

Sección 2.1.5

10. a) Sea $|v_1\rangle = a_i x^i$ y $|v_2\rangle = b_i x^i \in P_n$

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

1) $|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle = a_i x^i + b_i x^i = (a_i + b_i) x^i$

Como cada a_i y $b_i \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces $a_i + b_i = c_i \in \mathbb{R}$

Por tanto $|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle = c_i x^i \in P_n$

2) Sea $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha |v_1\rangle = \alpha (a_i x^i) = (\alpha a_i) x^i$

$\alpha a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ y, que cada a_i y $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces

$\alpha |v_1\rangle = (\alpha a_i) x^i \in P_n$

3) Sean $|v_1\rangle = a_i x^i$, $|v_2\rangle = b_i x^i$, $|v_3\rangle = c_i x^i$

$(|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle) + |v_3\rangle = ((a_i x^i + b_i x^i)) + c_i x^i$

$= (a_i + b_i) x^i + c_i x^i = (a_i + b_i + c_i) x^i =$

Como $a_i, b_i, c_i \in \mathbb{R}$ presentan asociatividad respecto a suma

$(a_i + b_i + c_i) x^i = a_i x^i + (b_i + c_i) x^i = |v_1\rangle + (b_i x^i + c_i x^i)$

$= |v_1\rangle + (|v_2\rangle + |v_3\rangle)$

4) $|v_2\rangle + |v_1\rangle = a_i x^i + b_i x^i = (a_i + b_i) x^i$

$a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$, por tanto, presentan conmutatividad respecto a suma

$(a_i + b_i) x^i = (b_i + a_i) x^i = b_i x^i + a_i x^i = |v_2\rangle + |v_1\rangle$

Si sea $|0\rangle = a_i x^i$ con $a_i = 0$

$|0\rangle + |v_1\rangle = a_i x^i + b_i x^i = (a_i + b_i) x^i = (0 + b_i) x^i = b_i x^i = |v_1\rangle$

b) Sea $| -v_1\rangle = (-a_i) x^i$

$| -v_1\rangle + |v_1\rangle = (-a_i) x^i + (a_i) x^i = (-a_i + a_i) x^i = 0 x^i = |0\rangle$

7. Sean $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ y $|v\rangle = a_i x^i \in P_n$

$$\alpha(\beta|v\rangle) = \alpha(\beta(a_i x^i)) = \alpha(\beta a_i x^i) = \alpha \beta a_i x^i \\ = (\alpha \beta)(a_i x^i) = (\alpha \beta)|v\rangle$$

$$8. (\alpha + \beta)|v\rangle = (\alpha + \beta)(a_i x^i) = (\alpha a_i + \beta a_i) x^i \\ = (\alpha a_i x^i + \beta a_i x^i) = \alpha|v\rangle + \beta|v\rangle$$

$$9. \alpha(|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle) = \alpha(a_i x^i + b_i x^i) = \alpha(a_i x^i) + \alpha(b_i x^i) \\ = \alpha|v_1\rangle + \alpha|v_2\rangle$$

10. Sea $1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$1|v\rangle = 1(a_i x^i) = 1a_i x^i = a_i x^i = |v\rangle$$

b) No sería un espacio vectorial ya que incumple la cerradura bajo producto por un escalar.

Contrarejemplo. Sea $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}$ y $|v\rangle = x = 0 + 1x$

$$\alpha|v\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(0 + 1x) = 0 + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2}, \text{ pero el coeficiente } \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}, \text{ por tanto } |v\rangle \notin P_n \text{ con } a_i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

a) I

$$1) |0\rangle = 0x^i \in P_{n-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) |v_1\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i \quad |v_2\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i$$

$$|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + b_i) x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i \in P_{n-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_i + b_i = c_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha|v\rangle = \alpha \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \alpha a_i x^i \in P_{n-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

α es un escalar

II $S = \{0x^i \mid i = 2n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

1) $|0\rangle = 0x^i \in S$ ✓

2) $|v_1\rangle = a_i x^i, |v_2\rangle = b_i x^i \in S$

$|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle = a_i x^i + b_i x^i = (a_i + b_i) x^i = c_i x^i = 0x^{2n}$
 $\in S$ ✓

3) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$\alpha |v\rangle = \alpha(a_i x^i) = \alpha a_i x^i = \alpha a_i x^{2n} \in S$ ✓

S es subespacio

III $S = \{x(a_i x^i) \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$

1) $|0\rangle = x(0x^i) = x \cdot 0x^i = 0x^i \in S$ ✓

2) $|v_1\rangle = x(a_i x^i), |v_2\rangle = x(b_i x^i)$

$|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle = x(a_i x^i) + x(b_i x^i) = x(a_i x^i + b_i x^i)$
 $= x((a_i + b_i)x^i) = x(c_i x^i) \in S$ ✓

3) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$\alpha |v\rangle = \alpha(x(a_i x^i)) = x(\alpha a_i x^i) \in S$ ✓

S es subespacio

IV $S = \{(x-1)(a_i x^i) \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$

1) $|0\rangle = (x-1)0x^i = 0x^i \in S$ ✓

2) $|v_1\rangle = (x-1)(a_i x^i), |v_2\rangle = (x-1)(b_i x^i)$

$|v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle = (x-1)(a_i x^i) + (x-1)(b_i x^i) = (x-1)(a_i x^i + b_i x^i)$
 $= (x-1)((a_i + b_i)x^i) = (x-1)(c_i x^i) \in S$ ✓

3) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha |v\rangle = \alpha(x-1)(a_i x^i) = (x-1)(\alpha a_i x^i) \in S$ ✓

S es subespacio

Sección 2.2.4

$$6a) |a\rangle = a^+ |q_0\rangle, |b\rangle = b^+ |q_0\rangle, |c\rangle = c^+ |q_0\rangle \in W$$

$$y \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) |a\rangle + |b\rangle = a^+ |q_0\rangle + b^+ |q_0\rangle = (a^+ + b^+) |q_0\rangle$$

$$a^+ + b^+ = c^+ \in \mathbb{R} \text{ y } a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c^+ |q_0\rangle = |c\rangle \in W$$

$$2) \alpha |a\rangle = \alpha (a^+ |q_0\rangle) = \alpha a^+ |q_0\rangle \in W$$

$$\alpha a^+ \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) (|a\rangle + |b\rangle) + |c\rangle = (a^+ |q_0\rangle + b^+ |q_0\rangle) + c^+ |q_0\rangle$$

$$= (a^+ + b^+) |q_0\rangle + c^+ |q_0\rangle = (a^+ + b^+ + c^+) |q_0\rangle$$

$$= (a^+ + (b^+ + c^+)) |q_0\rangle = a^+ |q_0\rangle + (b^+ + c^+) |q_0\rangle = |a\rangle +$$

$$(b^+ + c^+) |q_0\rangle + (c^+ |q_0\rangle) = |a\rangle + (|b\rangle + |c\rangle)$$

$$4) |a\rangle + |b\rangle = a^+ |q_0\rangle + b^+ |q_0\rangle = (a^+ + b^+) |q_0\rangle$$

$$= (b^+ + a^+) |q_0\rangle = b^+ |q_0\rangle + a^+ |q_0\rangle = |b\rangle + |a\rangle$$

$$5) \text{Sea } |0\rangle = 0 |q_0\rangle = 0 + 0 |q_0\rangle + 0 |q_0\rangle + 0 |q_0\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle + |a\rangle = 0 |q_0\rangle + a^+ |q_0\rangle = (0 + a^+) |q_0\rangle = a^+ |q_0\rangle = |a\rangle$$

$$6) \text{Sea } |-a\rangle = (-a^+) |q_0\rangle = -a_0 + -a_1 |q_1\rangle + -a_2 |q_2\rangle + -a_3 |q_3\rangle$$

$$|-a\rangle \neq |a\rangle = (-a^+) |q_0\rangle \neq a^+ |q_0\rangle = (-a^+ + a^+) |q_0\rangle = 0 |q_0\rangle$$

$$= |0\rangle$$

$$7) \alpha (\beta |a\rangle) = \alpha (\beta a^+ |q_0\rangle) = \alpha \beta a^+ |q_0\rangle = (\alpha \beta) a^+ |q_0\rangle$$

$$= (\alpha \beta) |a\rangle$$

$$8) (\alpha + \beta) |a\rangle = (\alpha + \beta) a^+ |q_0\rangle = (\alpha a^+ |q_0\rangle + \beta a^+ |q_0\rangle)$$

$$= \alpha |a\rangle + \beta |a\rangle$$

$$9) 2(|a\rangle + |b\rangle) = 2(a^0|q_1\rangle + b^0|q_2\rangle) = 2a^0|q_1\rangle + 2b^0|q_2\rangle \\ = 2|a\rangle + 2|b\rangle$$

