

Solution for "Quantum Computation and Quantum Information:
10th Anniversary Edition" by Nielsen and Chuang

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Chapter 2

Introduction to quantum mechanics

2.1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.2

$$\begin{aligned} A|0\rangle &= A_{11}|0\rangle + A_{21}|1\rangle = |1\rangle \Rightarrow A_{11} = 0, A_{21} = 1 \\ A|1\rangle &= A_{12}|0\rangle + A_{22}|1\rangle = |0\rangle \Rightarrow A_{12} = 1, A_{22} = 0 \\ \therefore A &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

input: $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$, output: $\{|1\rangle, |0\rangle\}$

$$\begin{aligned} A|0\rangle &= A_{11}|1\rangle + A_{21}|0\rangle = |1\rangle \Rightarrow A_{11} = 1, A_{21} = 0 \\ A|1\rangle &= A_{12}|1\rangle + A_{22}|0\rangle = |0\rangle \Rightarrow A_{12} = 0, A_{22} = 1 \\ A &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.3

From eq (2.12)

$$\begin{aligned} A|v_i\rangle &= \sum_j A_{ji}|w_j\rangle \\ B|w_j\rangle &= \sum_k B_{kj}|x_k\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 BA|v_i\rangle &= B\left(\sum_j A_{ji}|w_j\rangle\right) \\
 &= \sum_j A_{ji}B|w_j\rangle \\
 &= \sum_{j,k} A_{ji}B_{kj}|x_k\rangle \\
 &= \sum_k \left(\sum_j B_{kj}A_{ji}\right)|x_k\rangle \\
 &= \sum_k (BA)_{ki}|x_k\rangle \\
 \therefore (BA)_{ki} &= \sum_j B_{kj}A_{ji}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.4

$$\begin{aligned}
 I|v_j\rangle &= \sum_i I_{ij}|v_i\rangle = |v_j\rangle, \quad \forall j. \\
 &\Rightarrow I_{ij} = \delta_{ij}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.5

Defined inner product on \mathcal{C}^n is

$$((y_1, \dots, y_n), (z_1, \dots, z_n)) = \sum_i y_i^* z_i.$$

Verify (1) of eq (2.13).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left((y_1, \dots, y_n), \sum_i \lambda_i (z_{i1}, \dots, z_{in})\right) &= \sum_i y_i^* \left(\sum_j \lambda_j z_{ji}\right) \\
 &= \sum_{i,j} y_i^* \lambda_j z_{ji} \\
 &= \sum_j \lambda_j \left(\sum_i y_i^* z_{ji}\right) \\
 &= \sum_j \lambda_j ((y_1, \dots, y_n), (z_{j1}, \dots, z_{jn})) \\
 &= \sum_i \lambda_i ((y_1, \dots, y_n), (z_{i1}, \dots, z_{in})).
 \end{aligned}$$

Verify (2) of eq (2.13),

$$((y_1, \dots, y_n), (z_1, \dots, z_n))^* = \left(\sum_i y_i^* z_i \right)^* \quad (2.1)$$

$$= \left(\sum_i y_i z_i^* \right) \quad (2.2)$$

$$= \left(\sum_i z_i^* y_i \right) \quad (2.3)$$

$$= ((z_1, \dots, z_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n)) \quad (2.4)$$

Verify (3) of eq (2.13),

$$\begin{aligned} ((y_1, \dots, y_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n)) &= \sum_i y_i^* y_i \\ &= \sum_i |y_i|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Since $|y_i|^2 \geq 0$ for all i . Thus $\sum_i |y_i|^2 = ((y_1, \dots, y_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n)) \geq 0$.

From now on, I will show the following statement,

$$((y_1, \dots, y_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n)) = 0 \text{ iff } (y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0.$$

(\Leftarrow) This is obvious.

(\Rightarrow) Suppose $((y_1, \dots, y_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n)) = 0$. Then $\sum_i |y_i|^2 = 0$.

