

Taller 3 *Allyandra Aspino*

S.

a.

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ z_3 & z_4 \end{bmatrix} = A^\dagger \begin{bmatrix} z_1^* & z_3^* \\ z_2^* & z_4^* \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} z_1 = z_1^* = \text{real} \\ z_4 = z_4^* = \text{real} \\ z_2^* = z_3 = \text{imaginario} \end{array}$$

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

$$\alpha \sigma_0 + \beta \sigma_1 + \gamma \sigma_2 + \epsilon \sigma_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \gamma + \epsilon = 0 & \rightarrow & \gamma = -\epsilon \\ \alpha - \beta = 0 & \rightarrow & \alpha = \beta \\ \alpha + \beta = 0 & \rightarrow & \alpha = -\beta \\ \epsilon - \gamma = 0 & \rightarrow & \epsilon = \gamma \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \gamma = \alpha = \beta = \epsilon = 0$$

b.

Las matrices de pauli cumplen la identidad

$$\sigma_i \sigma_j = \delta_{ij} I_2 + i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k \quad \text{Tr}(I_2) = 2 \quad \text{Tr}(\sigma_k) = 0$$

$$i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\langle \sigma_i | \sigma_j \rangle = \text{Tr}(\sigma_i \sigma_j) = \text{Tr}(\delta_{ij} I_2 + i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k) = 2\delta_{ij} + i \epsilon_{ijk} \text{Tr}(\sigma_k) = 2\delta_{ij}$$

$$\sigma_0 = I_2$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_0 \rangle = \text{Tr}(I_2 I_2) = \text{Tr}(I_2) = 2$$

$$\langle \sigma_0 | \sigma_i \rangle = \text{Tr}(I_2 \sigma_i) = \text{Tr}(\sigma_i) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle A | B \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B)$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3$$

C.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta + iy \\ \beta - iy & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \quad A^\dagger = A, \text{ A hermitico real es cuando } y(\text{parte ima}) = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dim \{ \alpha, \beta, \epsilon \}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{solo se tienen } \sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_3 \parallel \rightarrow S_R = \{ \sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_3 \}$$

para otro lado i .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & iy' \\ -iy' & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y' \in \mathbb{R}$$

teniendo z en la diagonal debe cumplir $z = z^*$ pero $z = 0$ entonces solo existe parte ima pura

$$\hookrightarrow \sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{entonces } S_R = \{ \sigma_2 \}$$