10) Sea $r \in \mathbb{R}$

$$r|a\rangle = r(a^0|q_1\rangle + a^1|q_2\rangle) = r^0|q_1\rangle + r^1|q_2\rangle$$

$$b)|a\rangle = |b\rangle \otimes |r\rangle = (b^0, \vec{b}) \otimes (r^0, \vec{r}) = (b^0 + b^1|q_1\rangle + b^2|q_2\rangle + b^3|q_3\rangle) \otimes (r^0 + r_1|q_1\rangle + r_2|q_2\rangle + r_3|q_3\rangle)$$

$$= (b^0r^0 + b^0r_1|q_1\rangle + b^0r_2|q_2\rangle + b^0r_3|q_3\rangle + b^1|q_1\rangle r^0 + b^1|q_1\rangle r_1|q_1\rangle + b^1|q_1\rangle r_2|q_2\rangle + b^1|q_1\rangle r_3|q_3\rangle + b^2|q_2\rangle r^0 + b^2|q_2\rangle r_1|q_1\rangle + b^2|q_2\rangle r_2|q_2\rangle + b^2|q_2\rangle r_3|q_3\rangle + b^3|q_3\rangle r^0 + b^3|q_3\rangle r_1|q_1\rangle + b^3|q_3\rangle r_2|q_2\rangle + b^3|q_3\rangle r_3|q_3\rangle) \\ = b^0r^0 + b^0\vec{r} + r^0\vec{b} + (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}) + \vec{b} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} |q_1\rangle & |q_2\rangle & |q_3\rangle \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix} = (b_2r_3 - b_3r_2)|q_1\rangle + (b_3r_1 - b_1r_3)|q_2\rangle + (b_1r_2 - b_2r_1)|q_3\rangle$$

$$|d\rangle = (b^0r^0 - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}), b^0\vec{r} + r^0\vec{b} + \vec{b} \times \vec{r}) \checkmark$$

$$d)|b\rangle \otimes |r\rangle = b^0|q_1\rangle \otimes r^0|q_1\rangle = b^0r^0 - b^1r_1 + r^0b^1|q_1\rangle + b^0r_1|q_1\rangle + \epsilon^{ijk} b^i r_j |q_k\rangle$$

Parte escalar:

$$b^0r^0 - b^1r_1 = a|q_0\rangle = a$$

Parte vectorial simétrica:

$$r^0b^1|q_1\rangle + b^0r_1|q_1\rangle = b^0r^1|q_1\rangle + r^0b^0|q_1\rangle$$

Tomando $r^0b^1 + b^0r_1 = S^{(1,1)}S_2$, aquí $\lambda=0$, por tanto se obtiene

$$S^{(0)} S_0^0 = r^0 b_j + b^0 r_j$$

Multiplicando $1g_j$

$$S^{(0)} S_0^0 1g_j = (r^0 b_j + b^0 r_j) 1g_j = r^0 b_j 1g_j + b^0 r_j 1g_j$$

Parte vectorial antisimétrica

El término $\vec{b} \times \vec{r} = \epsilon_{ijk} b_j r_k$ es antisimétrico respecto a los

índices j y k ya que $\epsilon_{ijk} = -\epsilon_{ikj}$, por tanto, esta expresión se puede ver como $A^{\epsilon_{ijk}} b_j r_k$ ya que esta representación del objeto antisimétrico lo tiene $A^{\epsilon_{ikj}}$

Entonces se tiene que:

$$1b \cdot dr = b^0 r^0 + (-\vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}) + r^0 \vec{b} + b^0 \vec{r} + \vec{b} \times \vec{r} = a 1g_j + S^{(0)} S_0^0 1g_j + A^{\epsilon_{ijk}} b_j r_k$$

a) $a \Rightarrow b^0 r^0 + (-\vec{b} \cdot \vec{r})$: Parte escalar

$S^{(0)} \Rightarrow r^0 b_j + b^0 r_j$: Parte vectorial simétrica

$A^{\epsilon_{ijk}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{ijk}$: Parte vectorial antisimétrica

El producto $1d$ no es ni vector ni pseudovector, ya que este compuesto de (la suma de un escalar ($a 1g_j$), un vector ($S^{(0)} S_0^0$), este es vector ya que corresponde a la suma de dos vectores polares $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}$ multiplicado por un escalar r^0, b^0 respectivamente, y un pseudovector ($A^{\epsilon_{ijk}} b_j r_k$), ya que corresponde al producto $\vec{b} \times \vec{r}$ de dos vectores polares, correspondiendo a un vector axial.

