

Sección 2.7.5 ejercicios 70

DD MM AA

$$a) P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i \quad q(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i$$

$$P+q = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + b_i) x^i$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lambda P = \lambda \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\lambda a_i) x^i$$

$a_i + b_i, \lambda a_i \in P_{n-1}$ Es un espacio vectorial

b) No es un espacio vectorial ya que no es cerrado respecto a la multiplicación por un número real

$$P(x) = 3x \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lambda P(x) = \frac{3}{2} x \text{ no es entero}$$

c) 7. Mismo demostración del punto a)

Es un Subespacio vectorial

$$2. P(x) = a_0 x^2 + a_1 x^4 + a_2 x^6 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

Sendo n un número par

$$\text{Centrando en } 0: 0x^2 + 0x^4 + \dots + 0x^n$$

$$\text{Centrando en } 1: P_1(x) = a_1 x^2 + a_2 x^4 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$P_2(x) = b_1 x^2 + b_2 x^4 + \dots + b_n x^n$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = (a_1 + b_1) x^2 + (a_2 + b_2) x^4 + \dots + (a_n + b_n) x^n$$

$$\text{Centrando producto } \lambda P(x)$$

$$= (\lambda a_1) x^2 + (\lambda a_2) x^4 + \dots + (\lambda a_n) x^n$$

Es un Subespacio vectorial

(3)

$$q(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$a_n \neq 0 \quad n > 1$$

$$P(x) = x q(x)$$

Contrary at 0 $0 \cdot q(x) = 0$

Cerrado sum

$$P_1(x) = x q_1(x)$$

$$P_2(x) = x q_2(x)$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = x q_1 + x q_2 = x(q_1 + q_2)$$

$$q_1 + q_2 \in P_{n-1}$$

Cerrado producto $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda P(x) = \lambda x q(x) = x(\lambda q(x))$$

$$\lambda q(x) \in P_{n-1}$$

Es un Subespacio Vectorial

C.4

DD MM AA

$$q(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$p(x) = (x-1) q(x)$$

Centrale von 0: $(x-1)(0) = 0$

(ermittl. Summe): $P_1 = (x-1) q_1(x)$
 $P_2 = (x-1) q_2(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 + P_2 &= (x-1) q_1(x) + (x-1) q_2(x) \\ &= (x-1) (q_1(x) + q_2(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$q_1(x) + q_2(x) \in P_{n-1}$$

(ermittl. Produkt): $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda p(x) = \lambda (x-1) q(x) = (x-1) (\lambda q(x))$$

$$\lambda q(x) \in P_{n-1}$$

Es ein Subraum Vektorraum

Es un superoperador

Sección 2.2.4 Ejercicio 6

$$a) |a\rangle = a^{\dagger} |q_a\rangle$$

$$|b\rangle = b^{\dagger} |q_b\rangle$$

$$|a\rangle + |b\rangle = (a^{\dagger} + b^{\dagger}) |q_a\rangle \text{ Es cerrada bajo la sum}$$

(Comutativa): $|b\rangle + |a\rangle = (b^{\dagger} + a^{\dagger}) |q_a\rangle$

ya que $a^{\dagger}, b^{\dagger} \in \mathbb{R}$ podemos decir que heredan la comunitatividad, por lo tanto, la operación es comunitativa

Asociativa: $|c\rangle = c^{\dagger} |q_a\rangle$

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

$$[(a^{\dagger} + b^{\dagger}) + c^{\dagger}] |q_a\rangle = [a^{\dagger} + (b^{\dagger} + c^{\dagger})] |q_a\rangle$$

Mismo razonamiento que el anterior, es asociativa

Normal

Continuación a.

$$\text{elemento neutro } |0\rangle = 0^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \quad 0^\alpha = 0$$

$$|\alpha\rangle + |0\rangle = (\alpha^\alpha + 0) |q_\alpha\rangle = \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$$

$$\text{elemento simétrico } |- \alpha\rangle = (-\alpha)^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = -\alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle + |- \alpha\rangle = (\alpha^\alpha - \alpha^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle = 0^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = |0\rangle$$

