

Serie 0 Preliminares matemáticos

1.a) A es hermítico $\Rightarrow A^{\dagger} = A \rightarrow \downarrow_{DC} A|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|a\rangle, A|\alpha'\rangle = \alpha'|a'\rangle$
 $\langle\alpha|\beta\rangle = \langle\beta|\alpha\rangle^*$ $\downarrow_{DC} \langle\alpha|A^{\dagger}|a\rangle = \langle\alpha|a^*\rangle \quad \therefore$

$$\langle\alpha|A|\beta\rangle =$$

$$1) \quad \langle\alpha|A^{\dagger}|a\rangle = \alpha^* \langle\alpha|a\rangle$$

$$2) \quad \langle\alpha|A|a\rangle = \alpha \langle\alpha|a\rangle$$

$$1)-2) \Rightarrow \langle\alpha|A^{\dagger}-A|a\rangle = (\alpha^* - \alpha) \langle\alpha|a\rangle$$

$$0 = (\alpha^* - \alpha) \langle\alpha|a\rangle$$

$$\alpha^* = \alpha$$

\Rightarrow los autovalores son reales.

b) $A|\alpha'\rangle = \alpha|\alpha'\rangle \quad \alpha' \neq \alpha$
 $A|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\alpha|A|\alpha'\rangle &= (\langle\alpha|)(A|\alpha'\rangle) = \alpha' \langle\alpha|a'\rangle \\ &= (\langle\alpha|A)|a'\rangle = (\langle\alpha|A^{\dagger})|a'\rangle = \langle\alpha|\alpha^*|a'\rangle = \alpha \langle\alpha|a'\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha' \langle\alpha|a'\rangle = \alpha \langle\alpha|a'\rangle,$$

$$\text{pero si } \alpha' \neq \alpha \Rightarrow \langle\alpha|a'\rangle = 0$$

\Rightarrow los autovectores correspondientes a autovalores no degenerados son mutuamente ortogonales

c) $A|a'\rangle = \alpha|a'\rangle$
 $A|a\rangle = \alpha|a\rangle$ el autovector es el mismo, pero $|a\rangle \neq |a'\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} A|b'\rangle &= b'|b'\rangle \\ A|b\rangle &= b|b\rangle \quad b' \neq b \quad \Rightarrow \langle b'|b\rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a|A|b'\rangle &= b' \langle a|b'\rangle \\ &= \alpha \langle a|b'\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a'|A|b'\rangle &= b' \langle a'|b'\rangle \\ &= \alpha \langle a'|b'\rangle \quad \rightarrow b' = a \quad \text{para cualquier } b' \quad \text{si } \langle a|b'\rangle \neq 0 \\ \text{pero } \quad \langle a'|A|b\rangle &= b \langle a'|b\rangle \\ &= \alpha \langle a'|b\rangle \quad \} \Rightarrow b = a = b' \Rightarrow b = b' \quad \text{pero no son iguales} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle a|b'\rangle = 0$$

\Rightarrow Los autovectores correspondientes a auto. degenerados deben elegirse ortogonales a los no degenerados.

3.

a) $F_{ij} = \langle \psi_i | F | \psi_j \rangle$ y $F | \psi_i \rangle = \sum_j f_{ji} | \psi_j \rangle$ (Suma en los filas j)

$$\langle \psi_k | F | \psi_i \rangle = \sum_j f_{ji} \langle \psi_k | \psi_j \rangle$$

$$F_{ki} = \sum_j f_{ji} S_{kj}$$

b) Si la base $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ es ortonormal, entonces: $S_{kj} = \delta_{kj}$

$$F_{ki} = \sum_j \delta_{kj} f_{ji} = f_{ki}$$

Inciden cuando la base
es ortonormal

2. base $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ no ortonormal $\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle = S_{ij}$ sobrepuesto

a) $|v_1\rangle = |\psi_1\rangle$

$$|v_2\rangle = |\psi_2\rangle - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle^*}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} |v_1\rangle = |\psi_2\rangle - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle^*}{\langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle} |\psi_1\rangle = |\psi_2\rangle - \frac{S_{21}^*}{\|v_1\|^2} |\psi_1\rangle$$

