

Encontrar la proyección perpendicular de los siguientes vectores en $C_{[-1,1]}$ (espacio de funciones continuas en el intervalo $[-1,1]$ y con el producto interno definido por $\langle f|g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 dx f(x)g(x)$) al subespacio generado por los polinomios $\{1, x, x^2-1\}$ (calcular la distancia de cada una de estas funciones al subespacio mencionado)

$$\{1, x, x^2-1\}$$

a) $f(x) = x^n$

b) $f(x) = \sin(x)$

c) $f(x) = 3x^2 \longrightarrow 3x^2 = a(1) + b(x) + c(x^2-1) \Rightarrow 3x^2 = a + bx + cx^2 - c$
 $a-c=0; \quad b=0; \quad c=3$ entonces $3x^2 = 3 + 0x + 3(x^2-1)$
 $a=c$

$$\langle 1|x \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 \quad \langle 1|x^2-1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2-1 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$\langle x|x^2-1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^3-x dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

Al ser vectores base ortogonales Para a) x^n

$$C^0 = \frac{\langle x^n|1 \rangle}{\langle 1|1 \rangle} \quad C^1 = \frac{\langle x^n|x \rangle}{\langle x|x \rangle} \quad C^2 = \frac{\langle x^n|x^2-1 \rangle}{\langle x^2-1|x^2-1 \rangle}$$

$$\langle x^n|1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^n dx = \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \langle 1|1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 dx = \left[x \right]_{-1}^1 = 2$$

$$C^0 = \frac{\frac{2}{n+1}}{2}, 0$$

$$\langle x^n|x \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^{n+1} dx = \left[\frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1^{n+2}}{n+2} - \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{n+2} \quad \langle x|x \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$C^1 = 0 \quad / \quad \frac{\frac{2}{n+2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{n+2}$$

$$\langle x^2-1|x^2-1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$\langle x^n|x^2-1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^{n+2} - x^n dx = \left[\frac{x^{n+3}}{n+3} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{1^{n+3}}{n+3} - \frac{1^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) - \left(\frac{(-1)^{n+3}}{n+3} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right)$$

$$C^2 = \frac{\frac{2}{n+3} - \frac{2}{n+1}}{\frac{16}{15}}; 0$$

$$\langle 1 | \sin(x) \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 = -\cos(1) - (-\cos(-1)) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x | \sin(x) \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 x \sin x dx = -x \cos x = -x \cos(x) + \int_{-1}^1 \cos(x) dx \\ &= -x \cos(x) + \sin(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 = 2(\sin(1) - \cos(1)) \end{aligned}$$

Integrar
u = x
du = 1
dv = sin x
v = -cos(x)

$$\langle (x^2-1) | \sin(x) \rangle = \int x^2 \sin(x) - \sin(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sin(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 \sin(x) dx = 0$$

entonces $f(x) = 2(\sin(1) - \cos(1)) x$

Considere el espacio vectorial de las matrices complejas 2×2 hermiticas. Tal y como demostramos con rigor en la sección 4.3.2.2 una matriz hermitica (o autoadjunta) sera igual a su adjunta. Esto es, una matriz sera igual a su traspuesta conjugada $(A^\dagger)^\dagger \rightarrow (A^*)^* = A$:

$$A \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ z_3 & z_4 \end{pmatrix} = A^T = \begin{pmatrix} z_1^* & z_3^* \\ z_2^* & z_4^* \end{pmatrix} \text{ es decir}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1^* &= z_1 \\ z_4^* &= z_4 \\ z_2^* &= z_3 \end{aligned}$$

a)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} z^1 & z^2 \\ z^2 & z^4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & c+id \\ c-id & b \end{pmatrix}$$

Base de Pauli $\{ \sigma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \}$

$$A = \alpha \sigma_0 + \beta \sigma_1 + \gamma \sigma_2 + \mu \sigma_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c+id \\ c-id & b \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha + \mu &= a \\ \beta - i\gamma &= c+id \\ \beta + i\gamma &= c-id \\ \alpha - \mu &= b \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \mu & \beta - i\gamma \\ \beta + i\gamma & \alpha - \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha - \mu &= a \\ \alpha + \mu &= b \end{aligned} \quad \alpha = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \mu = \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta - i\gamma &= c+id \\ \beta + i\gamma &= c-id \end{aligned} \quad \beta = c \quad \gamma = -d$$

Sea Producto interno $\langle a|b \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^T B)$

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

$$\sigma_0^T \sigma_1 \quad \sigma_1^T \sigma_2 \quad \sigma_2^T \sigma_3$$

$$\sigma_0^T \sigma_2 \quad \sigma_1^T \sigma_3$$

$$\sigma_1^T \sigma_2$$

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

$$\langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_1 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_2 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{tra} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_3 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{tra} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_2 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{tra} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_3 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{tra} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \langle \sigma_2 | \sigma_3 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{tra} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

el producto de la base de pauli es ortogonal

• Explorar si se pueden construir subespacios vectoriales de matrices reales e Imaginarios Puro

Sea $R = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ matriz de reales $S = \begin{pmatrix} ai & bi \\ -bi & ci \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha + \gamma = a \quad \alpha = \frac{a-d}{2} \quad \gamma = \frac{d-a}{2}$$

$$\alpha - \gamma = b$$

$$\beta = b$$

si existiera el espacio seno

$$\{\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_3\}$$

Para los Imaginarios se necesitaría otra base que contenga Imaginarios en la diagonal

$\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ Solo genera Imaginarios en R_{12}, R_{21} y con los otros vectores de la base solo obtendríamos en la diagonal reales