## Physics 115A Third Problem Set

Harry Nelson Office Hours (This Week) Th 1:30-3:00pm TA: Antonio Boveia Office Hours M 9-10am, Fr 1-3pm PLC Grader: Victor Soto Office Hours Th 11:00-12:30pm PLC

due Monday, January 27, 2003

1. The three kets  $|1\rangle$ ,  $|2\rangle$ , and  $|3\rangle$  are represented, in a particular basis as:

$$|1\rangle \doteq \begin{bmatrix} 1/2\\\sqrt{3}/2\sqrt{2}\\\sqrt{3}/2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}, |2\rangle \doteq \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3}/2\\1/2\sqrt{2}\\1/2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}, |3\rangle \doteq \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1/\sqrt{2}\\-1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Find the matrices that represent  $|1\rangle\langle 1|, |2\rangle\langle 2|, |1\rangle\langle 1|+|2\rangle\langle 2|, \text{and } |1\rangle\langle 1|+|2\rangle\langle 2|+|3\rangle\langle 3|.$
- (b) Use the matrix representation to evaluate the action of  $|1\rangle\langle 1| + |2\rangle\langle 2|$  on  $|3\rangle$ , and interpret the result.
- (c) Evaluate and interpret the trace of  $|1\rangle\langle 1| + |2\rangle\langle 2|$ .
- 2. Use an insertion of the 'decomposition of unity,' which is the relationship  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} |k\rangle \langle k| = \mathbf{I}$ , to derive the 'matrix multiplication' relationship between the matrix elements of a sequence of two linear operators,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{\Omega}$ , with matrix elements in the basis of  $\langle i|\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{\Omega}|j\rangle$ , and the matrix elements of the individual operators  $\langle i|\mathbf{\Lambda}|k\rangle$  and  $\langle k|\mathbf{\Omega}|j\rangle$ .
- 3. In class, and on page 22 of your text, the representation of the rotation operator  $R(\frac{1}{2}\pi \mathbf{i})$  in the 'standard' basis was derived. Now, for a challenge, represent  $R(\frac{1}{2}\pi \mathbf{i})$  in the basis described by the three kets given in problem 1 (relabel those as  $|1'\rangle$ ,  $|2'\rangle$ , and  $|3'\rangle$ ). Assume that the three components of each ket in problem 1 are, respectively, the x, y, and z components of the new basis kets. Make a drawing showing what those kets in problem 1 look like in the xyz coordinate system. You don't need to use the drawing to obtain the new representation of  $R(\frac{1}{2}\pi \mathbf{i})$ , however; it is sufficient to put together the unitary transformation needed, as described in class, and to apply them.
- 4. Exercise 1.6.3 on page 28 of your text.
- 5. Exercise 1.6.6 on page 29 of your text.