Cerrado bajo el producto por un escalar $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda |\alpha\rangle = \lambda \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \quad \lambda \alpha^\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \lambda (\beta |\alpha\rangle) &= (\lambda \beta) |\alpha\rangle \\ \Rightarrow \lambda (\beta \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle) &= (\lambda \beta) \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle \\ \Rightarrow \beta \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle &= \lambda \beta \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle // \end{aligned}$$

$$- \lambda (|\alpha\rangle + |b\rangle) = \lambda (\alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle + b^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle)$$

$$= \lambda (\alpha^\alpha + b^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle = (\lambda \alpha^\alpha + \lambda b^\alpha) |q_\alpha\rangle$$

$$= \lambda \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = \lambda b^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = \lambda |\alpha\rangle + \lambda |b\rangle //$$

$$- 1 |\alpha\rangle = 1 \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = \alpha^\alpha |q_\alpha\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$$

Conclusion: Es un espacio Vectorial

$$\begin{aligned} b |b\rangle &= b_0 + b^1 |q_1\rangle + b^2 |q_2\rangle + b^3 |q_3\rangle \\ &= b_0 + b^1 \hat{i} + b^2 \hat{j} + b^3 \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$|k\rangle = \Gamma^0 + \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + \Gamma^3 \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |b\rangle \odot |k\rangle &= b_0 \Gamma_0 + b_0 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_0 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_0 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} + \\ &+ b_1 \Gamma_0 + b_1 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_1 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_1 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} + b_2 \Gamma_0 + \dots \\ &+ b_2 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_2 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_2 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} + b_3 \Gamma_0 + b_3 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + \dots \\ &+ b_3 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_3 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} = \\ &= b_0 \Gamma_0 + b_0 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_0 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_0 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} + b_1 \Gamma_0 - b_1 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_1 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} - \\ &- b_1 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} + b_2 \Gamma_0 + b_2 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_2 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_2 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} + b_3 \Gamma_0 + \dots \\ &+ b_3 \Gamma^1 \hat{i} + b_3 \Gamma^2 \hat{j} + b_3 \Gamma^3 \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

(continuar)

descomponer escalares

$$J^0 = b_0 r_0 - b_1 r_1 + b_2 r_2 - b_3 r_3$$

$$\text{Componente } \vec{r} \quad J^1 = b_0 r^1 + b_1 r^0 + b_2 r^3 - b_3 r^2$$

$$\text{Componente } \vec{T} \quad J^2 = b_0 r^2 + b_2 r^0 - b_1 r^3 + b_3 r^1$$

$$\text{Componente } \vec{F} \quad J^3 = b_0 r^3 + b_3 r^0 + b_1 r^2 + b_2 r^1$$

$$J^0 = b_0 r_0 - b \cdot r$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= J^0 + J^1 \vec{r} + J^2 \vec{T} + J^3 \vec{F} \\ &= b_0 r + b^0 r^0 + b^X r^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) |b| > 0 \quad |r| = (b_0 r_0 - b \cdot r) + (r^0 b + b^0 r + b^X r^1) \quad ||$$

$$J^0 = b_0 r_0 - b_i r_i = \alpha |q_0| \quad (1)$$

$$J = \underline{b_0 r^i + b^i r^0} + \epsilon_{ijk} b_i r_j \rightarrow \text{antisimétrico}$$

o simétrico

En la parte simétrica

$$b_0 r^i + b^i r^0 = S^{(0,i)} = S^{(i,0)}$$

$$\text{de modo que } S^{(0,j)} S^{(0,k)} q_j q_k \quad (2)$$

Si desarrollamos y reducimos: $\alpha = 0$. Se anula todo.

$$i=1,2,3 \quad j=1 \quad \rightarrow \quad b_0 r^1 + b^1 r^0 \quad \text{Componente } \vec{T}$$

$$j=2 \quad \rightarrow \quad b_0 r^2 + b^2 r^0 \quad \text{Componente } \vec{T}$$

$$j=3 \quad \rightarrow \quad b_0 r^3 + b^3 r^0 \quad \text{Componente } \vec{F}$$

En la parte antisimétrica

$$A^{(i,k)} = \epsilon_{ijk}$$

$$(3) A^{(i,k)} b_i r_j = \epsilon_{ijk} b_i r_j$$

$$(1) + (2) + (3) = |b| > 0 \quad |r| \quad ||$$

J.

