda \\ 3-\lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

#### LA INVERSA DE UNA MATRIZ

MORMALES !

SEA A UNA MATRIZ CUADRADA DE dún (A) = h. LA INVERSA DE A (CUANDO EXISTE) ES DENOMINADA DE AT Y SATISFACE A.AT = AT.A = II EN QUE II ES LA MATRIZ IDENTIDAD

- HANNITANAS

- MATRICES NORMALES

- M SON MATRICES CUYO [A,At] =0 => AAt - AtA =0 => AAt = AtA MATRICES UNITA'RIAS

SON MATRICES NORMALES U TAL QUE U-1 = U+ => U.U = UU = II MATRICES UNITA'RIAS Obs.: LAS MATRICES Unitainias y HERMITIANAS SON EJEMPLOS DE MATRICES

# 1.3 NOTACION DE DIRAC

- · PAUL DINAC INTRODUTO UNA NOTACIÓN PODEMOSA, CON EL OBJETIVO DE ESTAR LIBRE DE SISTEMAS DE COORDENADAS.
- EL LLAMO AL VECTOR DE ESTADO  $\Psi$  POR LO QUE LLAMO UN VECTOR "KET":  $|\Psi\rangle$  (UN VECTOR COLUMNA)  $|\Psi\rangle\in\mathbb{C}^n$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \nu \in \mathcal{H}_h \simeq \mathcal{L}_h$$

$$\forall \nu \in \mathcal{H}_h \simeq \mathcal{L}_h$$

• SU CONSUGADO HERMITIANO (14>) = <4) ES UNA FORMA LIMEAL
MIEMBRO DE UN ESPACIO DUAL, ESCRITA COMO UN VECHOR LÍNEA LLAMADA DE

Si
$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}_{hx_1} (|\Psi\rangle)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad \langle \Psi| = (\alpha_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \alpha_2^{\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \alpha_n^{\frac{1}{2}})_{1xh}$$
Ket

Producto ESCALAR DE 2 VECTORES 
$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$   $(|\Psi\rangle, |\Psi\rangle) = \langle \Psi|\Psi\rangle$ 

$$\langle \Psi | = (a_1^*, a_2^*) \Rightarrow \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle \Rightarrow (a_1^*, a_2^*) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = a_1^* b_1 + a_2^* b_2$$

$$\langle Q|\Psi \rangle \Rightarrow (b_1^*, b_2^*) \cdot (a_1) = a_1b_1^* + a_2b_2^* \Rightarrow \langle \Psi|\Psi \rangle = \langle Q|\Psi \rangle^*$$

$$|\Psi \rangle$$

#### OTRAS OBSERVACIONES

• DADO  $|\Psi\rangle$   $\forall$   $|\chi\rangle = \alpha_1|Q_1\rangle + b_1|Q_2\rangle$  $\langle\Psi|\chi\rangle = \langle\Psi|(\alpha_1|Q_1\rangle + b_1|Q_2\rangle) = \alpha_1\langle\Psi|Q_1\rangle + b_1\langle\Psi|Q_2\rangle = (\langle\chi|\Psi\rangle)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

• COMENTAINIO: SI  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  y 147 ES UN KEt,  $\lambda |\Psi\rangle = |\lambda \Psi\rangle$  ES UN KET. EL BRA ASOCIADO A  $|\lambda \Psi\rangle$  ES  $\langle \lambda \Psi| = \lambda^* \langle \Psi|$ 

• <414> ∈ 12, <414> > 0, <414> = 0 Si, y solo Si, 14> = 0

· ESTADOS ONTOGONALES

$$|\Psi\rangle$$
 y  $|\Psi\rangle$  SON ESTADOS ORTOGONALES S:  $\langle\Psi|\Psi\rangle=0$ 

· ESTADOS ONTONORMALES

$$|\Psi\rangle$$
 &  $|\Phi\rangle$  SON ESTADOS ORTOHORMALES S:  $\langle \Psi|\Psi\rangle = 1$ 

• NORMA N DE UN VECTOR (TAMANO)

$$N = \| |\Psi \rangle \|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}$$
 EJEMPLO:  $|\Psi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\langle \Psi | = \langle \alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^* \rangle$ 

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*)(\alpha_1) = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_1^* + \alpha_2 \alpha_2^* = |\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2$$

$$N = \sqrt{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle} = \sqrt{|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2}$$

NORMALIZAR UN ESTADO ES HACENLO DE TAMAÑO L
$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi'\rangle = \frac{1\Psi}{N}$$

EJEMPLO: NORMALIZAR EL ESTADO 
$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\Psi'\rangle = |\Psi\rangle, \qquad N = N|^2 + |i|^2 = N^2. \quad \text{AHORA} \quad |\Psi'\rangle = |\Psi\rangle = |\Psi|^2 = |\Psi|^2$$