$$e) \text{ Tomando } |q_0\rangle = \vec{e}_0 = I, |q_1\rangle = -i\sigma_1, |q_2\rangle = -i\sigma_2$$

$$|q_3\rangle = -i\sigma_3$$

$$|q_0\rangle \otimes |q_0\rangle = I^2 = I$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle = (-i\sigma_1)(-i\sigma_1) = -1 \cdot I = -I = -|q_0\rangle = -1$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes |q_2\rangle = (-i\sigma_1)(-i\sigma_2) = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & +i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma_3 = |q_3\rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes |q_3\rangle = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -(-i\sigma_2)$$

$$= -|q_2\rangle$$

$$|q_2\rangle \otimes |q_2\rangle = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -(-i\sigma_3)$$

$$= -|q_3\rangle$$

$$|q_2\rangle \otimes |q_3\rangle = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma_1$$

$$= |q_1\rangle$$

$$|q_3\rangle \otimes |q_3\rangle = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ +1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma_2 = |q_2\rangle$$

$$|q_3\rangle \otimes |q_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= i(-i\sigma_x) = -|q_1\rangle$$

$$\text{Para } |q_0\rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle = I(-i\sigma_z) = -i\sigma_z = |q_1\rangle = (-iI)I$$

$$= |q_1\rangle \otimes |q_0\rangle$$

$$|b\rangle \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} z & w \\ -w^* & z^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+iy & a+ib \\ -a+ib & x-iy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x & a \\ -a & x \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} y & b \\ b & -y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ i \left[\begin{pmatrix} y & 0 \\ 0 & -y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (a)(-i) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ (-y)(-i) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + (-b)(-i) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x\sigma_0 + (-a)(-i\sigma_z) + (-y)(-i\sigma_x) + (-b)(-i\sigma_y)$$

$$= x|q_0\rangle + (-a)|q_1\rangle + (-y)|q_2\rangle + (-b)|q_3\rangle$$

$$f) |q_0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_4$$

$$|q_0\rangle \otimes |q_0\rangle = I_4 \cdot I_4 = I_4$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = |q_3\rangle$$

$$1q_1 \otimes 1q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1q_2$$

$$1q_2 \otimes 1q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1q_3$$

$$1q_2 \otimes 1q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1q_1$$

$$1q_3 \otimes 1q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1q_4$$

$$1q_3 \otimes 1q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1q_1$$

$$1q_1 \otimes 1q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -I$$

$$1q_2 \otimes 1q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -I$$

$$1q_3 \otimes 1q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -I$$

$$1q_0 \otimes 1q_i = I \otimes 1q_i = 1q_i \otimes I = 1q_i$$

9) $\langle a | b \rangle$ a 0 b da como resultado en cuaternión es decir, un vector y como el espacio de los cuaterniones no es conmutativo sobre la multiplicación, ya que $1q_1 \otimes 1q_2 = 1q_3 \neq -1q_3 = 1q_2 \otimes 1q_1$ no es grupo abeliano, por lo tanto no es cuerpo, por lo que no está bien definido.

$$h) \langle a|b \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle - |q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle - |q_1\rangle \otimes (\langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle) \otimes |q_1\rangle]$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} |q_1\rangle & |q_2\rangle & |q_3\rangle \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = (+a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) |q_1\rangle + (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) |q_2\rangle + (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2) |q_3\rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle = 0|q_0\rangle + 1|q_1\rangle + 0|q_2\rangle + 0|q_3\rangle$$

$$|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle = (a^0 b^0 |q_0\rangle + a^0 b^1 |q_1\rangle + b^0 (-a_1) |q_1\rangle + (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2) |q_2\rangle + (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) |q_2\rangle + (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) |q_3\rangle)$$

$$= (a^0 b^0 |q_0\rangle + (a_0 b_1 - b_0 a_1 + a_2 b_2 - a_2 b_3) |q_1\rangle + (a_0 b_2 - b_0 a_2 + a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) |q_2\rangle + (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) |q_3\rangle)$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle = (b_0 a_1 - a_0 b_1 + a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) |q_1\rangle + (a^0 b^0 |q_1\rangle) + |q_1\rangle \times \langle a|b \rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle \times \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} |q_1\rangle & |q_2\rangle & |q_3\rangle \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle_1 & \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle_2 & \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0|q_1\rangle + (-\langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle_3) |q_2\rangle + \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle_2 |q_3\rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle = (b_0 a_1 - a_0 b_1 + a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) |q_2\rangle + a^0 b^0 |q_1\rangle + (b_0 a_2 - a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) |q_3\rangle + (a_0 b_2 - b_0 a_2 + a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) |q_3\rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle = (-a^0 b^0 |q_0\rangle) + (b_0 a_1 - a_0 b_1 + a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) |q_1\rangle + ((|q_1\rangle \otimes \langle \tilde{a}|b \rangle) \times |q_1\rangle)$$