$a = b_0 r_0 - b_i r_i \rightarrow$ parte escalar del producto

$\delta^{(ij)} = b^0 r^i + r^0 b^j \rightarrow$ simetría entre los coeficientes b y r

$\epsilon^{ijk} = \epsilon^{ijk} \rightarrow$ parte antisimétrica

- P: $b \rightarrow -b$, $r \rightarrow -r$ (1)

$$J^0 \rightarrow b^0 r^0 - (-b) - (-r) = b^0 r^0 = -br = J^0$$

Es invariante

$$J \rightarrow r^0(-b) + b^0(-r) + (-b) \times (-r)$$

$$= - (r^0 b + b^0 r) + b \times r$$

Para que sea un vector debería cumplir $J \rightarrow -J$

$$-J = -(r^0 b + b^0 r) - b \times r \text{ lo cual no cumple}$$

Y para que sea pseudovector debe mantenerse todo igual al hacer la transformación (1)

Conclusión: No es ninguno de los 2

C. Relación para matrices de Pauli

$$\delta_{ij}\bar{\sigma}_j = \delta_{ij}I + i\epsilon_{ijk}\bar{\sigma}_k \quad (i, j, k = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$q_0 = I \quad q_k = -i\bar{\sigma}_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$q_i q_j = (-i\bar{\sigma}_i)(-i\bar{\sigma}_j) = (-i)^2 \bar{\sigma}_i \bar{\sigma}_j = -\bar{\sigma}_i \bar{\sigma}_j$$

$$= -(\delta_{ij}I + i\epsilon_{ijk}\bar{\sigma}_k) = -\delta_{ij}I - i\epsilon_{ijk}\bar{\sigma}_k$$

$$q_k q_k = -\bar{\sigma}_k$$

$$= -\delta_{ij}I + \epsilon_{ijk} q_k = q_i q_j$$

Con estos podemos comprobar que cuando $i=j$ el resultado es $-I$, lo cual satisface la tabla de mult. práctica

Continuación e.

$$\begin{pmatrix} z & w \\ -w^* & z^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$w = a + ib$$

$$z^* = x - iy$$

$$w^* = a - ib$$

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

$$1 = x\mathbb{I} \quad 2 = y(\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{I}_3) \quad 3 = a(\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{I}_2)$$

$$4 = b(\sqrt{-1}) \rightarrow x\mathbb{I} + y\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{I}_3 + a\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{I}_2 + b\sqrt{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{I}_R = q_1$$

$$= x\mathbb{I} = yq_3 - aq_2 - bq_1$$

son una representación
de los cuaternos

$$\text{f. } \langle q_1 | q_1 \rangle = \langle q_2 | q_2 \rangle = \langle q_3 | q_3 \rangle = -1$$

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

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

$$q_3^2 = -\mathbb{I}$$

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



Se satisfacen las relaciones

y la relación

$$-\delta_{ij}\mathbb{I} + \epsilon_{ijk}q_k = q_i q_j$$

9

$$\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle^* \odot \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle = (\mathbf{a}^0 - \mathbf{a}^\alpha \mathbf{q}_\alpha) (\mathbf{b}^0 + \mathbf{b}^\alpha \mathbf{q}_\alpha)$$

$$= (\mathbf{a}^0 \mathbf{b}^0 - \mathbf{a}^\alpha \mathbf{b}_\alpha, \mathbf{a}^0 \mathbf{b}^\alpha + \mathbf{b}^0 \mathbf{a}^\alpha + \epsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{a}_i \mathbf{b}_j)$$

Esto no cumple con la definición de producto interno
ya que da un cuaternión y no un escalar.