Since $|y_i|^2 \geq 0$ for all i , if $\sum_i |y_i|^2 = 0$, then $|y_i|^2 = 0$ for all i . Therefore $|y_i|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y_i = 0$ for all i . Thus,

$$(y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0.$$

2.6

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_i \lambda_i |w_i\rangle, |v\rangle \right) &= \left(|v\rangle, \sum_i \lambda_i |w_i\rangle \right)^* \\ &= \left[\sum_i \lambda_i (|v\rangle, |w_i\rangle) \right]^* (\because \text{linearity in the 2nd arg.}) \\ &= \sum_i \lambda_i^* (|v\rangle, |w_i\rangle)^* \\ &= \sum_i \lambda_i^* (|w_i\rangle, |v\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

2.7

$$\begin{aligned}\langle w|v\rangle &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{|w\rangle}{\| |w\rangle \|} &= \frac{|w\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle w|w\rangle}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{|v\rangle}{\| |v\rangle \|} &= \frac{|v\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle v|v\rangle}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

2.8

If $k = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}|v_2\rangle &= \frac{|w_2\rangle - \langle v_1|w_2\rangle |v_1\rangle}{\| |w_2\rangle - \langle v_1|w_2\rangle |v_1\rangle \|} \\ \langle v_1|v_2\rangle &= \langle v_1| \left(\frac{|w_2\rangle - \langle v_1|w_2\rangle |v_1\rangle}{\| |w_2\rangle - \langle v_1|w_2\rangle |v_1\rangle \|} \right) \\ &= \frac{\langle v_1|w_2\rangle - \langle v_1|w_2\rangle \langle v_1|v_1\rangle}{\| |w_2\rangle - \langle v_1|w_2\rangle |v_1\rangle \|} \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Suppose $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ ($n \leq d-1$) is a orthonormal basis. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\langle v_j|v_{n+1}\rangle &= \langle v_j| \left(\frac{|w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle |v_i\rangle}{\| |w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle |v_i\rangle \|} \right) \quad (j \leq n) \\ &= \frac{\langle v_j|w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle \langle v_j|v_i\rangle}{\| |w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle |v_i\rangle \|} \\ &= \frac{\langle v_j|w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle \delta_{ij}}{\| |w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle |v_i\rangle \|} \\ &= \frac{\langle v_j|w_{n+1}\rangle - \langle v_j|w_{n+1}\rangle}{\| |w_{n+1}\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v_i|w_{n+1}\rangle |v_i\rangle \|} \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Thus Gram-Schmidt procedure produces an orthonormal basis.

2.9

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_0 &= I = |0\rangle \langle 0| + |1\rangle \langle 1| \\ \sigma_1 &= X = |0\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle 0| \\ \sigma_2 &= Y = -i |0\rangle \langle 1| + i |1\rangle \langle 0| \\ \sigma_3 &= Z = |0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1|\end{aligned}$$

2.10

$$\begin{aligned}
|v_j\rangle \langle v_k| &= I_V |v_j\rangle \langle v_k| I_V \\
&= \left(\sum_p |v_p\rangle \langle v_p| \right) |v_j\rangle \langle v_k| \left(\sum_q |v_q\rangle \langle v_q| \right) \\
&= \sum_{p,q} |v_p\rangle \langle v_p| v_j\rangle \langle v_k| v_q\rangle \langle v_q| \\
&= \sum_{p,q} \delta_{pj} \delta_{kq} |v_p\rangle \langle v_q|
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$(|v_j\rangle \langle v_k|)_{pq} = \delta_{pj} \delta_{kq}$$

2.11

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \det(X - \lambda I) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \pm 1$$

If $\lambda = -1$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus

$$|\lambda = -1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If $\lambda = 1$

$$|\lambda = 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ w.r.t. } \{|\lambda = -1\rangle, |\lambda = 1\rangle\}$$

2.12

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda I \right) = (1 - \lambda)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

Therefore the eigenvector associated with eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$ is

$$|\lambda = 1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Because $|\lambda = 1\rangle \langle \lambda = 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq c |\lambda = 1\rangle \langle \lambda = 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$$

2.13

Suppose $|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle$ are arbitrary vectors in V .

