

a) Sean dos cuaternios $|a_i\rangle$ y $|a_j\rangle \in |a\rangle$, tal que

$$|a_i\rangle = a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \quad \wedge \quad |a_j\rangle = a_j^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle$$

y definimos las operaciones:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• suma: } |a_k\rangle &= |a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle \\ &= (a_i^\alpha + a_j^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \end{aligned}$$

• multiplicación por escalar:

$$\beta |a\rangle = \beta a^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle$$

Para que los cuaternios de la forma $|a\rangle$ sean un espacio vectorial, deben cumplir que:

$$1) \quad \forall |a_i\rangle, |a_j\rangle \in |a\rangle \Rightarrow |a_k\rangle = |a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle \in |a\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle &= (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_j^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (a_i^\alpha + a_j^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle, \quad a_i^\alpha + a_j^\alpha = a_k^\alpha \\ &= a_k^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= |a_k\rangle \in |a\rangle. \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \nmid |a_i\rangle, |a_j\rangle \in |a\rangle \Rightarrow |a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle = |a_j\rangle + |a_i\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} |a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle &= (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_j^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (a_i^\alpha + a_j^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (a_j^\alpha + a_i^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (a_j^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= |a_j\rangle + |a_i\rangle \neq \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \nmid |a_i\rangle, |a_j\rangle \in |a\rangle \Rightarrow (|a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle) + |a_k\rangle = |a_i\rangle + (|a_j\rangle + |a_k\rangle)$$

En efecto;

$$\begin{aligned} (|a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle) + |a_k\rangle &= [(a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_j^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle)] + (a_k^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (a_i^\alpha + a_j^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle + (a_k^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (a_i^\alpha + a_j^\alpha + a_k^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_j^\alpha + a_k^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= |a_i\rangle + [(a_j^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_k^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle)] \\ &= |a_i\rangle + (|a_j\rangle + |a_k\rangle) \neq \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \exists |0\rangle: |0\rangle + |a_i\rangle = |a_i\rangle + |0\rangle = |a_i\rangle \quad \forall |a_i\rangle \in |a\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} \exists |0\rangle: |0\rangle + |a_i\rangle &= (0^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (0^\alpha + a_i^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= |a_i\rangle \neq \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \exists |-a_i\rangle \in |a\rangle: |a_i\rangle + |-a_i\rangle = |0\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} \exists |-a_i\rangle \in |a\rangle \Rightarrow |a_i\rangle + |-a_i\rangle &= (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) + (-a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (a_i^\alpha + (-a_i^\alpha)) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (a_i^\alpha - a_i^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (0^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= |0\rangle \neq \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \exists \alpha \in k: \alpha |a_i\rangle \in |a\rangle, \text{ en efecto}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha |a_i\rangle &= \alpha (a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (\alpha a_i^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle, \quad \alpha a_i^\alpha = b_i^\alpha \\ &= (b_i^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= |b_i\rangle \in |a\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$7) \alpha(\beta|a_i\rangle) = (\alpha\beta)|a_i\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\beta|a_i\rangle) &= \alpha(\beta(a_i^\alpha)|q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= \alpha(\beta a_i^\alpha|q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (\alpha\beta a_i^\alpha)|q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (\alpha\beta) a_i^\alpha|q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (\alpha\beta)|a_i\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$8) (\alpha + \beta)|a_i\rangle = \alpha|a_i\rangle + \beta|a_i\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha + \beta)|a_i\rangle &= (\alpha + \beta)(a_i^\alpha)|q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (\alpha a_i^\alpha + \beta a_i^\alpha)|q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= (\alpha a_i^\alpha)|q_\alpha\rangle + (\beta a_i^\alpha)|q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= \alpha|a_i\rangle + \beta|a_i\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \alpha(|a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle) = \alpha|a_i\rangle + \alpha|a_j\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(|a_i\rangle + |a_j\rangle) &= \alpha(a_i^\alpha|q_\alpha\rangle + a_j^\alpha|q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= \alpha a_i^\alpha|q_\alpha\rangle + \alpha a_j^\alpha|q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= \alpha|a_i\rangle + \alpha|a_j\rangle \end{aligned}$$

10) $1|a_i\rangle = |a_i\rangle$, en efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} 1|a_i\rangle &= (1)(a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (1)a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= a_i^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= |a_i\rangle \neq \forall |a_i\rangle \in |a\rangle \end{aligned}$$

b) Sea $|b\rangle = (b^0, \vec{b})$ y $|r\rangle = (r^0, \vec{r})$ y $|d\rangle = |b\rangle \odot |r\rangle$