ESTR' NORMALIZADO

14Xel

$$\overrightarrow{A}\overrightarrow{N} = \overrightarrow{N}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\overrightarrow{A}\overrightarrow{N} > = |\overrightarrow{N}|$ 

$$(A \bowtie >)^{+} = (\bowtie >)^{+} \qquad < \bowtie \mid A^{+} = < \bowtie \mid$$

## • Los productos externos son operadores

$$(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)|\chi\rangle = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|\chi\rangle$$

· busincyours

SEA 147 UN KET MORMALIZADO, ES DECIR,  $\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = 1$ UN PROYECTOR ES UN OPERADOR Py DEFINIDO COMO Py =  $|\Psi \times \Psi|$  9 OUE RESPETAN Py = Py

 $P_{\Psi} = |\Psi \times \Psi|$  tiene esta propriedad, porque  $P_{\Psi}^2 = P_{\Psi}P_{\Psi} = |\Psi \times \Psi| \cdot |\Psi \times \Psi|$   $P_{\Psi}^2 = |\Psi \times \Psi| \Psi \times \Psi| = |\Psi \times \Psi| = P_{\Psi}$   $\downarrow_{\downarrow} \perp \text{(NORMALIZADO)}$ 

Un proyector Pyle> =  $|4\times4|$ e> =  $6\cdot14$ > Con 6 = <41e>

· Observacion: (1exy) = 14xel (py) = (14x41) = P4

# TEOREMA DE DESCOMPOSICION ESPECTRAL

- · EN UM ESPACIO VECTORIAL DE DIMENSION FINITA, SEA A UN OPERADOR
  - HERMÍLICO
  - UNA MATRIZ CUADRADA

ENDONCES EXISTE UMA BASE ORTOHORMAL ONE CONSISTE EN LOS VECTORES
PRÓPRIOS DE A. LOS VALORES PRÓPRIOS (AUDOVALORES) CORRESPONDIENTES
SON REALES

Si 
$$A = A^{\dagger} \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$
.

Hermitiano

Alux =  $\lambda \cdot lux$  

Autovalor correspondiente

$$(A - \lambda II) \cdot |N\rangle = 0$$

UN SISTEMA LINEAL SOLO TIEVE SOLUCIONES NO TRIVIALES CUANDO 
$$\det\{(A-\lambda \mathbb{I})\}=0$$

$$A - \lambda \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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$$A - \lambda \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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$$A - \lambda \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1$$

$$(1-\lambda)^2 - L = 0$$

$$P/ \frac{\lambda_1 = 2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} =$$

$$\binom{1-\lambda}{1}\binom{1}{y} = \binom{0}{0} \implies \binom{-1}{1-1}\binom{1}{y} = \binom{0}{0} \qquad -x + y = 0 \qquad x = y$$

$$|N_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Normalizado:  $N = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^{21}} = \sqrt{2}$ 

$$|\mathcal{N}_{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\binom{1}{1}$$

$$|\mathcal{N}_{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\binom{1}{1}$$

$$|\mathcal{N}_{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\binom{1}{1}$$

$$|\mathcal{N}_{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\binom{1}{1}$$

$$|\mathcal{N$$

$$\frac{P}{\lambda_2=0}, \qquad |\mathcal{N}_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad A|\mathcal{N}_2\rangle = \lambda_2|\mathcal{N}_2\rangle \implies (A-\lambda_2\pi)|\mathcal{N}_2\rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{cases} \omega + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \omega + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \omega = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad Si = 1$$

$$|\mathcal{O}_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad N = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|\mathcal{O}_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad N = N(-1)^2 + (1)^2 = N^2$$

$$|\mathcal{N}_{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\mathcal{N}_{2}$$

## DEPRESENTACION MATRICIAL

DE VECTORES 
$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

DE VECTORES
$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{cases} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i |i\rangle \quad \text{Con}$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i |i\rangle \quad \text{Con}$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i |i\rangle \quad \text{Unit base on an only mal}$$

• PERO, LOS COEFICIENTES ON DE LA EXPANSION 10 = ∑ ai vi, sou clamados LAS COMPONENTES DEL VECTOR 15

$$\mathbb{I} \cdot | v \rangle = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} |i \times i| v \rangle \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle i | v \rangle | i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle i | v \rangle | i \rangle$$

$$A Si \{lir\}_{i=1}^{h}$$
 es una base completa  $P/\Re_n$ ,  $I = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Iixil$  de cierne

• LAS COMPONENTES DEL VECTOR IN> EN LA BASE ONTONORMAL { li>} SON

$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 1 | n \rangle \\ \langle z | n \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle n | n \rangle \end{pmatrix}_{h \times 1}$$