$$\begin{aligned} (|\psi\rangle, (|w\rangle \langle v|) |\phi\rangle)^* &= \left((|w\rangle \langle v|)^\dagger |\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle \right)^* \\ &= \left(|\phi\rangle, (|w\rangle \langle v|)^\dagger |\psi\rangle \right) \\ &= \langle \phi | (|w\rangle \langle v|)^\dagger | \psi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} (|\psi\rangle, (|w\rangle \langle v|) |\phi\rangle)^* &= (\langle \psi | w \rangle \langle v | \phi \rangle)^* \\ &= \langle \phi | v \rangle \langle w | \psi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi | (|w\rangle \langle v|)^\dagger | \psi \rangle &= \langle \phi | v \rangle \langle w | \psi \rangle \text{ for arbitrary vectors } |\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle \\ \therefore (|w\rangle \langle v|)^\dagger &= |v\rangle \langle w| \end{aligned}$$

2.14

$$\begin{aligned} ((a_i A_i)^\dagger |\phi\rangle, |\psi\rangle) &= (|\phi\rangle, a_i A_i |\psi\rangle) \\ &= a_i (|\phi\rangle, A_i |\psi\rangle) \\ &= a_i (A_i^\dagger |\phi\rangle, |\psi\rangle) \\ &= (a_i^* A_i^\dagger |\phi\rangle, |\psi\rangle) \\ \therefore (a_i A_i)^\dagger &= a_i^* A_i^\dagger \end{aligned}$$

2.15

$$\begin{aligned} ((A^\dagger)^\dagger |\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle) &= (|\psi\rangle, A^\dagger |\phi\rangle) \\ &= (A^\dagger |\phi\rangle, |\psi\rangle)^* \\ &= (|\phi\rangle, A |\psi\rangle)^* \\ &= (A |\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle) \\ \therefore (A^\dagger)^\dagger &= A \end{aligned}$$

2.16

$$\begin{aligned}
P &= \sum_i |i\rangle \langle i|. \\
P^2 &= \left(\sum_i |i\rangle \langle i| \right) \left(\sum_j |j\rangle \langle j| \right) \\
&= \sum_{i,j} |i\rangle \langle i|j\rangle \langle j| \\
&= \sum_i |i\rangle \langle j| \delta_{ij} \\
&= \sum_i |i\rangle \langle i| \\
&= P
\end{aligned}$$

2.18

Suppose $|v\rangle$ is a eigenvector with corresponding eigenvalue λ .

$$\begin{aligned}
U|v\rangle &= \lambda|v\rangle. \\
1 &= \langle v|v\rangle \\
&= \langle v|I|v\rangle \\
&= \langle v|U^\dagger U|v\rangle \\
&= \lambda\lambda^* \langle v|v\rangle \\
&= \|\lambda\|^2 \\
\therefore \lambda &= e^{i\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

2.19

$$X^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

2.20

$$\begin{aligned}
U &\equiv \sum_i |w_i\rangle \langle v_i| \\
A'_{ij} &= \langle v_i|A|v_j\rangle \\
&= \langle v_i|UU^\dagger AUU^\dagger|v_j\rangle \\
&= \sum_{p,q,r,s} \langle v_i|w_p\rangle \langle v_p|v_q\rangle \langle w_q|A|w_r\rangle \langle v_r|v_s\rangle \langle w_s|v_j\rangle \\
&= \sum_{p,q,r,s} \langle v_i|w_p\rangle \delta_{pq} A''_{qr} \delta_{rs} \langle w_s|v_j\rangle \\
&= \sum_{p,r} \langle v_i|w_p\rangle \langle w_r|v_j\rangle A''_{pr}
\end{aligned}$$

2.21

Suppose M be Hermitian. Then $M = M^\dagger$.

$$\begin{aligned} M &= IMI \\ &= (P + Q)M(P + Q) \\ &= PMP + QMP + PMQ + QMQ \end{aligned}$$

Now $PMP = \lambda P$, $QMP = 0$, $PMQ = PM^\dagger Q = (QMP)^* = 0$. Thus $M = PMP + QMQ$. Next prove QMQ is normal.

$$\begin{aligned} QMQ(QMQ)^\dagger &= QMQQM^\dagger Q \\ &= QM^\dagger QMQ \quad (M = M^\dagger) \\ &= (QM^\dagger Q)QMQ \end{aligned}$$

Therefore QMQ is normal. By induction, QMQ is diagonal ... (following is same as Box 2.2)

2.22

Suppose A is a Hermitian operator and $|v_i\rangle$ are eigenvectors of A with eigenvalues λ_i . Then

$$\langle v_i | A | v_j \rangle = \lambda_j \langle v_i | v_j \rangle.$$

On the other hand,

$$\langle v_i | A | v_j \rangle = \langle v_i | A^\dagger | v_j \rangle = \langle v_j | A | v_i \rangle^* = \lambda_i^* \langle v_j | v_i \rangle^* = \lambda_i^* \langle v_i | v_j \rangle = \lambda_i \langle v_i | v_j \rangle$$

Thus

$$(\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \langle v_i | v_j \rangle = 0.$$

If $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$, then $\langle v_i | v_j \rangle = 0$.

