

Quantum computing 1st laboratory

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1 13 variantes

1.1 calculate

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{10}{1-2i} + (1-i)^3 &= \frac{10}{1-2i} \cdot \frac{1+2i}{1+2i} + (1-i)(1-2i-1) = \frac{10+20i}{5} + (1-i)(-2i) \\ &= 2+4i + -2-2i = 2i\end{aligned}$$

1.2 $u_1 = 2+3i, w = 1-i, z = 1+i$

$$\begin{aligned}|w| + \bar{u} + \frac{z^2}{|z|} &= \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} + 2-3i + \frac{(1+i)^2}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}} = \sqrt{2} + 2-3i + \frac{1+2i-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \\ &= 2 + \sqrt{2} - 3i + \sqrt{2}i = 2 + \sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2}-3)i\end{aligned}$$

1.3 Write the complex number in polar representation ($\rho e^{i\theta}$)

$$\begin{aligned}z &= -10 + 10i \\ \rho = |z| &= \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (10)^2} = 10\sqrt{2} \\ \theta &= \arctan\left(\frac{10}{-10}\right) = \arctan(-1) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ z(\text{in polar}) &= \rho e^{i\theta} = 10\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}\end{aligned}$$

1.4 Solve equation

$$\begin{aligned}3x^2 - 3x + 3 &= 0 \\ x^2 - x + 1 &= 0 \\ D = b^2 - 4ac &= 1 - 4 = -3 \\ x_{1,2} &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} \\ x_{1,2} &= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} = 0.5 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\end{aligned}$$

1.5 Are these 3 vectors are linearly independent?

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+4i \\ -4-i \\ 3+4i \\ 1-2i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3-5i \\ -5+3i \\ 2-3i \\ -4-i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3-3i \\ -3+4i \\ -4-5i \\ 3+3i \end{bmatrix}$$

To check if they are linearly independent - we have to solve $Ax = 0$ equation (We can calculate the determinant, and check whether its not zero = linear independent)

$$\begin{aligned}&\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+4i & 3-5i & -3-3i & 0 \\ -4-i & -5+3i & -3+4i & 0 \\ 3+4i & 2-3i & -4-3i & 0 \\ 1-2i & -4-i & 3+3i & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+4i & 3-5i & -3-3i & 0 \\ 0 & -34i & -28-23i & 0 \\ 3+4i & 2-3i & -4-3i & 0 \\ 1-2i & -4-i & 3+3i & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \\ &\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+4i & 3-5i & -3-3i & 0 \\ 0 & -34i & -28-23i & 0 \\ 0 & -15+8i & 5+2i & 0 \\ 1-2i & -4-i & 3+3i & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+4i & 3-5i & -3-3i & 0 \\ 0 & -34i & -28-23i & 0 \\ 0 & -15+8i & 5+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 7-6i & 12i & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \\ &\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+4i & 3-5i & -3-3i & 0 \\ 0 & -34i & -28-23i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -536-291i & 0 \\ 0 & 7-6i & 12i & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+4i & 3-5i & -3-3i & 0 \\ 0 & -34i & -28-23i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -536-291i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 742-7i & 0 \end{array} \right]\end{aligned}$$

We see that $742 - 7iz = 0 \rightarrow z = 0$ Simiraly $-34iy - (28 - 23i)z = 0(z = 0) \rightarrow y = 0$ and $(1 + 4i)z + (3 - 5i)y + (-3 - 3i)z = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

Which means that vectors $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ are linearly independent.

1.6 Raskite $A^2 + 3B^\dagger A^{-2} + C^{-1}$ (pateikdami detalius skaičiavimus), jeigu:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4+i & -4-6i \\ 3+5i & 6+7i \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -9+7i & 7-8i \\ -4+4i & 5-2i \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 6-7i & -3+6i \\ 8-4i & -5+6i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4+i & -4-6i \\ 3+5i & 6+7i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4+i & -4-6i \\ 3+5i & 6+7i \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (4+i)^2 + (-4-6i)(3+5i) & (4+i)(3+5i) + (3+5i)(6+7i) \\ (4+i)(-4-6i) + (-4-6i)^2 & (3+5i)(-4-6i) + (6+7i)^2 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (15+8i) + (38i+18) & (7+23i) + (51i-17) \\ (20i-10) + (48i-20) & (-12-18i-20i+30) + (84i-13) \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 33+46i & -10+74i \\ 69i-30 & 46i+5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$B^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} -9-7i & -4-4i \\ 7+8i & 5+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3B^\dagger = 3 \begin{bmatrix} -9-7i & -4-4i \\ 7+8i & 5+2i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -27-21i & -12-12i \\ 21+24i & 15+6i \end{bmatrix}$$