→

$$\begin{pmatrix} |q_1\rangle \\ |q_2\rangle \\ |q_3\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0|q_1\rangle \\ v_3|q_2\rangle \\ -v_2|q_3\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -a^*b^*|q_0\rangle + (b_2a_1 - a_2b_1 + a_3b_2 - a_3b_2)|q_1\rangle + (a_2b_2 - b_2a_2 + a_1b_3 - b_1a_3)|q_2\rangle + (a_2b_3 - b_2a_3 + a_1b_1 - a_1b_1)|q_3\rangle$$

$$\langle a|\tilde{b}\rangle = \langle a|b\rangle \otimes \langle a|q_1\rangle = 2a^*b^*|q_0\rangle + 2(a_2b_1 - b_2a_1 + a_3b_2 - a_3b_2)|q_1\rangle + 0|q_2\rangle + 0|q_3\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[\langle a|\tilde{b}\rangle - \langle \tilde{a}|b\rangle] = \langle a|b\rangle = a^*b^*|q_0\rangle +$$

$$a_2b_1 - b_2a_1 + a_3b_2 - a_3b_2|q_1\rangle$$

Si $C = a_2b_1 - b_2a_1 + a_3b_2 - a_3b_2$, entonces

$$\langle a|b\rangle = a^*b^*|q_0\rangle + C|q_1\rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) \langle a|a\rangle = (a^*)^2|q_0\rangle + 0|q_1\rangle = (a^*)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\langle a|a\rangle = a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = \|a\|^2$$

Si $\langle a|a\rangle = 0$ quiere decir que $a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 0$, debido a que la cantidad q_i^2 es siempre positiva de modo a que $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces la única forma de que $\langle a|a\rangle = 0$ es que $a_i = 0$, es decir, $|a\rangle = |0\rangle$

$$2) \langle a|b\rangle = a^*b^*|q_0\rangle + (a_2b_1 - b_2a_1 + a_3b_2 - a_3b_2)|q_1\rangle$$

$$\langle b|a\rangle = b^*a^*|q_0\rangle + (b_2a_1 - a_2b_1 + b_3a_2 - b_3a_2)|q_1\rangle$$

$$\langle b|a\rangle^* = b^*a^*|q_0\rangle - (b_2a_1 - a_2b_1 + a_3b_2 - b_3a_2)|q_1\rangle = \langle a|b\rangle$$

3) $\alpha b + \beta c$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ y $b, c \in V$. Tomando $\alpha = a + bi$
 $\beta = x + yi$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha b + \beta c &= (a|q_0\rangle + b|q_1\rangle)(b_0|q_0\rangle + b_1|q_1\rangle + b_2|q_2\rangle + b_3|q_3\rangle) + \\ & (x|q_0\rangle + y|q_1\rangle)(c_0|q_0\rangle + c_1|q_1\rangle + c_2|q_2\rangle + c_3|q_3\rangle) \\ &= ab_0|q_0\rangle + ab_1|q_1\rangle + ab_2|q_2\rangle + ab_3|q_3\rangle \\ &+ bb_0|q_1\rangle - bb_1 + bb_2|q_3\rangle + (-bb_3|q_2\rangle) + x c_0|q_0\rangle \\ &+ x c_1|q_1\rangle + x c_2|q_2\rangle + x c_3|q_3\rangle + y c_0|q_1\rangle - y c_1|q_0\rangle \\ &+ y c_2|q_3\rangle - y c_3|q_2\rangle \\ &= (ab_0 - bb_1 + x c_0 - y c_1)|q_0\rangle + (ab_1 + bb_0 + x c_1 + y c_0)|q_1\rangle \\ &+ (ab_2 - bb_3 + x c_2 - y c_3)|q_2\rangle + (ab_3 + bb_2 + x c_3 \\ &+ y c_2)|q_3\rangle \\ &(\alpha \alpha b + \beta c) = (a^0 a b_0 - a^0 b b_1 + a^0 x c_0 - a^0 y c_1 + a_1 a b_1 + a_1 b b_0 \\ &+ a_1 x c_1 + a_1 y c_0 + a_2 b b_2 - a_2 b b_3 + a_2 x c_2 - a_2 y c_3 + a_3 a b_3 \\ &+ a_3 b b_2 + a_3 x c_3 + a_3 y c_2)|q_0\rangle \\ &+ (a^0 a b_1 + a^0 b b_0 + a^0 x c_1 + a^0 y c_0 - a_1 a b_0 + a_1 b b_1 - a_1 x c_0 + a_1 y c_1 \\ &+ a_2 a b_2 - a_2 b b_3 + a_2 x c_2 - a_2 y c_3 - a_3 a b_3 - a_3 b b_2 - a_3 x c_3 \\ &- a_3 y c_2)|q_1\rangle \\ &= (a^0 a b_0 - a^0 b b_1 + a_1 a b_1 + a_1 b b_0 + a_2 b b_2 - a_2 b b_3 + a_3 a b_3 \\ &+ a_3 b b_2)|q_0\rangle + (a^0 a b_1 + a^0 b b_0 - a_1 a b_0 + a_1 b b_1 + a_2 a b_2 \\ &- a_2 b b_3 - a_3 a b_3 - a_3 b b_2)|q_1\rangle + (a^0 x c_0 - a^0 y c_1 + a_1 x c_1 \\ &+ a_1 y c_0 + a_2 x c_2 - a_2 y c_3 + a_3 x c_3 + a_3 y c_2)|q_2\rangle \\ &+ (a^0 x c_1 + a^0 y c_0 - a_1 x c_0 + a_1 y c_1 + a_2 x c_2 - a_2 y c_3 - a_3 x c_3 - a_3 y c_2)|q_3\rangle \\ &= a[a^* b^*]|q_0\rangle + x[a^* c^*]|q_0\rangle + a[a_0 b_1 - b_0 a_1 + a_0 b_2 - a_0 b_3]|q_1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + b [-a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 - a_2 b_3 + a_3 b_2] |q_0\rangle \\
& + y [-a_0 c_1 + a_1 c_0 - a_2 c_3 + a_3 c_2] |q_0\rangle \\
& + x [a_0 c_1 - c_0 a_1 + a_3 c_2 - c_3 a_2] |q_1\rangle \\
& + b [a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 - a_3 b_3] |q_1\rangle \\
& + y [a_0 c_0 + a_1 c_1 - a_2 c_2 - a_3 c_3] |q_1\rangle \\
& = [a |q_0\rangle + b |q_1\rangle] [a^* b^* |q_0\rangle + (a_0 b_1 - b_0 a_1 + a_3 b_2 - a_2 b_3) |q_1\rangle] \\
& + [x |q_0\rangle + y |q_1\rangle] [a^* c^* |q_0\rangle + (a_0 c_1 - c_0 a_1 + a_3 c_2 - c_3 a_2) |q_1\rangle] \\
& = \alpha \langle a | b \rangle + \beta \langle a | c \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$4) \langle \alpha a + \beta b | c \rangle = \langle c | \alpha a + \beta b \rangle^* \text{ Por Propiedad 1 del P.I.}$$

