

Tarea #2 Métodos matemáticos

Puntos 3 y 10 de la sección 2.1.6

Cristian Fernando Ávila Navarro – 2190729 – Universidad Industrial de Santander

Ejercicios mm1,,

3)

X	I	χ_A	χ_B	χ_C	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$
I	I	χ_A	χ_B	χ_C	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$
χ_A	χ_A	I	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	χ_C	χ_B
χ_B	χ_B	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	I	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$	χ_A	χ_C
χ_C	χ_C	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	I	χ_B	χ_A
$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	χ_B	χ_C	χ_A	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$	I
$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\tilde{R} \frac{2\pi}{3}$	χ_C	χ_A	χ_B	I	$R \frac{2\pi}{3}$

1

2

*Me equivoqué en poner la línea arriba de la R en

1

cuando debí ponerla en

2

$$b) \quad x_i \times x_j = R_k \in G_\Delta ; x_i \times R_k = x_m \in G_\Delta$$

$$R_i \times R_j = R_n \in G_\Delta ; R_i \times x_k = x_l \in G_\Delta$$

(ó I)

$$x_i \times I = I \times x_i = x_i \quad \wedge \quad R_i \times I = I \times R_i = R_i$$

Comprobando así que es cerrada.

$$\Rightarrow x_m \times (x_i \times x_j) = x_m \times R_k = x_l$$

$$(x_m \times x_i) \times x_j = R_k \times x_s = x_l$$

$$\Rightarrow R_n \times (x_i \times x_j) = R_n \times R_k = R_m$$

$$(R_n \times x_i) \times x_j = x_l \times x_j = R_m$$

$$\Rightarrow x_m \times (R_n \times x_j) = x_m \times x_l = R_s$$

$$(x_m \times R_n) \times x_j = x_i \times x_j = R_s$$

$$\Rightarrow R_n \times (R_m \times x_j) = R_n \times x_i = x_s$$

$$(R_n \times R_m) \times x_j = R_l \times x_j = x_s$$

$$\Rightarrow R_n \times (R_m \times R_l) = R_n \times R_i = R_k$$

$$(R_n \times R_m) \times R_l = R_j \times R_l = R_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_i \times I &= I \times X_i = X_i \\ R_n \times I &= I \times R_n = R_n \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} X_i \times I &= I \times X_i = X_i \\ R_n \times I &= I \times R_n = R_n \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{Neutro}$$

$$X_i \times X_i = I \quad \text{y} \quad R_n \times R_{-n} = I$$

En general, el grupo no es abeliano.

$$c) \{R_i\} = \left\{ R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}, R_{\frac{4\pi}{3}}, R_{2\pi} \right\}$$

$$\text{Porque } R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \times R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = R_{\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{y } R_{2\pi} = R_{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \times R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \times R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \times R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{y } R_{2\pi} = I$$

$$\text{Se ve que: } R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \times R_{\frac{4\pi}{3}} = R_{2\pi} = I$$

$$R_{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \times R_{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = R_{2\pi} = I$$

Primera reflexión:

$$\{I, X_A\} \quad \text{Donde se ve que}$$

$$X_A^2 = I \quad \text{orden 2}$$

$$X_A \times I = X_A$$

$$X_A \times X_A = I$$

$$\{I, X_B\} \Rightarrow X_B \times I = X_B ; X_B \times$$

d) Notaré como punto (\cdot) el producto de matrices:

$$\bar{G} =$$

\cdot	I	A	B	C	D	E
I	I	A	B	C	D	E
A	A	B	I	E	C	D
B	B	I	A	D	E	C
C	C	D	E	I	A	B
D	D	E	C	B	I	A
E	E	C	D	A	B	I

Es grupo, pues: $A \cdot B = I \in \bar{G}$; $A \cdot C = E \in \bar{G}$
y así con todos

$$A \cdot (B \cdot C) = A \cdot D = C$$

$$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = I \cdot C = C$$

$$C \cdot (D \cdot E) = C \cdot A = D$$

$$(C \cdot D) \cdot E = A \cdot E = D$$

y así con todos

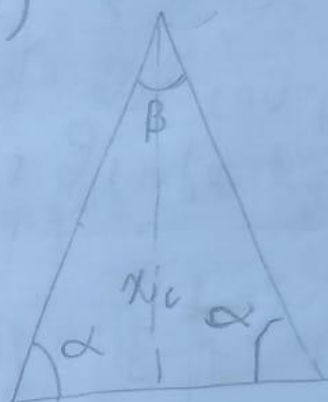
$$\star A \cdot I = I \cdot A = A ; B \cdot I = I \cdot B = B \dots$$

$$\star C \cdot C = D \cdot D = E \cdot E = I ; B \cdot A = A \cdot B = I$$

e) Si, pues la tabla es la misma.