Since

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{(4+i)(6+7i) - (-4-6i)(3+5i)} \begin{bmatrix} 6+7i & 4+6i \\ -3-5i & 4+i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-1+72i} \begin{bmatrix} 6+7i & 4+6i \\ -3-5i & 4+i \end{bmatrix} \\ A^{-2} &= \frac{1}{-1+72i} \begin{bmatrix} 6+7i & 4+6i \\ -3-5i & 4+i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{-1+72i} \begin{bmatrix} 6+7i & 4+6i \\ -3-5i & 4+i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-5183-144i} \begin{bmatrix} 5+46i & -8+92i \\ 10-74i & 33-30i \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{12+11i} \begin{bmatrix} -5+6i & 3-6i \\ -8+4i & 6-7i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &A^2 + 3B^\dagger A^{-2} + C^{-1} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 33+46i & -10+74i \\ 69i-30 & 46i+5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -27-21i & -12-12i \\ 21+24i & 15+6i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{-5183-144i} \begin{bmatrix} 5+46i & -8+92i \\ 10-74i & 33-30i \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{12+11i} \begin{bmatrix} -5+6i & 3-6i \\ -8+4i & 6-7i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 33+46i & -10+74i \\ 69i-30 & 46i+5 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{-5183-144i} \begin{bmatrix} -177-579i & 1392-2352i \\ -405+36i & -1701+1488i \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{12+11i} \begin{bmatrix} -5+6i & 3-6i \\ -8+4i & 6-7i \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

using calculator (because these are enormous numbers) =

$$\frac{1}{1424863925} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 47105811246 + 41905358578i & 10873175506 + 130995334033i \\ -14417256847 + 106158201246i & 7553341983 + 64315479656i \end{bmatrix}$$

1.7 Write vector \vec{v}_4 in the basis of $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$

gauso budu galim bandyti

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3+i \\ 1-4i \\ -2-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

Kadangi $v_4 = axv_1 + yv_2 + zv_3$ naudokime gauso metoda kad gauti lygties sprendini

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & -4+2i & 3+i \\ -1+4i & -1+3i & -4+2i & 1-4i \\ -1-3i & -1-2i & 4-2i & -2-2i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & -4+2i & 3+i \\ 0 & 17 & 8+36i & -8-19i \\ -1-3i & -1-2i & 4-2i & -2-2i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & -4+2i & 3+i \\ 0 & 17 & 8+36i & -8-19i \\ 0 & -10+9i & -14-28i & -10+16i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & -4+2i & 3+i \\ 0 & 17 & 8+36i & -8-19i \\ 0 & 0 & 166-188i & -421+154i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & -4+2i & 3+i \\ 0 & 17 & 8+36i & -8-19i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & 0 & -\frac{923}{185} + \frac{136}{185}i \\ 0 & 17 & 8+36i & -8-19i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & 0 & -\frac{923}{185} + \frac{136}{185}i \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & -\frac{4828}{185} + \frac{8211}{185}i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 2+i & 0 & -\frac{923}{185} + \frac{136}{185}i \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{284}{185} + \frac{483}{185}i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-4i & 0 & 0 & \frac{128}{185} - \frac{546}{185}i \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{284}{185} + \frac{483}{185}i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{136}{185} - \frac{2}{185}i \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{284}{185} + \frac{483}{185}i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i \end{array} \right] \\ & \text{Taigi } \vec{v}_4 = (\frac{136}{185} - \frac{2}{185}i)\vec{v}_1 + (-\frac{284}{185} + \frac{483}{185}i)\vec{v}_2 + (-\frac{2907}{1850} - \frac{788}{925}i)\vec{v}_3 \end{aligned}$$

1.8 8

using the vector basis from the 7th task, get orthonormal basis using Gram-Schmidt process (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3+i \\ 1-4i \\ -2-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$proj_u(v) = \frac{\langle v, u \rangle}{\langle u, u \rangle} u \quad u_1 = v_1 \quad u_k = v_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} proj_{u_j}(v_k)$$

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix} - proj_{u_1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{18+9i}{44} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+i \\ -1+3i \\ -1-2i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{44} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 54-63i \\ -54+63i \\ 9-63i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{44} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix} - \text{proj}_{u_1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix} \right) - \text{proj}_{u_2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{44} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \frac{1}{44} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{44} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle} \cdot \frac{1}{44} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix} = \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} -4+2i \\ -4+2i \\ 4-2i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1+7i}{22} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{7+499i}{475} \cdot \frac{1}{22} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix} = \\
&= \frac{1}{10450} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -41800+20900i \\ -41800+20900i \\ 41800-20900i \end{bmatrix} - (1+7i) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 475-1900i \\ -475+1900i \\ -475-1425i \end{bmatrix} - (7+499i) \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix} \right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{10450} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -41800+20900i \\ -41800+20900i \\ 41800-20900i \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 13775+1425i \\ -13775-1425i \\ 9500-4750i \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -53155+17715i \\ -34361+5473i \\ 12104-26622i \end{bmatrix} \right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{10450} \begin{bmatrix} -2420+1760i \\ 6336+16852i \\ 20196+10472i \end{bmatrix} \\
u_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i \\ -1+4i \\ -1-3i \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{44} \begin{bmatrix} 34+107i \\ 10+69i \\ -53-25i \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_3 = \frac{1}{10450} \begin{bmatrix} -2420+1760i \\ 6336+16852i \\ 20196+10472i \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

