

1. Denoting the ket vectors for the states of a spin-1/2 system by $|S_z; \pm\rangle \equiv |\pm\rangle$, the spin operators can be written

$$S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[(|+\rangle\langle -|) + (|-\rangle\langle +|) \right] \quad (1)$$

$$S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[-i(|+\rangle\langle -|) + i(|-\rangle\langle +|) \right] \quad (2)$$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[(|+\rangle\langle +|) - (|-\rangle\langle -|) \right]. \quad (3)$$

- (a) The matrix representation of an operator A in the $|\pm\rangle$ basis can be written

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle +|A|+ \rangle & \langle +|A| - \rangle \\ \langle -|A|+ \rangle & \langle -|A| - \rangle \end{pmatrix}.$$

Verify that the representations of the spin matrices in this basis are $\mathbf{S}_i = (\hbar/2)\sigma_i$ for $i = x, y, z$, where

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

are the Pauli matrices.

- (b) Obtain the eigenvalues and normalized eigenvectors of S_x , S_y and S_z . (This last one should be trivial.) Express the eigenvectors in the form

$$|e\rangle = a_+|+\rangle + a_-|-\rangle$$

for some scalars a_+ and a_- .

- (c) Given an operator A with eigenvalues $\lambda_{1,2}$ and normalized eigenvectors $|e_{1,2}\rangle$, we can express the operator as

$$A = \lambda_1 (|e_1\rangle\langle e_1|) + \lambda_2 (|e_2\rangle\langle e_2|).$$

Use the results of part (b) to express S_x , S_y , and S_z in this manner and verify that you recover equations (1)-(3). (Again this should be trivial for S_z .)

NOTE: All problem numbers from Sakurai correspond to the 3rd Edition.

2. Sakurai 1.4

[Hint: First verify that $\text{tr}(\sigma_i) = 0$ and $\text{tr}(\sigma_i\sigma_j) = \delta_{ij}$.

Note that in this and all other problems from Sakurai, the σ_i are the same as in Equation (4) above, except we replaced (x, y, z) by $(1, 2, 3)$.]

3. Sakurai 1.10

[Since the evaluation of the commutator and anti-commutator are similar, and there are many combinations to evaluate, only work out $\{S_x, S_x\}$ and $\{S_x, S_y\}$ among the anti-commutators. Use the explicit operator forms given in the text (equations (1)-(3) above), not the 2×2 matrix expressions that you found in problem 1(a).]

4. Sakurai 1.11

[Hint: Express the unit vector \hat{n} in terms of the angles α and β , and use the half-angle formulas: $\sin \beta = 2 \sin(\beta/2) \cos(\beta/2)$ and $\cos \beta = 1 - 2 \sin^2(\beta/2)$, before solving the eigenvector equation. This will make the resulting expressions easier to handle.]