#### REPRESENTACION MATRICIAL DE OPERADORES

$$A = II \cdot A \cdot II = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |i \times i|\right) A \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |i \times i|\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ii} |i \times i|$$

$$\text{Los Elementos}$$

$$\text{De matriz}$$

$$A = \frac{\lambda = 1}{A_{11}} A_{12} \cdots A_{1n}$$

$$Az_{1} \cdot Az_{1} \cdot Az_{1}$$

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DRENADON UNITA'NIO, NEPRESENTACION EN PRODUCT EXTERNO

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_i \times b_i|$$
 Con {16i>} UNA BASE ontononnal

$$\begin{cases} |a_{i}\rangle = (|a_{1}\times b_{1}| + |a_{2}\times b_{2}| + \cdots + |a_{i}\times b_{i}| + \cdots + |a_{n}\times b_{n}|) |b_{i}\rangle = |a_{i}\rangle \\ \text{PORQUE} & \langle b_{i}|b_{i}\rangle = \delta_{i}i \end{cases}$$

· { lai>} +AMBIEN ES UNA RASE ONDONOMEL

•  $U^{+}U = \sum_{i,j} |b_{i} \times a_{i}| |a_{j} \times b_{i}| = \sum_{i} |b_{i} \times b_{i}| = \sum_{i} |a_{i} \times b_{i}| |a_{i} \times b_{i}| = \sum_{i} |a_{i} \times a_{i}|$ 

## 1.4 PRODUCTO TENSONIAL/TRAZA PARCIAL

## Thata de un proyector

SEA | 
$$\Psi$$
 >  $\Psi$  >  $=$   $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i / i$   $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_i|^2 = 1$ 

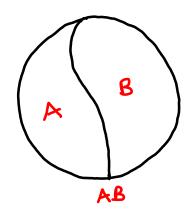
$$P_{\Psi} = |\Psi \times \Psi| = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^*, a_2^*, \dots, a_n^* \\ a_1^*, \dots, a_n^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |a_1|^2 & a_1 a_2^* & a_1 a_3^* & \dots & a_1 a_n^* \\ a_2 a_1^* & |a_2|^2 & a_2 a_3^* & \dots & a_2 a_n^* \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ a_n a_1^* & a_n a_2^* & a_n a_3^* & \dots & |a_n|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$tr(P_{\Psi}) = tr(|\Psi \times \Psi|) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle i | \Psi \times \Psi| i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} a_{i}^{*} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{i}|^{2} = 1$$

#### TRAZA DE UN OPERADOR

$$tr(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle i|A|i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ii}$$
 (SUMA DE LOS ELEMENTOS DE LA DIAGONAL)

#### SISTEMAS COMPUESTOS



1.15) 
$$|\mu\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \\ \mu_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\forall \langle \mu | = (\overline{\mu}_1, \overline{\mu}_2, \overline{\mu}_3, \overline{\mu}_4)$   $\alpha^* = \overline{\alpha}$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{AB} &= |\mu \times \mu| = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \\ \mu_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\mu}_1, \bar{\mu}_2, \bar{\mu}_3, \bar{\mu}_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \bar{\mu}_1, \mu_1 \bar{\mu}_2, \mu_1 \bar{\mu}_3, \mu_1 \bar{\mu}_4 \\ \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_1, \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_2, \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_3, \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_4 \\ \mu_3 \bar{\mu}_1, \mu_3 \bar{\mu}_2, \mu_3 \bar{\mu}_3, \mu_3 \bar{\mu}_4 \\ \mu_4 \bar{\mu}_1, \mu_4 \bar{\mu}_2, \mu_4 \bar{\mu}_3, \mu_4 \bar{\mu}_4 \end{pmatrix} \\
\beta_A &= ? \quad \beta_B &= ?
\end{aligned}$$

$$P_{B} = tr_{A}[PAB] = tr_{A}[IU\times III]$$

$$Q_{A} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} [Q_{A} T_{k}] Q_{A}(Ik) Q_{A} T_{k}$$

$$\left( T \cdot II \quad O \cdot II \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \langle 0 \rangle \rangle \right)^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times S \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbb{T} \emptyset [1]$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
A) & P_{B} = \text{th}_{A} [P_{AB}] = \text{th}_{A} [IM \times MI] \\
P_{B} = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda |_{\otimes} \mathbb{I}_{\lambda} \rangle P_{AB} (I\lambda \times MI) \\
\langle 0 |_{B} = (1 \otimes \mathbb{I}_{\lambda}) P_{AB} (I\lambda \times MI) \\
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\langle 0 |_{B} = (1 \otimes \mathbb{I}_{\lambda}) P_{AB} (I\lambda \times$$

$$f_8 = t_A [Iu \times uI] = \sum_{i=0}^{1} \langle i |_{\otimes}I_{i} \rangle f_{AB}(ii \times uI_{i}) = (\langle 0.10II) |_{U} \times uI(10 \times uI) + (\langle 1.10II) |_{U} \times uI(11 \times uI))$$

