

Taller #3

3.1.4

6.) Si $\{e_i\}$ define un sistema de coordenadas (dektrogiro) no necesariamente ortogonal, entonces, demuestr que:

a) $e^i = \frac{e_j \times e_k}{e_i \cdot (e_j \times e_k)}$; $i, j, k = 1, 2, 3$ y sus permutaciones cíclicas

Por tanto $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ es base de un espacio vectorial V y $\{e^1, e^2, e^3\}$ de su dual V^* .

$e^i \rightarrow e_i$ Por tanto el producto interno debería ser 1 mientras que el producto interno con los demás debería ser 0.

$$\langle e^1 | e_1 \rangle = \langle \frac{e_2 \times e_3}{V} | e_1 \rangle = \frac{(e_2 \times e_3) \cdot e_1}{V} = \frac{V}{V} = 1$$

$$\langle e^1 | e_2 \rangle = \langle \frac{e_2 \times e_3}{V} | e_2 \rangle = \frac{(e_2 \times e_3) \cdot e_2}{V} = 0$$

mismo plano igual a 0

Si continuo este proceso voy a obtener que $\langle e^i | e_j \rangle = 1$ y $\langle e^i | e_k \rangle = 0$ y $\langle e^i | e_l \rangle = 0$

b.) $V = e_1 \cdot (e_2 \times e_3)$ y $\tilde{V} = e^1 \cdot (e^2 \times e^3) \Rightarrow V\tilde{V} = 1$

$$V\tilde{V} = 1 \Rightarrow \tilde{V} = \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow e^1 \cdot (e^2 \times e^3) = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(e_2 \times e_3) \cdot (e^2 \times e^3)}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \overbrace{(e_2 \times e_3) \cdot (e^2 \times e^3)}^{=1}$$

c.) $a \cdot e^i = 1 \Rightarrow a \cdot \left(\frac{e_j \times e_k}{e_i \cdot (e_j \times e_k)} \right) = 1$; escribamos lo como combinación lineal de $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$.

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot (e_j \times e_k) = e_i \cdot (e_j \times e_k);$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^i e_i) \cdot (e_j \times e_k) = V$$

$$\Rightarrow a^i (e_i \cdot (e_j \times e_k)) = V$$

$$\Rightarrow a^i V = V \Rightarrow a^i = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = a^i e_i = 1 e_i = e_i$$

$$a = a^1 e_1 + a^2 e_2 + a^3 e_3 = a^i e_i$$

componentes de a en las bases e_i

$$d.) W_1 = 4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}; W_2 = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}; W_3 = 2\hat{k}$$

i.) encuentre las reciprocas

$$V = W_1 \cdot (W_2 \times W_3) = W_1 \cdot ((3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \times (2\hat{k}))$$

$$V = (4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) \cdot (6\hat{i} - 6\hat{j}) = 24 - 12 = 12$$

$$W^1 = \frac{W_2 \times W_3}{V} = \frac{1}{12} ((3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \times (2\hat{k})) = \frac{1}{12} (6\hat{i} - 6\hat{j})$$

$$W^2 = \frac{W_3 \times W_1}{V} = \frac{1}{12} ((2\hat{k}) \times (4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})) = \frac{1}{12} (-4\hat{i} + 8\hat{j})$$

$$W^3 = \frac{W_1 \times W_2}{V} = \frac{1}{12} ((4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) \times (3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j})) = \frac{1}{12} (-3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$$

ii.) Las componentes contravariantes y covariantes del vector $a = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$\hat{a}^i = a^i = \langle W^i | a \rangle$ resolviendo ese producto interno obtenemos.

$$a^1 = -\frac{1}{2}; a^2 = 1; a^3 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\langle \hat{a} | = a_i = \langle a | W_i \rangle \Rightarrow a_1 = 11 \quad a_2 = 9 \quad a_3 = 6$$

7.) Espacio vectorial de matrices hermiticas 2×2 y producto interno $\langle a | b \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B)$; las matrices de Pauli son base de este espacio. encuentre la base dual asociada a las matrices de Pauli.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b + ci \\ b - ci & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \langle X | G_i \rangle = \text{Tr}(X^\dagger G_i) = \text{Tr}(X G_i)$$

$$\langle X | G_0 \rangle = \text{Tr}(X G_0) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} a & b + ci \\ b - ci & d \end{pmatrix} = a + d = ?$$

$$\langle X | G_1 \rangle = \text{Tr}(X G_1) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} b + ci & a \\ d & b - ci \end{pmatrix} = b + ci + b - ci = 2b = ?$$

$$\langle X | \sigma_2 \rangle = \text{Tr}(X \sigma_2) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} bi - c & -ai \\ di & -bi - c \end{pmatrix} = bi - c - bi - c = -2c = ?$$

$$\langle X | \sigma_3 \rangle = \text{Tr}(X \sigma_3) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b - ci \\ b - ci & -d \end{pmatrix} = a - d = ?$$

llamemos $\{\sigma^0, \sigma^1, \sigma^2, \sigma^3\}$ a la base dual, remplazamos X por un covector de la base dual y si este hace producto interno con su vector respectivo entonces es 1 y si no es 0.

