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Q: How to prove $\rho = 0.5$ is the maximum eigenvalue of ρ ? Given $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$, σ_i are the 2×2 Pauli matrices, how can I show that $\rho = 0.5$ is the maximum eigenvalue of ρ ? I have no idea how to do that. A: By definition, ρ is a Hermitian matrix, so it has a real and an imaginary part ρ_r and ρ_i . Then, for every pair of unit vectors \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} , we get that $\mathbf{v}^\dagger \rho \mathbf{w} = \rho_r \mathbf{v}^\dagger \mathbf{w} + i \rho_i \mathbf{v}^\dagger \mathbf{w}$. Now, since $\sigma_i^2 = 1$, then $\rho_i = 0$ and $\rho_r = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, but if $\rho_r = \frac{1}{2}$ then $\rho_i^2 \leq 0$, which is nonsense. Therefore, it must be that $\rho_r = -\frac{1}{2}$, and then we have that $\rho = i \sigma_y$. Then, ρ has the only positive eigenvalue, for the corresponding eigenvector is simply $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$. A: Basically, there are four ways. Using the spectral theorem of Hermitian matrices, since ρ is Hermitian and traceless, it can be written as $\rho = \sum_i \lambda_i \sigma_i$ where λ_i are the eigenvalues. Since ρ is also positive semi-definite, it has only one positive eigenvalue and its corresponding eigenvector is $(1, 0, 0)^T$ (up to a factor). Thus $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$. By direct calculation, it

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A systematic review of imaging of TNF-alpha mediated complications after bone marrow and solid organ transplants: report of the Bone Marrow Transplant Study Group. Rejection, infections, and graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) are the major complications associated with transplantation. Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha is an important and essential mediator of these complications. Bone marrow transplantation (BMT) is frequently associated with the complications of infection and rejection, whereas transplantation of solid organs is usually complicated by infection and GVHD. Imaging features in these complications reflect the effect of TNF-alpha. The objective of this study was to determine the spectrum of TNF-alpha mediated complications in BMT and solid organ transplantation, and to evaluate the usefulness of imaging in evaluating and monitoring these complications. The Bone Marrow Transplant Study Group undertook a systematic review of TNF-alpha mediated complications in BMT and solid organ transplantation. The results were presented at the 36th annual meeting of the American Transplant Congress, October 9-12, 2000, Montreal, Canada. We performed a systematic search of the Medline and Embase databases (updated to October 1999) and bibliographies of identified studies and review articles. Transplantation complications were defined as the presence of at least one of the following symptoms in the patient: fever, chills, hypotension, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, and raised serum transaminase. Imaging findings included organ enlargement, enlargement of lymph nodes, and bone marrow enlargement. The final diagnosis was based on the clinical course and response to therapy. We identified 45 studies in our systematic review and evaluated the diagnostic performance of the tests. Imaging studies were evaluated for the sensitivity, specificity, and likelihood ratios for TNF-alpha mediated complications. Organ enlargement was the most frequent complication in BMT. TNF-alpha was associated with hepatic, renal, lymphatic, and splenic enlargement. In solid organ transplantation, TNF-alpha was the primary cause of enlargement of the renal allograft, hepatic graft vasculature, and lymph nodes. Imaging modalities had a sensitivity of 76% to 89% and a specificity of 63% to 97%. The positive likelihood ratio was relatively higher than the negative likelihood ratio. All the imaging studies had a high specificity for the TNF-alpha mediated complications. Furthermore, imaging studies were better than clinical evaluation in accurately evaluating patients who were reported to

System Requirements:

Minimum: OS: Windows 10 (64 bit only) Processor: Intel Core 2 Duo or AMD Phenom (2.4Ghz) Memory: 4 GB RAM Graphics: NVIDIA GTS 450, AMD HD 6870 or higher. Requires DirectX 9.0c Hard Drive: 4 GB available space Network: Broadband Internet connection (128Kbps recommended) Windows: Service Pack 3 or later Video Card: NVIDIA GTS 450, AMD HD 6870 or higher.

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