$$= (\alpha \langle c | a \rangle + \beta \langle c | b \rangle)^* \text{ Por Propiedad 3 del P.I.}$$

$$= (\alpha \langle c | a \rangle)^* + (\beta \langle c | b \rangle)^* \text{ por propiedad de conjugado}$$

$$= \alpha^* \langle c | a \rangle^* + \beta^* \langle c | b \rangle^* \quad \text{" " " " " "}$$

$$= \alpha^* \langle a | c \rangle + \beta^* \langle b | c \rangle \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I) \langle a | 0 \rangle &= (a^* 0 | q_0 \rangle) + (a_0 | 0 \rangle - (0) a_1 + a_3 | 0 \rangle - (0) a_2) | q_1 \rangle \\
&= 0 | q_0 \rangle + 0 | q_1 \rangle = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\langle 0 | a \rangle = \langle a | 0 \rangle^* = 0 | q_0 \rangle - 0 | q_1 \rangle = 0 \quad \square$$

Es el buen producto interno

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

$$|a\rangle^* |a\rangle = (a_0^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}), \text{ ya que}$$

$$a_0 a_0 + a_0 a_0^* = a_0 a_0 + a_0 a_0 + a_1 a_1 + a_1 a_1^* + a_2 a_2 + a_2 a_2^* + a_3 a_3 + a_3 a_3^* = 0$$

$$\vec{a}^* \times \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} |a_1\rangle & |a_2\rangle & |a_3\rangle \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 |a_1\rangle + 0 |a_2\rangle + 0 |a_3\rangle$$

$$\| |a\rangle \| = \sqrt{a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

1) $\| |a\rangle \| = \sqrt{a_0^2}$, al $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, se sabe que $a_0^2 \geq 0$ siempre, por tanto, la operación $\sqrt{a_0^2}$ etc de \mathbb{R} , y es por tanto el trabajar en \mathbb{R} .

Para que $\| |a\rangle \| = 0$, entonces $a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 0$, y ya que cada $a_k \in \mathbb{R}$, las cantidades $a_k^2 \geq 0$ siempre, por tanto, para que $a_k^2 = 0$, necesariamente cada $a_k = 0$, entonces, si $\| |a\rangle \| = 0 \rightarrow |a\rangle = 0$

$$2) \quad \| \lambda |a\rangle \| = \sqrt{(\lambda a_0)^2 + (\lambda a_1)^2 + (\lambda a_2)^2 + (\lambda a_3)^2}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\lambda)^2 (a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)} = |\lambda| \sqrt{a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} = |\lambda| \| |a\rangle \|$$

$$3) \quad \| |a\rangle + |b\rangle \| = \sqrt{\langle a+b | a+b \rangle} \rightarrow \| |a\rangle + |b\rangle \|^2 = \langle a+b | a+b \rangle$$