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

$$\begin{aligned} |d\rangle &= |b\rangle \odot |r\rangle = (b^0 + b^i |q_i\rangle) \odot (r^0 + r^j |q_j\rangle) \\ &= (b^0 r^0 + b^0 r^i |q_i\rangle + r^0 b^j |q_j\rangle + b^i r^j |q_i\rangle |q_j\rangle) \\ &= (b^0 r^0 + b^0 \vec{r} + r^0 \vec{b} + (b^i |q_i\rangle)(r^j |q_j\rangle)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(b^0 r^0 + b^0 \vec{r} + r^0 \vec{b} + (b^1 |q_1\rangle + b^3 |q_3\rangle)(r^1 |q_1\rangle + r^3 |q_3\rangle))$$

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

$$|d\rangle = |b\rangle \otimes |r\rangle = (b^0 + b^i |q_i\rangle) \otimes (r^0 + r^j |q_j\rangle)$$

$$= (b^0 r^0 + b^0 r^i |q_i\rangle + r^0 b^j |q_j\rangle + b^i r^j |q_i\rangle |q_j\rangle)$$

$$= (b^0 r^0 + b^0 \vec{r} + r^0 \vec{b} + (b^i |q_i\rangle)(r^j |q_j\rangle))$$

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

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

$$= (b^0 r^0 + b^0 \vec{r} + r^0 \vec{b} - b^1 r^1 + b^1 r^2 |q_3\rangle + b^1 r^3 |q_2\rangle - b^2 r^1 |q_3\rangle - b^2 r^2 \\ + b^2 r^3 |q_1\rangle + b^3 r^1 |q_2\rangle - b^3 r^2 |q_1\rangle - b^3 r^3)$$

$$= (b^0 r^0 + b^0 \vec{r} + r^0 \vec{b} + (-b^i r_i) + (\epsilon^{ijk} b_j r_k |q_i\rangle))$$

$$= [(b^0 r^0 - (b^i r_i)) + (b^0 \vec{r} + r^0 \vec{b} + \epsilon^{ijk} b_j r_k |q_i\rangle)]$$

$$\Rightarrow |d\rangle = [(b^0 r^0 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}) + (r^0 \vec{b} + b^0 \vec{r} + \vec{b} \times \vec{r})]$$

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

c) dados $|b\rangle = b^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle$ y $|r\rangle = r^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle$, ver que

$$\begin{aligned} |d\rangle &= |b\rangle \odot |r\rangle \\ \Rightarrow |d\rangle &= a|q_0\rangle + S^{(\alpha j)} \delta_\alpha^0 |q_j\rangle + A^{[kj]i} b_j r_k |q_i\rangle \end{aligned}$$

En efecto,

$$\begin{aligned} |d\rangle &= |b\rangle \odot |r\rangle = (b^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle)(r^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) \\ &= (b^0 + b^1 |q_1\rangle + b^2 |q_2\rangle + b^3 |q_3\rangle)(r^0 + r^1 |q_1\rangle + r^2 |q_2\rangle + r^3 |q_3\rangle) \\ &= b^0 r^0 + b^0 r^1 |q_1\rangle + b^0 r^2 |q_2\rangle + b^0 r^3 |q_3\rangle + b^1 r^0 |q_1\rangle + b^1 r^1 |q_1\rangle |q_1\rangle \\ &\quad + b^1 r^2 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle + b^1 r^3 |q_1\rangle |q_3\rangle + b^2 r^0 |q_2\rangle + b^2 r^1 |q_2\rangle |q_1\rangle + b^2 r^2 |q_2\rangle |q_2\rangle \\ &\quad + b^2 r^3 |q_2\rangle |q_3\rangle + b^3 r^0 |q_3\rangle + b^3 r^1 |q_3\rangle |q_1\rangle + b^3 r^2 |q_3\rangle |q_2\rangle \\ &\quad + b^3 r^3 |q_3\rangle |q_3\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |d\rangle = a|q_0\rangle + \sum_i a_i \delta_{\alpha}^i |q_i\rangle + A \sum_j b_j r_j |q_j\rangle$$

En efecto,

$$|d\rangle = |b\rangle \otimes |r\rangle = (b^{\alpha} |q_{\alpha}\rangle) (r^{\alpha} |q_{\alpha}\rangle)$$

$$= (b^0 + b^1 |q_1\rangle + b^2 |q_2\rangle + b^3 |q_3\rangle) (r^0 + r^1 |q_1\rangle + r^2 |q_2\rangle + r^3 |q_3\rangle)$$

$$= b^0 r^0 + b^0 r^1 |q_1\rangle + b^0 r^2 |q_2\rangle + b^0 r^3 |q_3\rangle + b^1 r^0 |q_1\rangle + b^1 r^1 |q_1\rangle |q_1\rangle \\ + b^1 r^2 |q_1\rangle |q_2\rangle + b^1 r^3 |q_1\rangle |q_3\rangle + b^2 r^0 |q_2\rangle + b^2 r^1 |q_2\rangle |q_1\rangle + b^2 r^2 |q_2\rangle |q_2\rangle \\ + b^2 r^3 |q_2\rangle |q_3\rangle + b^3 r^0 |q_3\rangle + b^3 r^1 |q_3\rangle |q_1\rangle + b^3 r^2 |q_3\rangle |q_2\rangle \\ + b^3 r^3 |q_3\rangle |q_3\rangle$$

