

Lab 2 mitläufer 1

reccien 2.2.4

6.

a.

$$|a\rangle + |b\rangle = |b\rangle + |a\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |b\rangle + |a\rangle &= (b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3) + (a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3) \\ &= ((b_0 + a_0) + (b_1 + a_1)x + (b_2 + a_2)x^2 + (b_3 + a_3)x^3) \\ &= c_i x^i \quad c_i = b_i + a_i = a_i + b_i \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$|a\rangle = a_i x^i, |b\rangle = b_i x^i, |c\rangle = c_i x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} (|a\rangle + |b\rangle) + |c\rangle &= ((a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x + (a_2 + b_2)x^2) + (c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2) \\ &= (a_0 + b_0 + c_0) + (a_1 + b_1 + c_1)x + (a_2 + b_2 + c_2)x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (|c\rangle + |a\rangle) + |b\rangle &= ((c_0 + a_0) + (c_1 + a_1)x + (c_2 + a_2)x^2) + (b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2) \\ &= (c_0 + a_0 + b_0) + (c_1 + a_1 + b_1)x + (c_2 + a_2 + b_2)x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$j_i x^i$$

$$|a\rangle = a_i x^i, |b\rangle = b_i x^i, m_0 = m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a\rangle + |b\rangle &= |A\rangle = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x + (a_2 + b_2)x^2 \\ &= (a_0 + 0) + (a_1 + 0)x + (a_2 + 0)x^2 \\ &= a_i x^i \end{aligned}$$

$$|a\rangle = a_i x^i, |-a\rangle = -a_i x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a\rangle + |-a\rangle &= 0 = (a_0 + (-a_0)) + (a_1 + (-a_1))x + (a_2 + (-a_2))x^2 \\ &= (0) + (0)x + (0)x^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|a\rangle = a_i x^i, b = \text{esc}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b|a\rangle &= b(a_i x^i) = b(a_0) + b(a_1 x) + b(a_2 x^2) \\ &= b a_0 + (b a_1)x + (b a_2)x^2 \quad b a_i = j_i \\ &= j_i x^i \end{aligned}$$

Norma

$$b(|a\rangle c) = c(|a\rangle b)$$

$$= (ba_0 + ba_1x + ba_2x^2)c \rightarrow (ca_0 + ca_1x + ca_2x^2)b \\ = cba_0 + cba_1x + cba_2x^2 = (cba_0 + cba_1x + cba_2x^2)$$

$$1 \cdot |a\rangle = |a\rangle$$

$$1(a_0) + 1(a_1x) + 1(a_2x^2) \rightarrow 1(a_ix^i) = |a\rangle$$

$$c(|a\rangle + |b\rangle) = c((a_0+b_0) + (a_1+b_1)x + (a_2+b_2)x^2) \\ = ca_0 + cb_0 + (ca_1+cb_1)x + (ca_2+cb_2)x^2 \\ = (ca_0 + ca_1x + ca_2x^2) + (cb_0 + cb_1x + cb_2x^2) \\ = c|a\rangle + c|b\rangle$$

$$(b+c)|a\rangle = (b+c)(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) \\ = (b+c)a_0 + (b+c)a_1x + (b+c)a_2x^2 \\ = ba_0 + ca_0 + ba_1x + ca_1x + ba_2x^2 + ca_2x^2 \\ = ba_1x + ca_1x = b|a\rangle + c|a\rangle$$

b.

$$|b\rangle \equiv (b^0, b) \text{ y } |n\rangle \equiv (n^0, n) \quad q = x$$

$$|b\rangle \otimes |n\rangle = (b^0, b) \otimes (n^0, n) \\ = (b^0 + bq) \otimes (n^0 + nq) \\ = b^0n^0 + b^0(n \cdot q) + n^0(b \cdot q) + (b \cdot q)(nq) \\ = b^0n^0 + b^0n^j q_j + n^0 b^i q_i + b^i n^j q_i q_j \\ = b^0n^0 + b^0n^j q_j + n^0 b^i q_i + n^j b^i (-\delta_{ij} + \epsilon_{ijk} q_k) \\ = b^0n^0 + b^0n^j q_j + n^0 b^i q_i + n^j b^i (-\delta_{ij}) + n^j b^i (\epsilon_{ijk} q_k) \\ = b^0n^0 + b^0n^j q_j + n^0 b^i q_i - n \cdot b + n \times b \\ = b^0n^0 + b^0n + n^0b - n \cdot b + n \times b$$

c.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |d\rangle &= |b\rangle \otimes |n\rangle = b^i x^i \otimes n^j x^j \\
 &= b^i n^j (x^i x^j) \\
 &= b^0 n^0 + b^0 n^j x^j + n^0 b^i x^i + n^j b^i x^i x^j \\
 &= b^0 n^0 + b^0 n^j x^j + n^0 b^i x^i + n^j b^i (-\delta_{ij} + \epsilon_{ijk} x^k)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = b^0 n^0 - b^j n^j ; d^i = b^0 n^i + n^0 b^i + \epsilon_{ijk} b^j n^k$$

$$S^{(ij)} = b^0 n^j + n^0 b^j ; A^{(ijk)i} b_j n_k = \epsilon_{ijk} b^j n^k$$

$$|d\rangle = a + S^{(ij)} \delta_{ij} x^j + A^{(ijk)i} b_j n_k x^i$$

d.