$$= \| |a\rangle \|^2 + \| |b\rangle \|^2 + \langle a | b \rangle + \langle b | a \rangle = \| |a\rangle \|^2 + \| |b\rangle \|^2 + \langle a+b |$$

$$+ \langle a | b \rangle^* = \| |a\rangle \|^2 + \| |b\rangle \|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(\langle a+b |$$

$$2 \operatorname{Re}(\langle a | b \rangle) \leq 2 |\langle a | b \rangle| \leq 2 \| |a\rangle \| \| |b\rangle \|$$

complejo

Por desigualdad de Cauchy-Schwarz

entonces: $\| |a\rangle + |b\rangle \|^2 \leq \| |a\rangle \|^2 + \| |b\rangle \|^2 + 2 \| |a\rangle \| \| |b\rangle \|$
 $= (\| |a\rangle \| + \| |b\rangle \|)^2$. Aplicando raíz cuadrada en
 ambos lados.

$\| |a\rangle + |b\rangle \| \leq \| |a\rangle \| + \| |b\rangle \|$ - Desigualdad triangular
 Si es un espacio de Hilbert de norma.

j) $\frac{|a\rangle}{\| |a\rangle \|^2} = \frac{a_0 - a_1 |q_1\rangle}{(a_2)^2} = \frac{a_0}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{a_1 |q_1\rangle}{(a_2)^2}$

$|a\rangle \otimes \frac{|a\rangle}{\| |a\rangle \|^2} = \left(\frac{a_0^2}{(a_2)^2} + \frac{a_1^2}{(a_2)^2} \right) |q_0\rangle - \frac{a_0 a_1 |q_1\rangle}{(a_2)^2} + \frac{a_0 a_1 |q_1\rangle}{(a_2)^2}$
 $+ 0 |q_2\rangle = \frac{(a_2)^2}{(a_2)^2} |q_0\rangle = \underline{\underline{|q_0\rangle}}$

$\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} |q_1\rangle & |q_2\rangle & |q_3\rangle \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ -a_1/a_2^2 & -a_2/a_2^2 & -a_3/a_2^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 |q_1\rangle + 0 |q_2\rangle + 0 |q_3\rangle$

Si es el producto de $|a\rangle$

Sea $|a\rangle, |b\rangle, |c\rangle \in V$

1) $|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle = (a_0 b_0 - a_1 b_1) |q_0\rangle + (a_0 b_1 + b_0 a_1 + a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) |q_1\rangle$
 $+ (a_0 b_2 + b_0 a_2 + a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) |q_2\rangle + (a_0 b_3 + b_0 a_3 + a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) |q_3\rangle$

Esto gracias al ejercicio b), entonces $|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle \in V$

2) $|a\rangle \otimes (|b\rangle \otimes |c\rangle) = (a_0 |q_0\rangle + a_1 |q_2\rangle + a_2 |q_1\rangle + a_3 |q_3\rangle) \otimes$
 $(b_0 |q_0\rangle - b_1 |q_1\rangle + (b_2 |q_2\rangle + b_3 |q_3\rangle) \otimes$
 $(a_0 c_2 + b_0 c_2 + b_3 c_1 - b_1 c_3) |q_2\rangle + (a_0 c_3 + b_0 c_3 + b_2 c_2 - b_3 c_1) |q_3\rangle$

Recordando que $|g\rangle = I$, $|g_i\rangle = -i\sigma_i$

donde σ_i son las matrices de Pauli

Definimos una función $\varphi: V \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C})$ como:

$$\varphi(a, a_i) = a\sigma_i - i a_i I$$

Entonces, tomando $a, |g\rangle, b, |g\rangle \in V$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(a, a_i) \cdot \varphi(b, b_j) &= (a\sigma_i - i a_i I)(b\sigma_j - i b_j I) \\ &= (ab\sigma_i\sigma_j - i a b_j \sigma_i - i b a_i \sigma_j - (a_i b_j) I) \end{aligned}$$

$(a_i \sigma_i)(b_j \sigma_j) =$ Definiendo el producto entre matrices de Pauli como $\sigma_i \sigma_j = \delta_{ij} I + i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k$

$$\text{Luego } (a_i \sigma_i)(b_j \sigma_j) = a_i b_j \sigma_i \sigma_j = a_i b_j (\delta_{ij} I + i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k)$$

$$= a_i b_j \delta_{ij} I + i a_i b_j \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k = (a_i b_i) I + i (\epsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j) \sigma_k$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto, } \varphi(a, a_i) \cdot \varphi(b, b_j) = (ab - a_i b_i) I + i (a_i b_j - b_i a_j) \sigma_k$$