$$\int_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{4} \\ \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{3} \overline{\mu}_{4} \\ \mu_{3} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{4} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{1}\overline{M_{1}} & M_{1}\overline{M_{2}} \\ M_{2}\overline{M_{1}} & M_{2}\overline{M_{2}} \end{bmatrix}_{2X2} + \begin{bmatrix} M_{3}\overline{M_{3}} & M_{3}\overline{M_{4}} \\ M_{4}\overline{M_{3}} & M_{4}\overline{M_{4}} \end{bmatrix}_{2X2}$$

$$f_8 = t_A[1\mu \times \mu] = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \bar{\mu}_1 + \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_2 & \mu_1 \bar{\mu}_2 + \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_4 \\ \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_1 + \mu_4 \bar{\mu}_2 & \mu_2 \bar{\mu}_2 + \mu_4 \bar{\mu}_4 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$f_{8} = t_{A}[I_{M} \times MI] = t_{A} \begin{pmatrix} M_{1}\overline{M}_{1} & M_{1}\overline{M}_{2} & M_{1}\overline{M}_{3} & M_{1}\overline{M}_{4} \\ M_{2}\overline{M}_{1} & M_{2}\overline{M}_{2} & M_{2}\overline{M}_{3} & M_{2}\overline{M}_{4} \\ M_{3}\overline{M}_{1} & M_{3}\overline{M}_{2} & M_{3}\overline{M}_{3} & M_{3}\overline{M}_{4} \\ M_{4}\overline{M}_{1} & M_{4}\overline{M}_{2} & M_{4}\overline{M}_{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

b) 
$$f_A = tr_B[IUXUI] = \sum_i (I_A @ < i|) p_{AB}(I_A @ |i|_B)$$

$$\mathbb{I} \otimes \langle 0| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot (1 \circ) & 0 \cdot (1 \circ) \\ 0 \cdot (1 \circ) & 1 \cdot (1 \cdot \circ) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{I} \otimes \langle 0| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot (1 \circ) & 0 \cdot (1 \circ) \\ 0 \cdot (1 \circ) & 1 \cdot (1 \circ) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{I} \otimes \langle 0| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot (1 \circ) & 0 \cdot (1 \circ) \\ 0 \cdot (1 \circ) & 1 \cdot (1 \circ) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{II}}\otimes\langle 1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1\cdot(01) & 0\cdot(01) \\ 0\cdot(01) & 1\cdot(01) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{II}}\otimes\langle 1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1\cdot(01) & 0\cdot(01) \\ 0\cdot(01) & 1\cdot(01) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{II}}\otimes\langle 1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1\cdot(01) & 0\cdot(01) \\ 0\cdot(01) & 1\cdot(01) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{I}\otimes \mathbb{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_A = t_B [INXUI] = \sum_{i} (I_A \otimes \langle i|) p_{AB} (I_A \otimes |i|_g) = II \otimes \langle 0|UXUIU \otimes UV + \langle 0|UXUIU \rangle \rangle$$

$$\int A = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
M_1 \overline{M}_1 & M_2 \overline{M}_2 \\
M_2 \overline{M}_1 & M_2 \overline{M}_2 \\
M_3 \overline{M}_1 & M_3 \overline{M}_4 \\
M_4 \overline{M}_1 & M_4 \overline{M}_4
\end{bmatrix}
+ \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
M_1 \overline{M}_2 & M_2 \overline{M}_4 \\
M_2 \overline{M}_2 & M_2 \overline{M}_4 \\
M_4 \overline{M}_1 & M_4 \overline{M}_4
\end{bmatrix}$$

 $\beta_{A} = \begin{bmatrix}
\mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{3} \\
\mu_{3} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{3} \overline{\mu}_{3}
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
\mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{4} \\
\mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4}
\end{bmatrix} =$ 

$$\int A = \text{th}_{B} \left[ \text{IM} \times \text{MI} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \text{M}_{1} \overline{\text{M}}_{1} + \text{M}_{2} \overline{\text{M}}_{2} \\ \text{M}_{3} \overline{\text{M}}_{1} + \text{M}_{4} \overline{\text{M}}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{M}_{1} \overline{\text{M}}_{1} + \text{M}_{2} \overline{\text{M}}_{2} \\ \text{M}_{3} \overline{\text{M}}_{1} + \text{M}_{4} \overline{\text{M}}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{A} = tr_{B}[I\mu \times \mu I] = tr_{B} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{1} \overline{\mu}_{4} \\ \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{2} \overline{\mu}_{4} \\ \mu_{3} \overline{\mu}_{1} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{2} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{3} & \mu_{4} \overline{\mu}_{4} \end{pmatrix}$$