2.23

Suppose P is projector and $|\lambda\rangle$ are eigenvectors of P with eigenvalues λ . Then $P^2 = P$.

$$P|\lambda\rangle = \lambda|\lambda\rangle \text{ and } P|\lambda\rangle = P^2|\lambda\rangle = \lambda P|\lambda\rangle = \lambda^2|\lambda\rangle.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \lambda^2 \\ \lambda(\lambda - 1) &= 0 \\ \lambda &= 0 \text{ or } 1. \end{aligned}$$

2.24

Def of positive $\langle v | A | v \rangle \geq 0$ for all $|v\rangle$.

Suppose A is a positive operator. A can be decomposed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{A + A^\dagger}{2} + i \frac{A - A^\dagger}{2i} \\ &= B + iC \quad \text{where } B = \frac{A + A^\dagger}{2}, \quad C = \frac{A - A^\dagger}{2i}. \end{aligned}$$

Now operators B and C are Hermitian.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle v|A|v\rangle &= \langle v|B + iC|v\rangle \\ &= \langle v|B|v\rangle + i\langle v|C|v\rangle \\ &= \alpha + i\beta \quad \text{where } \alpha = \langle v|B|v\rangle, \beta = \langle v|C|v\rangle.\end{aligned}$$

Since B and C are Hermitian, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. From def of positive operator, β should be vanished. Hence $\beta = \langle v|C|v\rangle$ for all $|v\rangle$, i.e. $C = 0$.

Therefore $A = B$. Since B is Hermitian, positive operator A is also Hermitian.

2.25

$$\langle \psi|A^\dagger A|\psi\rangle = \|A|\psi\rangle\|^2 \geq 0 \text{ for all } |\psi\rangle.$$

Thus $A^\dagger A$ is positive.

2.26

$$\begin{aligned}|\psi\rangle^{\otimes 2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\psi\rangle^{\otimes 3} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |001\rangle + |010\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle + |101\rangle + |110\rangle + |111\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

2.27

$$\begin{aligned}X \otimes Z &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I \otimes X &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X \otimes I &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

In general, tensor product is not commutable.

2.28

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A \otimes B)^* &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B & \cdots & A_{1n}B \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1}B & \cdots & A_{mn}B \end{bmatrix}^* \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^*B^* & \cdots & A_{1n}^*B^* \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1}^*B^* & \cdots & A_{mn}^*B^* \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= A^* \otimes B^*.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A \otimes B)^T &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B & \cdots & A_{1n}B \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1}B & \cdots & A_{mn}B \end{bmatrix}^T \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B^T & \cdots & A_{m1}B^T \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n}B^T & \cdots & A_{mn}B^T \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B^T & \cdots & A_{1m}^TB^T \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1}^TB^T & \cdots & A_{nm}^TB^T \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= A^T \otimes B^T.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A \otimes B)^\dagger &= ((A \otimes B)^*)^T \\
 &= (A^* \otimes B^*)^T \\
 &= (A^*)^T \otimes (B^*)^T \\
 &= A^\dagger \otimes B^\dagger.
 \end{aligned}$$

2.29

Suppose U_1 and U_2 are unitary operators. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(U_1 \otimes U_2)(U_1 \otimes U_2)^\dagger &= U_1 U_1^\dagger \otimes U_2 U_2^\dagger \\ &= I \otimes I.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$(U_1 \otimes U_2)^\dagger (U_1 \otimes U_2) = I \otimes I.$$

2.30

Suppose A and B are Hermitian operators. Then

$$(A \otimes B)^\dagger = A^\dagger \otimes B^\dagger = A \otimes B. \quad (2.5)$$

Thus $A \otimes B$ is Hermitian.

