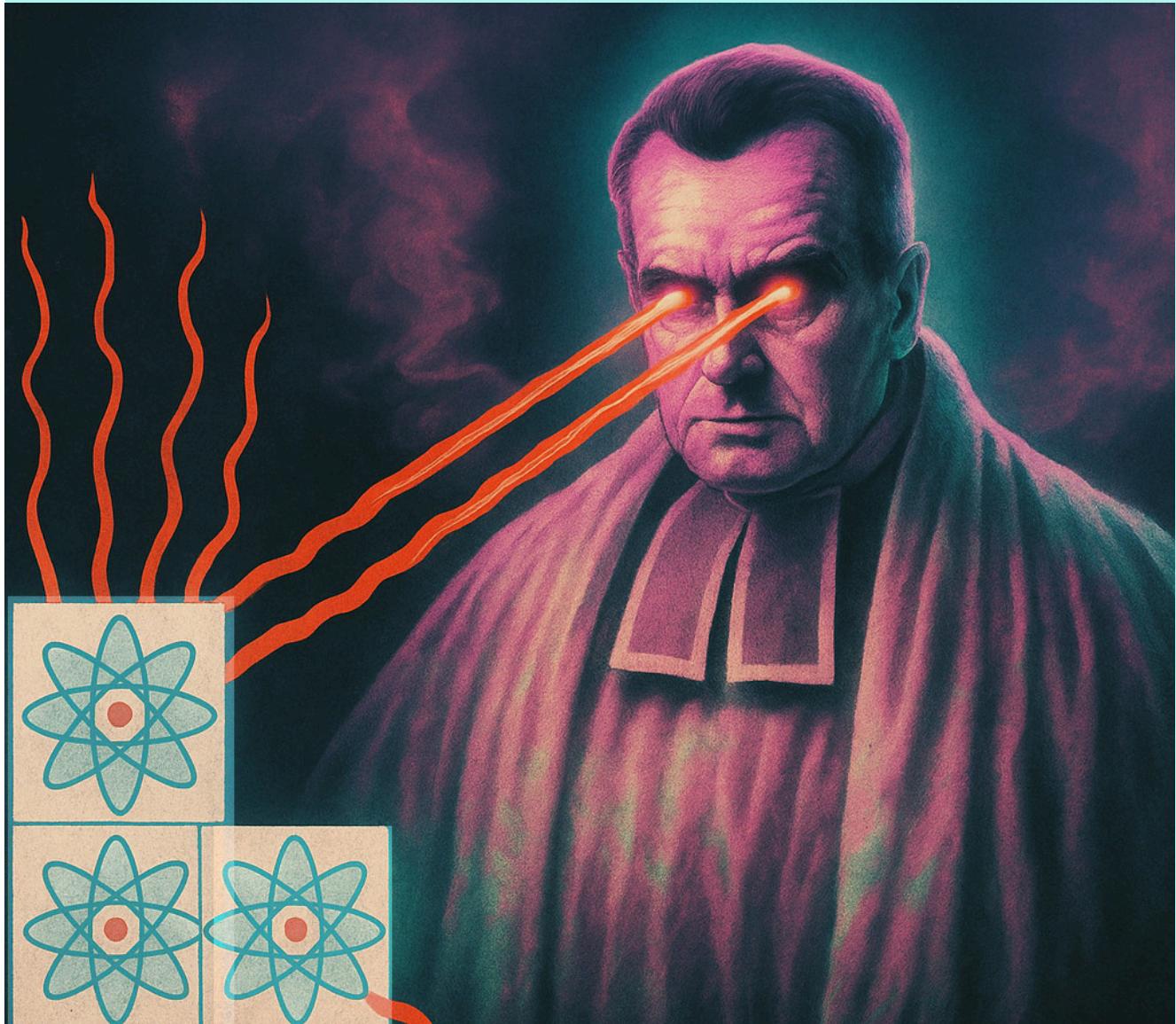


# BAYESUVIUS QUANTICO

A VISUAL DICTIONARY OF  
QUANTUM BAYESIAN NETWORKS



ROBERT R. TUCCI

**Bayesuvius Quantico,**  
a visual dictionary of Quantum Bayesian Networks

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This book is constantly being expanded and improved. To download  
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<https://github.com/rrtucci/bayes-quantico>

**Bayesuvius Quantico**

by Robert R. Tucci

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# Appendices

# Chapter 17

## Symplectic Groups: COMING SOON

This chapter is based on Cvitanovic's Birdtracks book Ref. [1].