Conclusión No está bien definido el producto interno

$$h \langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{b} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{b} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle \mathbf{c} \rangle - \mathbf{q}_1 \odot \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle \odot \mathbf{q}_1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \mathbf{c} \rangle - (\mathbf{c}_0 \mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_2 + \mathbf{c}_2 \mathbf{q}_3 - \mathbf{c}_3 \mathbf{q}_1) \odot \mathbf{q}_1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \mathbf{c} \rangle - (-\mathbf{c}_0 - \mathbf{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{c}_2 \mathbf{q}_2 + \mathbf{c}_3 \mathbf{q}_3)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\langle \mathbf{c} \rangle + (\mathbf{c}_0 + \mathbf{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{c}_2 \mathbf{q}_2 - \mathbf{c}_3 \mathbf{q}_3)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2(\mathbf{c}_0 + \mathbf{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_1) = \mathbf{c}_0 + \mathbf{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_1 \in \mathbb{C}]$$

Comprobando las propiedades de producto interno

$$7 \quad \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \in \mathbb{H}$$

$$\langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle \overline{\mathbf{a}} | \mathbf{a} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{a} | \overline{\mathbf{a}} \rangle \odot \langle \overline{\mathbf{a}} | \mathbf{a} \rangle \odot \langle \mathbf{a} | \overline{\mathbf{a}} \rangle]$$

$$\langle \overline{\mathbf{a}} | \mathbf{a} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle^* \odot \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle = (\mathbf{a}_0 - \mathbf{a}_\alpha \mathbf{q}_\alpha) (\mathbf{a}_0 + \mathbf{a}_\alpha \mathbf{q}_\alpha)$$

$$= \mathbf{a}_0^2 - (-\mathbf{a}^\alpha \mathbf{a}_\alpha) + \mathbf{a}_0^\alpha (-\mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{a}^\alpha \mathbf{a} + \epsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{a}_i \mathbf{a}_j$$

$$= \mathbf{a}_0^2 + \mathbf{a}_\alpha^2$$

$$\langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{a}_0^2 + \mathbf{a}_\alpha^2 - \langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} \rangle \odot (\mathbf{a}_0^2 + \mathbf{a}_\alpha^2) \odot \langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} \rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{a}_0^2 + \mathbf{a}_\alpha^2 + (-\mathbf{a}_0^2 \mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{a}_\alpha^2 \mathbf{q}_1) \odot \langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} \rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [a_0^2 + a_i^2 + (a_0^2 + a_i^2)]$$

$$= a_0^2 + a_i^2 \geq 0 //$$

2. $\overline{\langle a | b \rangle} = |c\rangle = (0^\circ, 19^\circ)$

$$\langle b | a \rangle = |c\rangle^* = (0^\circ, -19^\circ)$$

$$\langle a | b \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [|c\rangle - 19^\circ \odot |c\rangle \odot 19^\circ]$$

$$= (0 + (-19))$$

$$\langle b | a \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [|c\rangle^* - 19^\circ \odot |c\rangle \odot 19^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [|c\rangle^* - ((0) 19^\circ + (1) - (2) 19^\circ + (3) 19^\circ) \odot 19^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [|c\rangle^* - (- (0) + (1) 19^\circ - (2) 19^\circ - (3) 19^\circ)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2((0 - (1) 19^\circ))] = (0 - (-19)) = \langle b | a \rangle^*$$