$$a = b^0 n^0 - b^j n^j \rightarrow \text{escalar} \quad S^{(ij)} = b^0 n^j + n^0 b^j \rightarrow \text{parte simétrica}$$

$$A^{(ijk)i} = \epsilon_{ijk} b^j n^k \rightarrow \text{parte antisimétrica}$$

$|d\rangle = |b\rangle \otimes |n\rangle$ es un pseudovector por culpa de la simetría del producto entre coordenadas

e.

$$\alpha \epsilon_1 + \beta \epsilon_2 + \gamma \epsilon_3 + \lambda \epsilon_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\beta i \\ \beta i & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma + \lambda & \alpha - \beta i \\ \alpha + \beta i & \lambda - \gamma \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\gamma + \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = -\gamma \quad \alpha = -\beta i \quad \lambda = \gamma = \alpha = \beta = 0$$

$$\alpha - \beta i = 0 \quad \lambda - \gamma = 0 \quad \alpha = \beta i$$

$$\alpha + \beta i = 0$$

$$\lambda - \gamma = 0$$

para la 2x2

$$|b\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} z & w \\ -w^* & z^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma + \lambda & \alpha - \beta i \\ \alpha + \beta i & \lambda - \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = \gamma + \lambda \rightarrow z^* = \lambda - (\gamma - \lambda)$$

$$w = \alpha - \beta i$$

$$-w^* = \alpha + \beta i$$

$$z^* = \lambda - \gamma$$

$$\lambda = \frac{z^* - z}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{\gamma + \lambda + (z^* + \gamma)}{2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{z - z^*}{2}$$

$$-w^* = \alpha + (\alpha - w)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{w + w^*}{2}$$

$$w = \frac{(-w^* - \beta i) - \beta i}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{i(w + w^*)}{2}$$

Norma

f. para la matriz 4×4 para analizar la independencia lineal
 $\alpha|q_1\rangle + \beta|q_2\rangle + \gamma|q_3\rangle + \lambda|q_4\rangle = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow I$

$$\alpha \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \gamma \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & \alpha & -\gamma & -\beta \\ -\alpha & \lambda & -\beta & \gamma \\ \gamma & \beta & \lambda & \alpha \\ -\beta & -\gamma & -\alpha & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0 ; \quad \alpha = \beta = \gamma = \lambda = 0$$

g.

$$|a\rangle^\dagger = a^0|q_0\rangle - a^i|q_i\rangle \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a|b\rangle &= |a\rangle^\dagger \otimes |b\rangle \\ &= (a^0 - a^i|q_i\rangle)(b^0 + b^j|q_j\rangle) \\ &= a^0b^0 + a^0b^j|q_j\rangle - b^0a^i|q_i\rangle - a^ib^j|q_i\rangle|q_j\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle b|a\rangle &= |b\rangle \otimes |a\rangle^\dagger \\ &= (b^0 + b^j|q_j\rangle)(a^0 - a^i|q_i\rangle) \\ &= b^0a^0 - b^0a^i|q_i\rangle + a^0b^j|q_j\rangle - b^ja^i|q_i\rangle|q_j\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a|a\rangle &= |a\rangle^\dagger \otimes |a\rangle \\ &= (a^0 - a^i|q_i\rangle)(a^0 + a^j|q_j\rangle) \\ &= a^0a^0 + a^0a^j|q_j\rangle - a^0a^i|q_i\rangle - a^ia^j|q_i\rangle|q_j\rangle \\ &= a^0a^0 - a^ia^i(-1) \\ &= a^0a^0 + a^ia^i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle a | a b + b c \rangle &= a \langle a | b \rangle + b \langle a | c \rangle \\
&= |a\rangle^T \otimes |a b + b c\rangle = (a^0 - a^1 |q_1\rangle) (a^0 b + b c) = a(b^0 + b^1 |q_2\rangle) + b(c^0 + c^1 |q_m\rangle) \\
&= a^0 m(b^0 + b^1 |q_2\rangle) + a^0 b(c^0 + c^1 |q_m\rangle) - a^1 |q_1\rangle a(b^0 + b^1 |q_2\rangle) - a^1 |q_1\rangle b(c^0 + c^1 |q_m\rangle) \\
&= a(a^0 b^0 + a^0 b^1 |q_2\rangle) + b(a^0 c^0 + a^0 c^1 |q_m\rangle) - a(b^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle + a^1 b^1 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle) - \\
&\quad b(c^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle + c^1 a^1 |q_1\rangle |q_m\rangle) \\
&= a(a^0 b^0 + a^0 b^1 |q_2\rangle - b^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle + a^1 b^1 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle) + b(a^0 c^0 + a^0 c^1 |q_m\rangle - c^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle \\
&\quad - c^1 a^1 |q_1\rangle |q_m\rangle) \\
&= a \langle a | b \rangle + b \langle a | c \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

H.