$$|v_3\rangle = |\psi_3\rangle - \frac{\langle \psi_3 | v_1 \rangle^*}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} |v_1\rangle - \frac{\langle \psi_3 | v_2 \rangle^*}{\langle v_2 | v_2 \rangle} |v_2\rangle$$

$$\dots - \frac{S_{31}^*}{\|v_1\|^2} |\psi_1\rangle - \frac{S_{22}^* - S_{21} S_{31}^*}{\|v_2\|^2} |\psi_2\rangle$$

comprobación:

$$\langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle^* \langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} = \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle - \langle v_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle v_2 | v_3 \rangle = \left(\langle \psi_2 | - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle \langle v_1 |}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} \right) \left(\langle \psi_2 | - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle^* \langle v_1 |}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} \right)$$

$$\langle v_2 | v_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle - \frac{|\langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle|^2}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} - \frac{|\langle \psi_2 | v_2 \rangle|^2}{\langle v_2 | v_2 \rangle} + \frac{|\langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle|^2 \langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle \langle v_2 | v_2 \rangle}$$

$$\langle v_2 | v_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle - \frac{|\langle \psi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle|^2}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle}$$

término
enésimo

$$|v_n\rangle = |\psi_n\rangle - \frac{\langle \psi_n | v_1 \rangle^*}{\langle v_1 | v_1 \rangle} |v_1\rangle - \dots - \frac{\langle \psi_n | v_{n-1} \rangle^*}{\langle v_{n-1} | v_{n-1} \rangle} |v_{n-1}\rangle$$

comprobación:

$$\langle v_2 | v_3 \rangle = \left(\langle \psi_2 | - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle \langle \psi_1 |}{\langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle} \right) \left(\langle \psi_3 | - \frac{\langle \psi_3 | \psi_1 \rangle^* \langle \psi_1 |}{\langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle} \right) \langle \psi_2 | - \frac{\langle \psi_2 | v_2 \rangle^* \langle v_2 |}{\langle v_2 | v_2 \rangle} \right)$$

$$= \left(\langle \psi_2 | - \frac{S_{21} \langle v_1 |}{\|v_1\|^2} \right) \left(\langle \psi_3 | - \frac{S_{31}^* \langle v_1 |}{\|v_1\|^2} - \frac{\langle \psi_3 | v_2 \rangle^* \langle v_2 |}{\|v_2\|^2} \right)$$

$$= \langle \psi_2 | \psi_3 \rangle - \frac{S_{21}^* \langle \psi_2 | v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} - \frac{\langle v_2 | \psi_3 \rangle \langle \psi_2 | v_2 \rangle}{\|v_2\|^2} - \frac{S_{21} \langle v_1 | \psi_3 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} + \frac{S_{21} S_{31}^* \langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2 \cdot \|v_2\|^2}$$

$$+ \frac{S_{21} \langle v_2 | \psi_3 \rangle \langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2 \|v_2\|^2} = \langle \psi_2 | \psi_3 \rangle - \frac{S_{13} S_{21}}{\|v_1\|^2} - \frac{\langle v_2 | \psi_3 \rangle \frac{S_{21} S_{31}^*}{\|v_1\|^2 \cdot \|v_2\|^2} + \frac{S_{21} S_{31}^* \langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2 \cdot \|v_2\|^2}}{\|v_2\|^2} = \langle \psi_2 | \psi_3 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle \psi_2 | \psi_3 \rangle - \frac{S_{13} S_{21}}{\|v_1\|^2} - \frac{\langle v_2 | \psi_3 \rangle}{\|v_2\|^2} \left(\langle v_2 | + \frac{S_{21} \langle v_1 |}{\|v_1\|^2} \right) |v_2\rangle \\
 &= S_{23} - \frac{S_{13} S_{21}}{\|v_1\|^2} - \langle v_2 | \psi_3 \rangle \\
 \langle v_2 | v_3 \rangle &= S_{23} - \frac{S_{13} S_{21}}{\|v_1\|^2} - \langle \psi_2 | \psi_3 \rangle + \frac{S_{21} S_{13}}{\|v_1\|^2} = S_{23} - S_{23} = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 &\quad |v_2\rangle \perp |v_3\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$|\psi'_i\rangle = \sum_j S_{ij}^{-1/2} |\psi_j\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \psi'_k | \psi'_i \rangle &= \sum_l S_{ki}^{-1/2} \langle \psi_k | \sum_j S_{ij}^{-1/2} |\psi_j\rangle \\
 &= \sum_{l,j} \frac{1}{(S_{ik}^{1/2})^*} \frac{1}{S_{ij}^{1/2}} \langle \psi_k | \psi_j \rangle \\
 &\quad \langle \psi_k | \psi_e \rangle \langle \psi_e | \psi_j \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