3. $|a\rangle, |b\rangle, |c\rangle \in \mathbb{H}$ $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\langle a | ab + \beta c \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\overline{\langle a | b \rangle} + \overline{\langle a | c \rangle} - 19^\circ \odot \overline{\langle a | b + \beta c \rangle} \odot 19^\circ]$$

$$\overline{\langle a | b \rangle} + \overline{\langle a | c \rangle} = |a\rangle^* \odot |b\rangle + |a\rangle^* \odot |c\rangle$$

$$= [a^0(a_1^0 + \beta c^0) - a^i(a_1^0 + \beta c^0), a^0(a_1^0 b^0 - b^0 a^0) + \dots \\ \dots + \sum_j a_{ij} (a_1^0 b^j + \beta c^j)]$$

$$= a[a^0 b^0 - a^0 b^0 + b^0 a^0 + \sum_k a_{ik} b_k] + \beta [a^0 c^0 - a^0 c^0] a^0 c^0 + \beta [a^0 c^0 - a^0 c^0] a^0 c^0 \\ \dots + (\beta \sum_k a_{ik} b_k) + (\beta \sum_k a_{ik} c_k)$$

$$= a[a^0 b^0 - a^0 b^0 + b^0 a^0 + \sum_k a_{ik} b_k] + \beta [a^0 c^0 - a^0 c^0] a^0 c^0 + \beta [a^0 c^0 - a^0 c^0] a^0 c^0 \\ \dots - \sum_k a_{ik} a_{ik}$$

$$= a \overline{\langle a | b \rangle} + \beta \overline{\langle a | c \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \alpha | \alpha b + \beta c \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\alpha \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle + \beta \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{c} \rangle - |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle + \beta \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle \langle \bar{q}_1 \rangle] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\alpha \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle + \beta \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{c} \rangle - |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle + |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{c} \rangle] \\ &= \alpha \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle + \beta \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{c} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4 \langle \alpha a + \beta b + c \rangle = \langle (1| \alpha a + \beta b)^* \\ &= (\alpha \langle \bar{c} | \bar{a} \rangle + \beta \langle \bar{c} | \bar{b} \rangle)^* \end{aligned}$$

Usando: $(z+w)^* = z^* + w^* : z, w \in \mathbb{C}$

$$(zw)^* = z^* w^* : z, w \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(\alpha \langle \bar{c} | \bar{a} \rangle + \beta \langle \bar{c} | \bar{b} \rangle)^* = \alpha^* \langle \bar{c} | \bar{a} \rangle^* + \beta^* \langle \bar{c} | \bar{b} \rangle^*$$

$$\langle \alpha a + \beta b | c \rangle = \alpha^* \langle \bar{c} | \bar{a} \rangle + \beta^* \langle \bar{c} | \bar{b} \rangle //$$

$$\langle \bar{c} | \bar{a} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{a} \rangle - |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{a} \rangle \langle \bar{q}_1 |]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(\alpha^* \bar{0}0) - |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \alpha^* \bar{0}0 \rangle \langle \bar{q}_1 |]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [0 - |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \bar{0}0 \rangle \langle \bar{q}_1 |] = 0$$

$$\langle \bar{c} | \bar{b} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle - |\bar{q}_1\rangle \langle \bar{\alpha} | \bar{b} \rangle \langle \bar{q}_1 |] = 0 //$$

$$|\sqrt{\alpha a}| = ||\alpha a|| = \sqrt{|\alpha|^2 \cdot |a|^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\alpha a} = \sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + a^2}$$

1. Yo que $a_0^2 + a^2 \geq 0$ entonces $\sqrt{a_0^2 + a^2} \geq 0$

$$1 \sqrt{a_0^2 + a^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow |a|^2 = 0$$

2. $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} ||\lambda a||^2 &= \overline{\lambda |a|} \circ (\lambda |a|) = (\overline{\lambda} \lambda) ||\lambda |a||^2 = |\lambda|^2 ||a||^2 \\ &= |\lambda|^2 (||a||^2) \rightarrow ||\lambda a|| = |\lambda| ||a|| // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \|a+b\|^2 &= \langle a+b | a+b \rangle \\
 &= \langle a | a \rangle + \langle a | b \rangle + \langle b | a \rangle + \langle b | b \rangle \\
 &\leq \|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2 + |\langle a | b \rangle| + |\langle b | b \rangle| \\
 &\leq \|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2 + 2|\langle a | b \rangle|
 \end{aligned}$$