2.31

Suppose A and B are positive operators. Then

$$\langle \psi | \otimes \langle \phi | (A \otimes B) | \psi \rangle \otimes | \phi \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle \langle \phi | B | \phi \rangle.$$

Since A and B are positive operators, $\langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle \geq 0$ and $\langle \phi | B | \phi \rangle \geq 0$ for all $|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle$. Then $\langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle \langle \phi | B | \phi \rangle \geq 0$. Thus $A \otimes B$ is positive if A and B are positive.

2.32

Suppose P_1 and P_2 are projectors. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(P_1 \otimes P_2)^2 &= P_1^2 \otimes P_2^2 \\ &= P_1 \otimes P_2.\end{aligned}$$

Thus $P_1 \otimes P_2$ is also projector.

2.33

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.6)$$

$$H^{\otimes 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.34

Suppose $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A - \lambda I) &= (4 - \lambda)^2 - 3^2 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 7 \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 7)\end{aligned}$$

Eigenvalues of A are $\lambda = 1, 7$. Corresponding eigenvectors are $|\lambda = 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $|\lambda = 7\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Thus

$$A = |\lambda = 1\rangle\langle\lambda = 1| + 7|\lambda = 7\rangle\langle\lambda = 7|.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{A} &= |\lambda = 1\rangle\langle\lambda = 1| + \sqrt{7}|\lambda = 7\rangle\langle\lambda = 7| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{7} & -1 + \sqrt{7} \\ -1 + \sqrt{7} & 1 + \sqrt{7} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log(A) &= \log(1) |\lambda = 1\rangle\langle\lambda = 1| + \log(7) |\lambda = 7\rangle\langle\lambda = 7| \\ &= \frac{\log(7)}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.35

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 v_i \sigma_i \\ &= v_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + v_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} + v_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} v_3 & v_1 - iv_2 \\ v_1 + iv_2 & -v_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \lambda I) &= (v_3 - \lambda)(-v_3 - \lambda) - (v_1 - iv_2)(v_1 + iv_2) \\ &= \lambda^2 - (v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2) \\ &= \lambda^2 - 1 \quad (\because |\vec{v}| = 1) \end{aligned}$$

Eigenvalues are $\lambda = \pm 1$. Let $|\lambda_{\pm 1}\rangle$ be eigenvectors with eigenvalues ± 1 .

Since $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$ is Hermitian, $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$ is diagonalizable. Then

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} = |\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| - |\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}|$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(i\theta \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) &= e^{i\theta} |\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| + e^{-i\theta} |\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}| \\ &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) |\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| + (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) |\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}| \\ &= \cos \theta (|\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| + |\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}|) + i \sin \theta (|\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| - |\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}|) \\ &= \cos(\theta) I + i \sin(\theta) \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

$\because \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$ is Hermitian, $|\lambda_1\rangle$ and $|\lambda_{-1}\rangle$ are orthogonal. Thus

$$|\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| + |\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}| = I.$$

2.36

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_1) = \text{Tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_2) = \text{Tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma_3) = \text{Tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

2.37

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(AB) &= \sum_i \langle i|AB|i\rangle \\ &= \sum_i \langle i|AIB|i\rangle \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \langle i|A|j\rangle \langle j|B|i\rangle \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \langle j|B|i\rangle \langle i|A|j\rangle \\ &= \sum_j \langle j|BA|j\rangle \\ &= \text{Tr}(BA) \end{aligned}$$

2.38

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(A+B) &= \sum_i \langle i|A+B|i\rangle \\ &= \sum_i (\langle i|A|i\rangle + \langle i|B|i\rangle) \\ &= \sum_i \langle i|A|i\rangle + \sum_i \langle i|B|i\rangle \\ &= \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(zA) &= \sum_i \langle i|zA|i\rangle \\ &= \sum_i z \langle i|A|i\rangle \\ &= z \sum_i \langle i|A|i\rangle \\ &= z \text{Tr}(A). \end{aligned}$$