i. Sea P_{12} el operador permutación \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{12} |\chi_i(1) \chi_j(z)\rangle &= |\chi_j(1) \chi_i(z)\rangle \\
 \rightarrow (P_{12})^2 |\chi_i(1) \chi_j(z)\rangle &= |\chi_i(1) \chi_j(z)\rangle \Rightarrow (P_{12})^2 = \mathbb{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{12} \cdot P_{12} \cdot P_{12}^{-1} &= \mathbb{1} \cdot P_{12}^{-1} \\
 P_{12} &= P_{12}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{12} |\chi_i \chi_j\rangle = |\chi_j \chi_i\rangle$$

$$\langle \chi_i \chi_j | P_{12}^+ = \langle \chi_j \chi_i | \rightarrow P_{12}^+ \text{ permuta } ij \text{ en el br} \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle \chi_i \chi_j | P_{12}^+ P_{12}^- | \chi_i \chi_j \rangle = \langle \chi_i \chi_i | \chi_j \chi_j \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow P_{12}^+ P_{12}^- = \mathbb{1}$$

$\Rightarrow P_{12}$ es unitario

ii.

$$A = \frac{1}{(N!)^{1/2}} \sum_{\sigma} (-1)^{\sigma} P$$

6. Dos matrices equivalentes o semejantes están conectadas por

$$UAU^{-1} = B \Rightarrow A, B \text{ son semejantes (base no ortogonal)}$$

$$\text{donde } U|ae\rangle = |be\rangle \quad \text{y} \quad A|ae\rangle = a_e |ae\rangle$$

$$UAU^{-1}|ae\rangle = U|ae\rangle = a_e|ae\rangle$$

$$UAU^{-1}(U|ae\rangle) = a_e(U|ae\rangle)$$

$$UAU^{-1}|be\rangle = a_e|be\rangle$$

$$B|be\rangle = a_e|be\rangle$$

\rightarrow a_e es autorvalor de $B = UAU^{-1}$
 a_e es autorvalor de A

Como tienen

7.

$$\text{traza}(A) = \sum_k \langle a_k | A | a_k \rangle \quad \langle U | a_k \rangle = | b_k \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(A)_{(ka)} &= \sum_k \langle a_k | U^+ A U | a_k \rangle \quad | b_k \rangle = \\ &= \sum_{k,i,j} \langle a_k | a_i \rangle \langle b_i | A | b_j \rangle \langle a_j | a_k \rangle \quad | b_k \rangle = \sum_i | b_i \rangle \langle a_i | a_k \rangle = U | a_k \rangle \\ &= \sum_{k,i,j} \delta_{ki} \langle b_i | A | b_j \rangle \delta_{jk} \\ &= \sum_k \delta_{kk} \langle b_k | A | b_k \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tr}(A)_{(ka)} = \sum_k \langle b_k | A | b_k \rangle = \text{tr}(A)_{(kb)}$$

\Rightarrow la traza es invariantante ante una transformación de similaridad.