Por desigualdad C-S $\rightarrow |\langle a | b \rangle| \leq \|a\| \|b\|$

$$\|a+b\|^2 \leq \|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2 + 2\|a\|\|b\|$$

$$\|a+b\|^2 \leq (\|a\| + \|b\|)^2$$

$$\|a+b\| \leq \|a\| + \|b\|$$

Conclusión: Es una buena definición de norma

$$j) |\alpha\rangle = \frac{|\alpha\rangle^*}{\|\alpha\|^2}$$

$$|\alpha\rangle \odot |\alpha\rangle = \frac{|\alpha\rangle^*}{\|\alpha\|^2} \odot |\alpha\rangle = \frac{|\alpha\rangle^* \odot |\alpha\rangle}{\|\alpha\|^2} = \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = \frac{\|\alpha\|^2}{\|\alpha\|^2} = 1$$

k) $|\alpha\rangle, |\beta\rangle \in \mathbb{H}$ Comutación

$$|\alpha\rangle \odot |\beta\rangle = \underbrace{(\alpha^0 b^0 - \alpha^1 b^1)}_{\text{Parte escalar}} + \underbrace{\alpha^0 b^1 + b^0 \alpha^1}_{\text{Parte compleja}} + \epsilon_{ijk} \alpha^i b^j$$

$= |\gamma\rangle \in \mathbb{H}$ Es un Cuaternión.

Asociatividad (Un cuaternión se puede ver como una matriz de la forma)

$$\begin{pmatrix} z & w \\ -w^* & z^* \end{pmatrix} \quad z, w \in \mathbb{C}$$

Entradas

$$|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow A$$

$$|\beta\rangle \rightarrow B$$

$$|\gamma\rangle \rightarrow C$$

Norma

Continuación

$$\rightarrow |a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle \otimes |c\rangle = (\underline{A|B\rangle}) \otimes C = A(B|C)$$

$$= |a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle \otimes |c\rangle // \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ya que las} \\ \text{matrices son} \\ \text{asociativas} \end{matrix}$$

Elemento neutro

$$|a\rangle \otimes |q_0\rangle = (a_0 + a_1 |q_1\rangle) \otimes |q_0\rangle$$

$$= (a_0 |q_0\rangle + a_1 |q_1\rangle \otimes |q_0\rangle) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Recordando la} \\ \text{fórmula de multiplicación} \\ |q_1\rangle \cdot |q_0\rangle = |q_1\rangle \end{matrix}$$

$$= (a_0 |q_0\rangle + a_1 |q_1\rangle) = |a\rangle //$$

Elemento inverso Demostreado en el ejercicio j

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$1. |V\rangle = |\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |V\rangle \otimes |a\rangle$$

$$\| |V'\rangle \| ^2 = |V\rangle \otimes |V'\rangle ^*$$

$$= (|\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |V\rangle \otimes |a\rangle) \otimes (|\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |V'\rangle \otimes |a\rangle)^*$$

$$= (|\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |V\rangle \otimes |a\rangle) \otimes (|a\rangle^* \otimes |V'\rangle^* \otimes |\bar{a}\rangle^*)$$

$$= (|V\rangle \otimes |V'\rangle^*) \otimes (|\bar{a}\rangle \otimes |a\rangle^*) \otimes (|a\rangle \otimes |a\rangle^*)$$

$$= \|V\|^2 \|a\|^2 \|\bar{a}\|^2$$

$$\|\bar{a}\|^2 = \bar{a} \otimes \bar{a}^* = \frac{\bar{a} \otimes \bar{a}}{\|a\|^2 \|a\|^2} = \frac{(\bar{a} \otimes \bar{a})^*}{\|a\|^4} = \frac{\|a\|^2}{\|a\|^4}$$

$$\| |V'\rangle \| ^2 = \| V\|^2 \|a\|^2 \left(\frac{1}{\|a\|^2} \right)$$

$$\| |V'\rangle \| ^2 = \| |V'\rangle \| _H^2$$