2.39

(1)

$$(A, B) \equiv \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B).$$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(A, \sum_i \lambda_i B_i \right) &= \text{Tr} \left[A^\dagger \left(\sum_i \lambda_i B_i \right) \right] \\ &= \text{Tr}(A^\dagger \lambda_1 B_1) + \cdots + \text{Tr}(A^\dagger \lambda_n B_n) \quad (\because \text{Exercise 2.38}) \\ &= \lambda_1 \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B_1) + \cdots + \lambda_n \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B_n) \\ &= \sum_i \lambda_i \text{Tr}(A^\dagger B_i) \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} (A, B)^* &= \left(\text{Tr}(A^\dagger B) \right)^* \\ &= \left(\sum_{i,j} \langle i|A^\dagger|j\rangle \langle j|B|i\rangle \right)^* \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \langle i|A^\dagger|j\rangle^* \langle j|B|i\rangle^* \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \langle j|B|i\rangle^* \langle i|A^\dagger|j\rangle^* \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \langle i|B^\dagger|j\rangle \langle j|A|i\rangle \\ &= \sum_i \langle i|B^\dagger A|i\rangle \\ &= \text{Tr}(B^\dagger A) \\ &= (B, A). \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} (A, A) &= \text{Tr}(A^\dagger A) \\ &= \sum_i \langle i|A^\dagger A|i\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Since $A^\dagger A$ is positive, $\langle i|A^\dagger A|i\rangle \geq 0$ for all $|i\rangle$.

Let a_i be i -th column of A . If $\langle i|A^\dagger A|i\rangle = 0$, then

$$\langle i|A^\dagger A|i\rangle = a_i^\dagger a_i = \|a_i\|^2 = 0 \text{ iff } a_i = \mathbf{0}.$$

Therefore $(A, A) = 0$ iff $A = \mathbf{0}$.

(2)

(3)

2.40

$$\begin{aligned}
[X, Y] &= XY - YX \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -2i \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 2iZ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[Y, Z] &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2i \\ 2i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 2iX
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[Z, X] &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 2i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 2iY
\end{aligned}$$

2.41

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\} &= \sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_1 \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\sigma_2, \sigma_3\} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\sigma_3, \sigma_1\} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_0^2 &= I^2 = I \\
\sigma_1^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 = I \\
\sigma_2^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 = I \\
\sigma_3^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^2 = I
\end{aligned}$$

2.42

$$\frac{[A, B] + \{A, B\}}{2} = \frac{AB - BA + AB + BA}{2} = AB$$

2.43

From eq (2.75) and eq (2.76), $\{\sigma_j, \sigma_k\} = 2\delta_{jk}I$. From eq (2.77),

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_j \sigma_k &= \frac{[\sigma_j, \sigma_k] + \{\sigma_j, \sigma_k\}}{2} \\
&= \frac{2i \sum_{l=1}^3 \epsilon_{jkl} \sigma_l + 2\delta_{jk}I}{2} \\
&= \delta_{jk}I + i \sum_{l=1}^3 \epsilon_{jkl} \sigma_l
\end{aligned}$$

2.44

By assumption, $[A, B] = 0$ and $\{A, B\} = 0$, then $AB = 0$. Since A is invertible, multiply by A^{-1} from left, then

$$\begin{aligned}
A^{-1}AB &= 0 \\
IB &= 0 \\
B &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

2.45

$$\begin{aligned}
[A, B]^\dagger &= (AB - BA)^\dagger \\
&= B^\dagger A^\dagger - A^\dagger B^\dagger \\
&= [B^\dagger, A^\dagger]
\end{aligned}$$

2.46

$$\begin{aligned}
[A, B] &= AB - BA \\
&= -(BA - AB) \\
&= -[B, A]
\end{aligned}$$

2.47

$$\begin{aligned}
(i[A, B])^\dagger &= -i[A, B]^\dagger \\
&= -i[B^\dagger, A^\dagger] \\
&= -i[B, A] \\
&= i[A, B]
\end{aligned}$$

2.48

(Positive)

Since P is positive, it is diagonalizable. Then $P = \sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i|$, ($\lambda_i \geq 0$).

$$J = \sqrt{P^\dagger P} = \sqrt{PP} = \sqrt{P^2} = \sum_i \sqrt{\lambda_i^2} |i\rangle\langle i| = \sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i| = P.$$

Therefore polar decomposition of P is $P = UP$ for all P . Thus $U = I$, then $P = P$.

(Unitary)

Suppose unitary U is decomposed by $U = WJ$ where W is unitary and J is positive, $J = \sqrt{U^\dagger U}$.

$$J = \sqrt{U^\dagger U} = \sqrt{I} = I$$

Since unitary operators are invertible, $W = UJ^{-1} = UI^{-1} = UI = U$. Thus polar decomposition of U is $U = U$.