Básicamente es cambiar las letras.

f)



; Reflexión X_c

X	I	X_c
I	I	I
X_c	I	I

si se puede, y
es de orden 1

Es un grupo, pues:

$$X_c \times I = I \times X_c = X_c \in G$$

$$X_c \times (I \times X_c) = (X_c \times I) \times X_c = I$$

$$X_c \times X_c = I$$



Es un grupo con
solo el neutro.

x	I
I	I

70) $|p_n\rangle \rightarrow p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots$
 $\dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1}$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

a) 1) $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x^j = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i x^i + b_i x^i)$

solo se da en $i=j$, entonces:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \overbrace{(a_i + b_i)}^{c_i} x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i \in |p_n\rangle$$

2) $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x^j = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + b_i) x^i$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \underbrace{(b_i + a_i)}_{\text{Commutatividad de los reales}} x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

$$3) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + b_i) x^i \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i$$

$$= \left(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} \right)$$

$$+ c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

por álgebra:

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + (b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i)$$

$$4) \text{ Si } a_i = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i$$

$$5) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} -a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i = 0$$

$$6) \alpha \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i = \alpha (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1})$$

$$= \alpha a_0 + \alpha a_1 x + \alpha a_2 x^2 + \dots + \alpha a_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \alpha a_i x^i$$

$$7) \alpha \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \beta a_i x^i \right) = \alpha (\beta a_0 + \beta a_1 x + \dots + \beta a_{n-1} x^{n-1})$$

$$= \alpha \beta (a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1}) = \alpha \beta \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

$$8) (\alpha + \beta) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i = \alpha \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \beta \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

$$9) \alpha \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i \right) = \alpha \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \alpha \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i$$

$$10) \quad 1 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

Multiplicación (la denoto como \cdot)

$$1) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x^j = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i \cdot b_j x^j$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j} \in \langle P_n \rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle P_n \rangle$$

$$2) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (b_j \cdot a_i) x^{i+j}$$

$$3) \quad (a_i x^i \cdot b_j x^j) \cdot c_k x^k = (a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j} \cdot c_k x^k$$

↑
Notación
de Einstein

$$= (a_i \cdot b_j \cdot c_k) x^{i+j+k} = \dots$$

$$= a_i x^i \cdot (b_j \cdot c_k) x^{j+k} =$$

4) El neutro será: $\sum_{i=0}^0 a_i x^i = a_0 = 1$

para $\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x^j \cdot \sum_{i=0}^0 a_i x^i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (b_j \cdot a_0) x^{j+0}$

$= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x^j$

Inverso en \mathbb{R}

5) $a_i x^i \cdot b_j x^j = (a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j} \Rightarrow b_j = \frac{1}{a_i}$
 $\text{y } j = -i$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a_i}{a_i} \right) x^{i-i} = 1$

6) $\alpha \sum a_i x^i = \sum \alpha a_i x^i$

7) $\alpha (\beta (a_i x^i)) = \alpha \beta (a_i x^i) = \alpha \beta a_i x^i$

8) $(\alpha + \beta) a_i x^i = \alpha a_i x^i + \beta a_i x^i$

9) $\alpha (a_i x^i \cdot b_j x^j) = \alpha (a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j}$
 $= (\alpha a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j}$

10) $1(a_i x^i) = a_i x^i$

b) Si a_i son enteros:

Bajo la suma: Si es espacio vectorial, pues se cumplen todos los axiomas

Bajo el producto: No, pues en (5):

$$a_i x^i \cdot b_j x^j = (a_i \cdot b_j) x^{i+j} \Rightarrow b_j = a_{-j}$$

Pero si $b_i \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow b_j \neq a_{-j} \forall a_i$.

No se puede hallar el elemento simétrico.

c) I) Nemo presente, $a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} = \dots$

$$= \underbrace{(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1})}_{c_{n-1}} x^{n-1} = c_{n-1} \in S$$

$$\text{y } \alpha (a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}) x^{n-1} = \underbrace{(\alpha a_{n-1} + \alpha b_{n-1})}_{d_{n-1}} x^{n-1}$$

$\Rightarrow I$ es subespacio

$$d_{n-1} x^{n-1} \in S$$

II) Nemo presente, $a_i x^{2i} + b_i x^{2i}$

$$= \alpha (a_i + b_i) x^{2i} = \alpha c_i x^{2i} \in S$$

II es subespacio

$$\text{III)} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i x^i = 0 \text{ siempre que } a_i = 0 \forall a_i$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} b_i x^i \right) \alpha = \alpha (a_i + b_i) x^i = \alpha c_i x^i \in J$$

III Es subespacio

$$\text{IV)} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i (x-1)^i = 0 \text{ siempre que } a_i = 0$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i (x-1)^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i (x-1)^i \right) \alpha = \alpha (a_i + b_i) (x-1)^i$$

$$= (\alpha a_i + \alpha b_i) (x-1)^i = \alpha c_i (x-1)^i \in J$$

IV es subespacio