$n$  even

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n/2} \\ -I_{n/2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (17.1)$$

$$f^T f = I_n, \quad f^2 = -I_n \quad (17.2)$$

$f^2$  is an invariant matrix so, by Schur's Lemma, it must be proportional to the identity.

$$Sp(n) = \{G \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) : G^T f G = f\} \quad (17.3)$$

**Claim 21** *If  $G \in Sp(n)$ , then  $\det(G) = 1$ .*

**proof:**

$$\det(G^T f G) = \det(f) \quad (17.4)$$

$$\det() = \det(I_{n/2}) \det(-I_{n/2}) = (-1)^{n/2} \quad (17.5)$$

$$\det(G^T f G) = \det^2(G) (-1)^{n/2} \quad (17.6)$$

$$\det^2(G) = 1 \quad (17.7)$$

$\det(G) = \pm 1$ .  $Sp(n)$  is connected,  $I_n \in Sp(n)$  and  $\det(I_n) = 1$ . Hence  $\det(G) = 1$ .

**QED**

$a, b \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .  $n$  even

Indices may be raised or lowered without changing tensors. In particular

$$f_{ab} = f^a_b = f_a^b = f^{ab} \quad (17.8)$$

$$f_{ab} = \begin{array}{c} a \xleftarrow{f} \\ \parallel \\ b \xleftarrow{} \end{array} = a \xleftarrow{f} \xrightarrow{} b \quad (17.9)$$

$$f_{ba} = f_{ab}^T = \begin{array}{c} a \xleftarrow{f^T} \\ \parallel \\ b \xleftarrow{} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} \xleftarrow{} f \\ \uparrow \downarrow \\ \xleftarrow{} \xleftarrow{} \end{array} \quad (17.10)$$

$$f_{ab} = -f_{ba}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} f \\ \parallel \\ \xleftarrow{} \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} \xleftarrow{} f \\ \uparrow \downarrow \\ \xleftarrow{} \xleftarrow{} \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} f^T \\ \parallel \\ \xleftarrow{} \end{array} \quad (17.11)$$

$Sp(n)$  leaves invariant the skew symmetric form

$$h(p, q) = f_{ab} p^a q^b \quad (17.12)$$

$$h(Gp, Gq) = h(p, q) \implies G^{b'}_b G^{a'}_a f_{a'b'} = f_{ab} \implies G^T f G = f \quad (17.13)$$

$$f_{ac}^T f^{cb} = \delta_a^b, \quad \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} f^T \xrightarrow{} f \xleftarrow{} \\ \parallel \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} \\ \parallel \end{array} \quad (17.14)$$

$$f_{ac} f^{cb} = -\delta_a^b, \quad \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} f \xrightarrow{} f \xleftarrow{} \\ \parallel \end{array} = -\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{} \\ \parallel \end{array} \quad (17.15)$$

Generator  $(T_i)_{ab}$ :

$$(T_i)_a^b = \begin{array}{c} \{ \\ \parallel \\ \xleftarrow{} T_i \xleftarrow{} \end{array} \quad (17.16)$$

$$(T_i)_a^c f_{cb} + \underbrace{(T_i)_b^c f_{ac}}_{f_{ac}(T_i^T)^c_b} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \{ \\ \parallel \\ \xleftarrow{} T_i \xleftarrow{} f \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \{ \\ \parallel \\ \xleftarrow{} T_i \xleftarrow{} f \end{array} = 0 \quad (17.17)$$

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