

VII $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & 1 \\ -i & 1 & i \\ 1 & -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is unitary. Find its eigenvalues.

Find.

N.B. $A^* = A^{-1}$. A is Hermitian. $\lambda = 2, -i$ are eigenvalues. Find their eigenvectors.

$$\chi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -i & -1 \\ i & \lambda-1 & -i \\ -1 & i & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1+3R_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & \lambda-2 \\ i & \lambda-1 & -i \\ -1 & i & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ i & \lambda-1 & -i \\ -1 & i & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & -2i \\ 0 & i & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2i \\ i & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda+1)$$

So A has eigenvalues $\lambda = 2, -i$.
 Hence A has normal states.

$\lambda = -1$ case.

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + z = 0 \\ -2y - 2iz = 0 \\ iy - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + z = 0 \\ iy - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

So $x = -z, y = -iz$

Therefore $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -z \\ -iz \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (z \neq 0)$

Hence A has normal states. For ± 1 normal states

$$\vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

$\lambda = 2$ あり.

$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \iff ix + y - iz = 0.$

$$F) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -ix + iz \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

($x \neq 0$ or $z \neq 0$)

∴ 固有ベクトル 2 つある.

$\vec{g}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{g}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ である.

$\vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ である. \vec{g}_3 と \vec{u}_2 の内積の絶対値は

$\langle \vec{g}_3 - \mu \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_2 \rangle = 0$ ← (注) 正交基底の性質.

$$F) \mu = \langle \vec{g}_3, \vec{u}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (i \cdot i) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

∴ 得る 2 つ

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{u}_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$V(2)$ 中には \vec{u}_2 は垂直なベクトルは

$$\vec{g}_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

と \vec{u}_3

$$\vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

である $\langle \vec{u}_3, \vec{u}_2 \rangle = 0, \|\vec{u}_2\| = \|\vec{u}_3\| = 1$

∴ $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$ は正規直交基底

$$\langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2 \rangle = \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_3 \rangle = 0$$

を成す.

$\|\vec{u}_i\|=1$ であるから

$$U = (\vec{u}_1 \vec{u}_2 \vec{u}_3)$$

は unitary 行列である

$$AU = \begin{pmatrix} -\vec{u}_1 & 2\vec{u}_2 & 2\vec{u}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= U \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

すなわち $U^* AU = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ と対角化できる。