

1 Basics of Vectors and Matrices

Exercise 1.1

要求 $|v_1\rangle$ 和 $|v_2\rangle$ 线性无关，就是要求方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 2 \\ y & x-y \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

仅存在零解。因此矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 2 \\ y & x-y \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是必须是满秩的。将其做初等行变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & x-6 \\ 0 & 3x-4y \end{pmatrix}$$

所以得到 $|v_1\rangle$ 和 $|v_2\rangle$ 线性无关的条件

$$x \neq 6, \text{ 且 } 3x \neq 4y$$

Exercise 1.2

证明三个向量 $\{|v_i\rangle\}, i = 1, 2, 3$ 构成 \mathbb{C}^3 的基，只需要证明它们是线性无关的即可。对矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

做初等行变换得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

很明显矩阵是满秩的，说明这组向量是线性无关的。因此向量 $\{|v_i\rangle\}, i = 1, 2, 3$ 构成 \mathbb{C}^3 的基。

Exercise 1.3

$$\| |x\rangle \| = [1 + 1 + (2^2 + 1)]^{1/2} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\langle x | y \rangle = (2 - i) - i + (2 - i)(2 + i) = 7 - 2i$$

$$\langle y | x \rangle = (2 + i) + i + (2 - i)(2 + i) = 7 + 2i$$

Exercise1.4

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x | y \rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^* y_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i^*)^* \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^* x_i \right)^* \\ &= \langle y | x \rangle^* \end{aligned}$$

Exercise1.5

$$c_1 = \langle e_1 | v \rangle = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$c_2 = \langle e_2 | v \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Exercise1.6

(1)

$$|e_1\rangle = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|f_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|e_2\rangle = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|f_3\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|e_3\rangle = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$c_1 = \langle e_1 | u \rangle = 3$$

$$c_2 = \langle e_2 | u \rangle = 6$$

$$c_3 = \langle e_3 | u \rangle = -3$$

Exercise 1.7