Para σ^0 tengo

$$\langle \sigma^0 | \sigma_0 \rangle = a + d = 1$$

$$\langle \sigma^0 | \sigma_1 \rangle = 2b = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^0 | \sigma_2 \rangle = -2c = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \sigma^0 | \sigma_3 \rangle = a - d = 0 \quad c = 0 \quad d = \frac{1}{2}$$

Para σ^1

$$\langle \sigma^1 | \sigma_0 \rangle = a + d = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^1 | \sigma_1 \rangle = 2b = 1$$

$$\langle \sigma^1 | \sigma_2 \rangle = -2c = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^1 | \sigma_3 \rangle = a - d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = 0 \quad d = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para σ^2

$$\langle \sigma^2 | \sigma_0 \rangle = a + d = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^2 | \sigma_1 \rangle = 2b = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^2 | \sigma_2 \rangle = -2c = 1$$

$$\langle \sigma^2 | \sigma_3 \rangle = a - d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad b = 0 \quad c = -\frac{1}{2} \quad d = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2}i \\ \frac{1}{2}i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para σ^3

$$\langle \sigma^3 | \sigma_0 \rangle = a + d = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^3 | \sigma_1 \rangle = 2b = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^3 | \sigma_2 \rangle = -2c = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma^3 | \sigma_3 \rangle = a - d = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = 0 \quad c = 0 \quad d = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Para un vector genérico en el espacio encuentre su forma asociada.

$$|V\rangle = y^0 \sigma_0 + y^1 \sigma_1 + y^2 \sigma_2 + y^3 \sigma_3 = y^i \sigma_i$$

$\langle X|V\rangle = y^i \langle X|\sigma_i\rangle$ de aquí salen los sistemas de ecuaciones lineales.

$$y^0 \langle X|\sigma_0\rangle = y^0 (a+d) = 1$$

$$y^1 \langle X|\sigma_1\rangle = y^1 (2b) = 1$$

$$y^2 \langle X|\sigma_2\rangle = y^2 (-2c) = 1$$

$$y^3 \langle X|\sigma_3\rangle = y^3 (a-d) = 1$$

$$a = \frac{y^3 + y^0}{2y^0 y^3}; \quad b = \frac{1}{2y^1}$$

$$c = \frac{-1}{2y^2} \quad d = \frac{y^3 - y^0}{2y^0 y^3}$$

$$\langle X| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{y^3 + y^0}{2y^0 y^3} & \frac{1}{2y^1} - \frac{i}{2y^2} \\ \frac{1}{2y^1} + \frac{i}{2y^2} & \frac{y^3 - y^0}{2y^0 y^3} \end{vmatrix}$$

2,36. Ejercicios

5. Considere el espacio de las matrices complejas 2×2 hermiticas.

$$A \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ z_3 & z_4 \end{pmatrix} \leq A^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} z_1^* & z_3^* \\ z_2^* & z_4^* \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Muestre que las matrices de Pauli $\{\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3\}$ forman base para ese espacio vectorial.

$$\sigma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -ci \\ ci & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 \\ 0 & -d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+d & b-ci \\ b+ci & a-d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a+d = f \in \mathbb{R} \quad a-d = g \quad \hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} f & b-ci \\ b+ci & g \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^\dagger$$

(b) compruebe que esa base es ortogonal bajo la definicion de producto interno $\langle a|b \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B)$

$$\langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_1 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_0^\dagger \sigma_1) = 0. \quad \langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_2 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_0^\dagger \sigma_2) = 0.$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_0^\dagger \sigma_1) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_0^\dagger \sigma_2) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_3 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_1^\dagger \sigma_3) = 0.$$

$$\langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_2 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_1^\dagger \sigma_2)$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_1^\dagger \sigma_2) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_0^\dagger \sigma_3) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_3 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma_2 | \sigma_3 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_0 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_0)$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_0) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma_2 | \sigma_0 \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_0) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_0) = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$