$$= b^0 r^0 + b^0 (r^i |q_i\rangle) + r^0 (b^i |q_i\rangle) + (b^i r_i) + b^1 r^2 |q_3\rangle - b^1 r^3 |q_2\rangle \\ - b^2 r^1 |q_3\rangle + b^2 r^3 |q_1\rangle + b^3 r^1 |q_2\rangle - b^3 r^2 |q_1\rangle$$

$$= b^0 r^0 + b^0 (r^i |q_i\rangle) + r^0 (b^i |q_i\rangle) + (b^i r_i) + b^1 r^2 |q_3\rangle - b^2 r^1 |q_3\rangle \\ + b^3 r^1 |q_2\rangle - b^1 r^3 |q_2\rangle + b^2 r^3 |q_1\rangle - b^3 r^2 |q_1\rangle$$

$$= (b^{\alpha} r^{\alpha}) |q_0\rangle + (b^0 r^i + r^0 b^i) |q_i\rangle + (b^2 r^3 - b^3 r^2) |q_1\rangle \\ + (b^3 r^1 - b^1 r^3) |q_2\rangle + (b^1 r^2 - b^2 r^1) |q_3\rangle$$

tenemos, re asignando según las definiciones
de $a \equiv \text{Número}$, $S^{ij} = S^{ji} \rightarrow (S^{\alpha j} \delta_{\alpha}^0 + S^{j\alpha} \delta_{\alpha}^0)$

$$\text{y } A^{[jk]i} = -A^{[ki]j} \rightarrow (A^{jki} b_j r_k - A^{kji} b_j r_k)$$

Entonces teniendo:

$$|d\rangle = (b^{\alpha} r^{\alpha}) |q_0\rangle + (b^0 r^i + b^i r^0) |q_i\rangle + (b^2 r^3 - b^3 r^2) |q_1\rangle \\ + (b^3 r^1 - b^1 r^3) |q_2\rangle + (b^1 r^2 - b^2 r^1) |q_3\rangle$$

Podemos denotar entonces:

$$a |q_0\rangle = (b^{\alpha} r^{\alpha}) |q_0\rangle, \quad S^{\alpha j} \delta_{\alpha}^0 |q_j\rangle = (b^0 r^j - b^j r^0) |q_j\rangle$$

$$\text{y } A^{jki} b_j r_k |q_i\rangle = (b^2 r^3 - b^3 r^2) |q_1\rangle + (b^3 r^1 - b^1 r^3) |q_2\rangle \\ + (b^1 r^2 - b^2 r^1) |q_3\rangle$$

Por lo tanto podemos afirmar que

$$|d\rangle = |b\rangle \otimes |r\rangle = a |q_0\rangle + S^{\alpha j} \delta_{\alpha}^0 |q_j\rangle + A^{jki} b_j r_k |q_i\rangle \leftarrow$$

d) La operación $|d\rangle = |a\rangle \otimes |r\rangle$ genera un entrelazamiento que resulta del producto punto y cruz de $|a\rangle$ y $|r\rangle$, sabiendo eso podemos decir que $|d\rangle$ no sería ninguna de las entrelazadas pues depende de una base vectorial y a la vez no, ya que se expresa así:

$$\begin{aligned} |d\rangle &= d^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \\ &= d^0 |q_0\rangle + d^1 |q_1\rangle + d^2 |q_2\rangle + d^3 |q_3\rangle \end{aligned}$$

y $d^0 |q_0\rangle$ es una componente escalar. y un Pseudovector se asocia a orientaciones de superficies, y un vector a rectas orientadas, podríamos pensar como se explica en el texto a $|d\rangle$ como un hipercomplejo. (tal vez).

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

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \| |a\rangle \| &= \sqrt{(a^0 - a^i |q_i\rangle)(a^0 + a^i |q_i\rangle)} \\ &= \sqrt{a^0 a^0 + \cancel{a^0 a^i |q_i\rangle} - \cancel{a^0 a^i |q_i\rangle} - a^i a^i} \\ &= \sqrt{(a^0)^2 - (a^i)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Para ser norma debe cumplir que:

$$1) \quad \| |a\rangle \| \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a^0)^2 - (a^i)^2} \geq 0$$

$$(a^0)^2 - (a^i)^2 \geq 0$$

$$(a^0)^2 \geq (a^i)^2$$

$$a^0 \geq a^i = a^1 + a^1 + a^3$$

Si $a^0 \neq a^i$ no cumple el axioma por