1.9 Find eigenvectors and eigenvalues

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{To find eigenvalues we have to solve this equation:}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & i & 3 \\ 0 & i-\lambda & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(i-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 3(i-\lambda)(1-i) = 0$$

$$(i-\lambda)((2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 3(1-i)) = 0$$

$$(i-\lambda)(-2-2\lambda+\lambda+\lambda^2-3+3i) = 0$$

$$(i-\lambda)(\lambda^2-\lambda-5+3i) = 0$$

$$\lambda = i \text{ or } \lambda^2 - \lambda - 5 + 3i = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2}$$

$$\text{Eigenvalues: } \lambda_0 = i, \lambda_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{21-12i}}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{21-12i}}{2}$$

Eigenvectors:

$$(\lambda I - A) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & -i & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda-i & 0 \\ -1+i & -2 & \lambda+1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = i \rightarrow y \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{cases} (i-2)x - 3z = yi \\ (-1+i)x + (i+1)z = 2y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{(i-2)x-yi}{3} \\ (-1+i)x + (i+1) \cdot \frac{(i-2)x-yi}{3} = 2y \rightarrow x = \frac{-7-4i}{10}y \\ z = \frac{(i-2)x-yi}{3} = \frac{(i-2)\frac{-7-4i}{10}y-yi}{3} = \dots = \frac{6-3i}{10}y \end{cases}$$

Eigenvector is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-7-4i}{10}y \\ y \\ \frac{6-3i}{10}y \end{bmatrix}, \quad y \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2} - 2 \right)x - yi - 3z = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2} - i \right)y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ (-1+i)x - 2y + \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2} + 1 \right)z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2} - 2 \right)x - 3z = 0 \rightarrow z = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{6}x \\ (-1+i)x + \left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2} + 1 \right)z = 0 \rightarrow z = x \frac{1-i}{\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}}{2}} = x \frac{2(1-i)}{3 \pm \sqrt{21-12i}} = x \frac{(1-i)(3 \mp \sqrt{21-12i})}{-6+6i} = x \frac{(i-1)(-6-6i)(-3 \pm \sqrt{21-12i})}{72} = \\ = x \frac{(-3 \pm \sqrt{21-12i})}{6} \end{cases}$$

These equations are equivalent, so the eigenvectors:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ x \frac{(-3 \pm \sqrt{21-12i})}{6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x \in \mathbb{C}$$

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1.10 Matricai A iš ankstesnės užduoties raskite

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5+3i}{34} & \frac{-23+27i}{34} & \frac{15+9i}{34} \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ \frac{4-i}{17} & \frac{2-9i}{17} & \frac{-5-3i}{17} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = AX \rightarrow \text{hermitian if } Z = Z^\dagger$$

Let's take Z as:

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4+5i & 6-16i \\ 4-5i & 13 & 7 \\ 6+16i & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}Z$$

a) kokia nors matrica X , tokia, kad AX būtų nedidinė Hermito matrica;

$$X = A^{-1}Z$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5+3i}{34} & \frac{-23+27i}{34} & \frac{15+9i}{34} \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ \frac{4-i}{17} & \frac{2-9i}{17} & \frac{-5-3i}{17} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4+5i & 6-6i \\ 4-5i & 13 & 7 \\ 6+16i & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7+266i}{17} & \frac{-189+451i}{34} & \frac{-53+145i}{34} \\ -5-4i & -13i & -7i \\ \frac{1-149i}{17} & \frac{12-122i}{17} & \frac{12-139}{17} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) kokia nors matrica Y , tokia, kad AY būtų nedidinė unitarinė matrica; Unitary matrix:

$$U \cdot U^\dagger = U^\dagger \cdot U = I$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = A^{-1}AU$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5+3i}{34} & \frac{-23+27i}{34} & \frac{15+9i}{34} \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ \frac{4-i}{17} & \frac{2-9i}{17} & \frac{-5-3i}{17} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-3+5i}{34} & \frac{-9+15i}{34} & \frac{-27-23i}{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1+4i}{17} & \frac{3-5i}{17} & \frac{9+2i}{17} \end{bmatrix}$$

c) tenzorinės sandaugos $Z \otimes A$ ir $A \otimes Z$, kur matrica Z yra:

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z \otimes A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & 2i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -i & -3 & 4i & -2 & 6i \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1+i & -2 & 1 & 2i+2 & 4i & -2i \\ -4i & 2 & -6i & 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ -2i-2 & -4i & 2i & 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \otimes Z = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i & 3 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1-i & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} & i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} & 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} & 0 \\ (1-i) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} & 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} & -1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4i & -i & -2 & -3 & 6i \\ -4i & 2 & 2 & i & -6i & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -1+i & 2i+2 & -2 & 4i & 1 & -2i \\ -2i-2 & 1-i & -4i & 2 & 2i & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$