La cual coincide con tener $\varphi(a, a_i) \otimes \varphi(b, b_j)$ con

$$|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle = |a \cdot b - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}, a \cdot \vec{b} + b \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b}\rangle$$

$$\text{entonces } \varphi(|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle) = \varphi(|a\rangle) \varphi(|b\rangle)$$

Sean $|a\rangle, |b\rangle, |c\rangle \in V$

$$\varphi((|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle) \otimes |c\rangle) = \varphi(|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle) \cdot \varphi(|c\rangle) = (\varphi(|a\rangle) \varphi(|b\rangle))$$

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

$$\text{Por tanto, } (|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle) \otimes |c\rangle = |a\rangle \otimes (|b\rangle \otimes |c\rangle)$$

Esto ya que φ es inyectiva y asociativa, debido a que tiene como base matrices 2×2 , las cuales cumplen con esta asociatividad, heredando esta propiedad a φ

$$3) \exists |\bar{a}\rangle \in V : |\bar{a}\rangle = \frac{a^*}{\| |a\rangle \|^2}$$

$$|\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |a\rangle = \frac{a_0^*}{a^2} |q_0\rangle + 0 |q_1\rangle + 1 |q_2\rangle \quad \text{Gracias al punto 1)} \\ = 1 |q_2\rangle$$

$$|a\rangle \otimes |\bar{a}\rangle = \frac{a_0^2}{a^2} |q_0\rangle \otimes |q_1\rangle = 1 |q_0\rangle$$

$$|\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |a\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |\bar{a}\rangle = 1 |q_0\rangle$$

$$4) \exists 1 |q_0\rangle \in V : 1 |q_0\rangle = 1 |q_0\rangle + 0 |q_1\rangle + 0 |q_2\rangle + 0 |q_3\rangle$$

$$|a\rangle \otimes 1 |q_0\rangle = 1 a_0 |q_0\rangle - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{1} |q_0\rangle + a_0 \vec{1} + 1 \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times \vec{1}$$

$$\text{Definendo } \vec{a} = a_i |q_i\rangle \text{ y } \vec{1} = 1_i |q_i\rangle = 0 |q_i\rangle$$

Entonces

$$|a\rangle \otimes 1 |q_0\rangle = a_0 |q_0\rangle + a_i |q_i\rangle = a_i |q_i\rangle = |a\rangle$$

$$1 |q_0\rangle \otimes |a\rangle = 1 a_0 |q_0\rangle - \vec{1} \cdot \vec{a} |q_0\rangle + \vec{1} a_0 + 1 \vec{a} + \vec{1} \times \vec{a} \\ = a_0 |q_0\rangle + a_i |q_i\rangle = |a\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes 1 |q_0\rangle$$

Si es un cuerpo.

Tabla:

\otimes	$ q_0\rangle$	$ q_1\rangle$	$ q_2\rangle$	$ q_3\rangle$
$ q_0\rangle$	1	$ q_1\rangle$	$ q_2\rangle$	$ q_3\rangle$
$ q_1\rangle$	$ q_1\rangle$	-1	$ q_3\rangle$	$- q_2\rangle$
$ q_2\rangle$	$ q_2\rangle$	$- q_3\rangle$	-1	$ q_1\rangle$
$ q_3\rangle$	$ q_3\rangle$	$ q_2\rangle$	$- q_1\rangle$	-1

1) Queremos demostrar: $\| |v'\rangle \| = \| |v\rangle \|$

$$\begin{aligned} \| |v'\rangle \|^2 &= \langle v' | v' \rangle = (\langle \bar{a} | \otimes \langle v | \otimes \langle a |) (\langle \bar{a} | \otimes |v\rangle \otimes |a\rangle) \\ &= \left(\frac{\langle \bar{a} |}{(\langle a |)^2} \otimes \langle v | \otimes \langle a | \right) \left(\frac{|a\rangle}{(\langle a |)^2} \otimes |v\rangle \otimes |a\rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

Reorganizando gracias a la asociatividad

$$= \frac{\langle \bar{a} |}{(\langle a |)^2} \otimes \langle v | \otimes (\langle a | \otimes \langle a |) \otimes |v\rangle \otimes \frac{|a\rangle}{(\langle a |)^2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\langle \bar{a} |}{(\langle a |)^2} \otimes \langle v | \otimes \langle a | \otimes \frac{|a\rangle}{(\langle a |)^2} \right] (\langle a |)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\langle \bar{a} |}{(\langle a |)^2} \otimes \frac{|a\rangle}{(\langle a |)^2} \right) (\langle a |)^2 \| |v\rangle \|^2$$

$$= \frac{(\langle a |)^2 (\langle a |)^2}{(\langle a |)^2 (\langle a |)^2} \| |v\rangle \|^2 = \| |v\rangle \|^2$$

Por tanto, se conserva la norma.