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle a | b \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \tilde{a} | b \rangle - |q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a} | b \rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [|a\rangle^T \otimes |b\rangle - |q_1\rangle \otimes |a\rangle^T \otimes |b\rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [(a^0 - a^1 |q_1\rangle) (b^0 + b^1 |q_2\rangle) - |q_1\rangle \otimes (a^0 - a^1 |q_1\rangle) (b^0 + b^1 |q_2\rangle) \otimes |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [a^0 b^0 + a^0 b^1 |q_2\rangle - b^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle - a^1 b^1 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle - |q_1\rangle (a^0 b^0 + a^0 b^1 |q_2\rangle - b^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle - a^1 b^1 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle) \\
&\quad |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [2a^0 b^0 + 2a^0 b^1 |q_2\rangle - 2b^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle - 2a^1 b^1 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle] \\
&= a^0 b^0 + a^0 b^1 |q_2\rangle - b^0 a^1 |q_1\rangle - a^1 b^1 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle a | a \rangle &= \| |a\rangle \|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \tilde{a} | a \rangle - |q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a} | a \rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [(a^0 - a^1 |q_1\rangle) (a^0 + a^1 |q_1\rangle) - |q_1\rangle \otimes (a^0 - a^1 |q_1\rangle) (a^0 + a^1 |q_1\rangle) \otimes |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [a^0 a^0 + a^1 a^1 - |q_1\rangle \otimes (a^0 a^0 + a^1 a^1) \otimes |q_1\rangle] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [a^0 a^0 + a^1 a^1 + a^0 a^0 + a^1 a^1] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [2a^0 a^0 + 2a^1 a^1] = a^0 a^0 + a^1 a^1 = (a^0)^2 + (a^1)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$i. \quad n(|a\rangle) = \| |a\rangle \| = \sqrt{\langle a|a \rangle} = \sqrt{|a\rangle^* \otimes |a\rangle}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^0 a^0 + a^i a^i}$$

$$= \sqrt{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} \geq 0$$

$$d \| |a\rangle \| = \sqrt{\alpha (a^0)^2 + \alpha (a^i)^2}$$

$$= |\alpha| \|a\|$$

$$j. \quad \bar{|a\rangle} = \frac{|a\rangle^*}{\| |a\rangle \|^2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^0 - a^i |q_i\rangle)}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2}$$

$$|a\rangle \otimes \bar{|a\rangle} = I$$

$$(a^0 + a^i |q_i\rangle) \left(\frac{(a^0 - a^i |q_i\rangle)}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^0 a^0 - a^0 a^i |q_i\rangle + a^0 a^i |q_i\rangle - a^i a^i |q_i\rangle |q_i\rangle}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^0)^2}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} - \frac{a^0 a^i |q_i\rangle}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} + \frac{a^0 a^i |q_i\rangle}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} - \frac{a^i a^i |q_i\rangle |q_i\rangle}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^0)^2}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} + \frac{(a^i)^2}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} = \frac{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} = I$$

k.

$$|a\rangle = a_0 + a \quad , \quad |b\rangle = b_0 + b$$

$$|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle = (a_0 b_0 - a \cdot b, a^0 b + b^0 a + a \times b) = (c_0, c) = |c\rangle \in \mathbb{H}$$

$$|a\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 + a_1 i & a_2 + a_3 i \\ -a_2 + a_3 i & a_0 - a_1 i \end{bmatrix} \quad |b\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 + b_1 i & b_2 + b_3 i \\ -b_2 + b_3 i & b_0 - b_1 i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|d\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 + d_1 i & d_2 + d_3 i \\ -d_2 + d_3 i & d_0 - d_1 i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$(|a\rangle \otimes (|b\rangle \otimes |d\rangle)) = (|d\rangle \otimes (|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle))$$

$$M_1 (M_2 M_3) = M_3 (M_1 M_2)$$

Norma

I.

$$|v'\rangle = |\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |v\rangle \otimes |q\rangle$$

$$= \frac{|a\rangle^+}{\| |a\rangle \|^2} \otimes |v\rangle \otimes |a\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{(a^0 - a^i |q_i\rangle)}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} \right) (v^j |q_j\rangle) \otimes |q\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{(a^0 v^j |q_j\rangle - a^i v^j |q_i\rangle |q_j\rangle)}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} \right) (a^0 + a^k |q_k\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{(a^0)^2 v^j |q_j\rangle}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} + \frac{(a^i)^2 v^j |q_j\rangle}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{((a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2)}{(a^0)^2 + (a^i)^2} (v^j |q_j\rangle) = v^j |q_j\rangle$$

$$\|v'\|^2 = ((v^1)^2 + (v^2)^2 + (v^3)^2) \equiv ((v^1)^2 + (v^2)^2 + (v^3)^2) = \|v\|^2$$