

4) Sabiendo $AB = BA$, demuestre:

a) $(A+B)^2$ como $AA = A^2 \Rightarrow (A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B)$

y como $A(B+C) = AB + AC$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 \Rightarrow (A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

b) $(A+B)^3 = (A+B)^2(A+B) = (A^2 + 2AB + B^2)(A+B)$

$$= A^3 + A^2B + 2ABA + 2AB^2 + B^2A + B^3$$

$$= A^3 + A^2B + 2AAB + 2AB^2 + BBA + B^3$$

$$= A^3 + A^2B + 2A^2B + 2AB^2 + BAB + B^3$$

$$= A^3 + 3A^2B + 2AB^2 + ABB + B^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (A+B)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3$$

5) $L = L_- L_+$ con $[L_-, L_+] = I$, demostrar

Si $L|x\rangle = \lambda|x\rangle$ y $|y\rangle = L_+|x\rangle \Rightarrow L|y\rangle = (\lambda+1)|y\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow L|x\rangle = \lambda|x\rangle \quad [L_-, L_+] = I$$

$$L_- L_+ |x\rangle = \lambda|x\rangle$$

$$L_- L_+ |y\rangle - L_+ L_- |y\rangle = |y\rangle$$

$$L_- |y\rangle = \lambda|x\rangle$$

$$L_- L_+ |y\rangle = |y\rangle + L_+ L_- |y\rangle$$

$$L|y\rangle = |y\rangle + L_+ \lambda|x\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow L|y\rangle = |y\rangle + \lambda L_+ |x\rangle = |y\rangle + \lambda|y\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow L|y\rangle = (\lambda+1)|y\rangle$$

$$\text{Si } L|x\rangle = \lambda|x\rangle \quad \text{y} \quad |z\rangle = L_-|x\rangle \Rightarrow L|z\rangle = (\lambda-1)|z\rangle$$

$$L|z\rangle = L_-L_+|z\rangle$$

$$[L_-, L_+] = I$$

$$L|z\rangle = L_- (\lambda|x\rangle - |x\rangle)$$

$$L_-L_+|x\rangle - L_+L_-|x\rangle = |x\rangle$$

$$L|z\rangle = L_- (\lambda-1)|x\rangle$$

$$L|x\rangle = |x\rangle + L_+L_-|x\rangle$$

$$= (\lambda-1)L_-|x\rangle$$

$$L|x\rangle = |x\rangle + L_+|z\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow L_+|z\rangle = \lambda|x\rangle - |x\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow L|z\rangle = (\lambda-1)|z\rangle$$