Para la demostración del determinante necesitaremos demostrar otras previas

$$A^{-1} A = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\det(A^{-1}A) = \det(\mathbb{1}) = 1$$

$$\det(A^{-1}) \cdot \det(A) = 1 \Rightarrow \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$$

$$\text{Como } U^+ U = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow U^+ U = U^{-1} U = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$U^+ = U^{-1} \text{ por unitariedad}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(U^+ A U) &= \det(U^+) \cdot \det(A) \cdot \det(U) \\ &= \det(U^{-1}) \cdot \det(A) \cdot \det(U) \\ &= \frac{1}{\det(U)} \cdot \det(A) \cdot \det(U) = \det(A) \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow el determinante es invariantante ante una transformación de similaridad.

8. A matriz no degenerada \Rightarrow $A|a_i\rangle = a_i|a_i\rangle$ con $a_i \neq a_j$
 $A|a_j\rangle = a_j|a_j\rangle$

Según álgebra $\rightarrow |a_i\rangle |L_i\rangle \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N c_i |a_i\rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_i = 0 \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

Sean algunos no LI \Rightarrow $(N-m)$ NO LI
 $\sum_{k=m+1}^N c_k |a_k\rangle = -\sum_{i=1}^m c_i |a_i\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^m c'_k |a_k\rangle$

Ponemos los LD en función de los LI \Rightarrow

$$\sum_{n+1}^N c_n |a_k\rangle = \sum_1^M c'_k |a_k\rangle$$

donde los c'_k no son todos nulos. Luego cualquier LD puede ponerse en función de los $L_i \Rightarrow$ tomando el $M+1$ ero

$$\hat{A}(c_{m+1}|a_{m+1}\rangle) = c_{m+1} a_{m+1} |a_{m+1}\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^M c'_k a_k |a_k\rangle [1]$$

pero también

$$c_{m+1} a_{m+1} |a_{m+1}\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^M c'_k a_{m+1} |a_k\rangle [2]$$

Rastreando [1] de [2]

$$\sum_{k=1}^M c'_k (a_{m+1} - a_k) |a_k\rangle = 0$$

pero una CL de estos M vectores $|a_k\rangle$ no puede ser nula a menos de que $c'_k (a_{m+1} - a_k) = 0 \forall k$ porque son todos LI $\Rightarrow c'_k = 0 \forall k$
 pues $a_{m+1} - a_k \neq 0$ por hipótesis \Rightarrow absurdo porque supusimos c'_k no todos nulos \Rightarrow Los N vectores son LI

11. Transformación U unitaria $\Rightarrow U^+U = \mathbb{1}$

$$U|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha'\rangle \rightarrow \langle\alpha|U^+ = \langle\alpha'|$$

$$U|\beta\rangle = |\beta'\rangle \rightarrow \langle\beta|U^+ = \langle\beta'|$$

$$\langle\alpha|\beta\rangle = \langle\alpha|U^+U|\beta\rangle = \langle\alpha|\mathbb{1}|\beta\rangle = \langle\alpha|\beta\rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle\alpha'|\beta'\rangle = \langle\alpha|\beta\rangle$$

\Rightarrow El producto interno de dos vectores es invariantante ante una transformación unitaria de los mismos.

10.

Matriz U:

$$(UA)_{ij} = \sum_k U_{ik} A_{kj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$(U^z)_{ij} = \sum_k U_{ik} U_{kj}$$

$$(U.A)_{ij} = \sum_k U_{ik} A_{kj}$$

$$(U.A.UA)_{ij} = \sum_k (UA)_{ik} (UA)_{kj}$$

$$(UA^z)_{ij} = \sum_{k,l,m} U_{il} A_{ek} U_{km} A_{mj}$$

$$[(UA)_{ij}]^+ = \sum_k A_{jk} U_{ki} \delta_{ji}$$

$$(AU^+)_{ij} = \sum_k A_{jk} U_{ki} \delta_{ji}$$

$$(AU^+)_{ij}$$

$$(AU^+UA)_{ij} = \sum_k A_{jk} U_{ki} \delta_{ji} U_{il} A_{ej} \delta_{lj}$$