CNYT las maternáticas de la computación cuántica (Jampsky Cap. 1 y 2) Copalquas consult (1 · Expandiendo los sistemas numérios · la widad inaginaria u · Codificación · Conjugado · Suna, resta, multiplicación, división y potencias. · Homb, fax · Médulo al cuadrado > Probabilidad · Forma cartesiana y forma polar · La Cormula de Euler * Expandiendo los distemes numéricas **N**5 Tiene tiene sol Polición N={0,1,2,3,4,...} N+3=0 n+2=11 n+3=0 Z= {.,,-2,-1,0,1,2,...} 2n + 1 = 0Q = { = \ a = 2 y b = 2 } $h^2 = 2$ 2n+1=0 R los númers reales n2 = 2 W2 = -1 C los números complejos 6 i=1-1 Ej: Encontrai las soluciones de $\chi^2 - 6\chi + 13 = 0$ Recordences qu: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$$S_1$$
:
 $x = 6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \times 1 \times 13}$
2

$$x = 6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 52}$$

$$\chi = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-1 \times 16}}{2}$$

$$\chi = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4i}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \pm 2i$$

$$x = 3 \pm 2i$$

$$S_{al}: x_{+} = 3 + 2i$$

$$x_{-} = 3 - 2i$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-1}\sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4i}{2}$$

** Is unided imaginaris i

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$
 equivale $a_1 i^2 = -1$

Ej:

 $1-\sqrt{1} - \sqrt{-9} = 2i \times 3i = 6i^2 = -6$

Cluánt vale i^3 , i^4 , i^5 , ...? $i^{2568} = ?$
 $i^3 = (i : i = i^2 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i$
 $i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = (-1)(-1) = 1$
 $i^5 = i^4 \cdot i = 1 \cdot i = i$

*** Codificación

Al número complejo $a + ib$ lo podemo codificar como una tupla: (a_1, b)
 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_4 + a_5 + a_5$

* Conjugado = cambiar el signo de la P.imag Dado un número complejo C = a + ib, su conjugado $\bar{C} = a - ib$ 2+8i 2-8i 13-57i 13 + ITi <u>4 - 6i</u> <u>4 + 6i</u> 3 P. imag. Gráficamenti: P. real Canjugación = Reflexión sobre el eje Real * Juma, resta, multiplicación, división y potenciar (-7+4i) + (9-6i) = 2-2i (-7 +4i) - (9 -6i) = Resta: -7+4i-9+6i = -16+10i

Potencia:
$$(-7+4i)^2 = a^2+2ab+b^2$$

$$(-7+4i)(-7+4i) = ejerccio$$

$$Calcular: $(\sqrt{3}-i)^3$

$$(\sqrt{3}-i)^2$$

$$(\sqrt{3}-i)^2$$$$

VALE QUE: (a+b)2 =

a2+2ab+62

Modula, force

Modula, force

C = a + ib

Modula (longitud)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 $tan^{-1}(\frac{b}{a}) + Revisar ed$

France (anymolo) \longrightarrow $tan^{-1}(\frac{b}{a}) + Revisar ed$

Eg: Erraficar, calcular on modula y force

a) $C = i = 0 + 1 \cdot i$

b) $C = -3$

P. Imag

P. Real

Modula = $1 = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2}$

Modula = $3 = \sqrt{0^2 +$

For le tende, obbenous smarke
$$180^{\circ}$$
 5 π

$$\Rightarrow Face = \Pi + \Pi = \frac{1}{6} \pi = \frac{1}{6} \pi = \frac{30^{\circ} + 180^{\circ} = 210^{\circ}}{6}$$

* Nota: Si le surconos $2\pi K$ ($K = \pm 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...$)

a la faire, ésta gigve piendo válida

(ya que le stamo surrando $1 \pi = \frac{1}{6} \pi = \frac{1}$

Módulo al andrado
$$\Rightarrow$$
 Probabilidad

Estado de un qubit: $|\Psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$

con $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$

Para un qubit en estado $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{13}{10} |0\rangle + \frac{3+2i}{4} |1\rangle$

(alcular $|\alpha|^2 = \text{Prob. de medir el estado (0)}$

y $|\beta|^2 = \text{Prob. de medir el estado (1)}$
 $|\alpha|^2 = \alpha^2 + 6^2 = (\frac{3}{4})^2 + o^2 = \frac{3}{16} = 18.75\%$
 $|\beta|^2 = \alpha^2 + b^2 = (\frac{3}{4})^2 + (\frac{2}{4})^2 = \frac{9}{16} + \frac{4}{16}$
 $|\beta|^2 = \frac{13}{16} = 81.25\%$

Forms carlesians of forms polar

$$C = a + ib$$
 $C = g \cdot e^{i\theta}$

Parte real Parte imag Module

Sgi: Etypresar los números complejos dados (están en forma carlesiana) en forma polar

FORMA POLAR

a) $C = i$

b) $C = -3$

c) $C = -1 + i$ $C = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i3\pi}$

317 i

d) $C = 4$

Example 2 Euler (la clave para para de forma pola r a forma carteriana)

Example 2 =
$$\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

Example 3 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 3 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 4 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 4 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 5 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 6 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

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Example 6 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 7 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 8 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Example 9 = $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

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E

$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$
Excribir en forma cartoiana:

$$i\pi$$

$$i\pi$$

$$a) \stackrel{1}{=} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}+i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$-i\frac{\pi}{2}$$