(Hermitian)

Suppose $H = UJ$.

$$J = \sqrt{H^\dagger H} = \sqrt{HH} = \sqrt{H^2}.$$

Thus $H = U\sqrt{H^2}$.

In general, $H \neq \sqrt{H^2}$.

From spectral decomposition, $H = \sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i|$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\sqrt{H^2} = \sqrt{\sum_i \lambda_i^2 |i\rangle\langle i|} = \sum_i \sqrt{\lambda_i^2} |i\rangle\langle i| = \sum_i |\lambda_i| |i\rangle\langle i| \neq H$$

2.49

Normal matrix is diagonalizable, $A = \sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i|$.

$$J = \sqrt{A^\dagger A} = \sum_i |\lambda_i| |i\rangle\langle i|.$$

$$U = \sum_i |e_i\rangle\langle i|$$

$$A = UJ = \sum_i |\lambda_i| |e_i\rangle\langle i|.$$

2.50

Define $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $A^\dagger A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Characteristic equation of $A^\dagger A$ is $\det(A^\dagger A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1$. Eigenvalues of $A^\dagger A$ are $\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ and associated eigenvectors are $|\lambda_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10 \mp 2\sqrt{5}}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \pm \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}$.

$$A^\dagger A = \lambda_+ |\lambda_+\rangle\langle\lambda_+| + \lambda_- |\lambda_-\rangle\langle\lambda_-|.$$

$$\begin{aligned} J = \sqrt{A^\dagger A} &= \sqrt{\lambda_+} |\lambda_+\rangle\langle\lambda_+| + \sqrt{\lambda_-} |\lambda_-\rangle\langle\lambda_-| \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2\sqrt{5}-2 \\ 2\sqrt{5}-2 & 6-2\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} + \sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2\sqrt{5}-2 \\ -2\sqrt{5}-2 & 6+2\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$J^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_+}} |\lambda_+\rangle\langle\lambda_+| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_-}} |\lambda_-\rangle\langle\lambda_-|.$$

$$U = AJ^{-1}$$

I'm tired.

2.51

$$H^\dagger H = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^\dagger \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = I.$$

2.52

$$H^\dagger = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = H.$$

Thus

$$H^2 = I.$$

2.53

$$\begin{aligned} \det(H - \lambda I) &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \lambda \right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \lambda \right) - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \lambda^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Eigenvalues are $\lambda_{\pm} = \pm 1$ and associated eigenvectors are $|\lambda_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \mp 2\sqrt{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \pm \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$.

2.54

Since $[A, B] = 0$, A and B are simultaneously diagonalize, $A = \sum_i a_i |i\rangle\langle i|$, $B = \sum_i b_i |i\rangle\langle i|$.

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(A) \exp(B) &= \left(\sum_i \exp(a_i) |i\rangle\langle i| \right) \left(\sum_i \exp(b_i) |i\rangle\langle i| \right) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \exp(a_i + b_j) |i\rangle\langle i| j\rangle\langle j| \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \exp(a_i + b_j) |i\rangle\langle j| \delta_{i,j} \\ &= \sum_i \exp(a_i + b_i) |i\rangle\langle i| \\ &= \exp(A + B) \end{aligned}$$

2.55

$$H = \sum_E E |E\rangle\langle E|$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(t_2 - t_1) U^\dagger(t_2 - t_1) &= \exp\left(-\frac{iH(t_2 - t_1)}{\hbar}\right) \exp\left(\frac{iH(t_2 - t_1)}{\hbar}\right) \\ &= \sum_{E, E'} \left(\exp\left(-\frac{iE(t_2 - t_1)}{\hbar}\right) |E\rangle\langle E| \right) \left(\exp\left(-\frac{iE'(t_2 - t_1)}{\hbar}\right) |E'\rangle\langle E'| \right) \\ &= \sum_{E, E'} \left(\exp\left(-\frac{i(E - E')(t_2 - t_1)}{\hbar}\right) |E\rangle\langle E'| \delta_{E, E'} \right) \\ &= \sum_E \exp(0) |E\rangle\langle E| \\ &= \sum_E |E\rangle\langle E| \\ &= I \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $U^\dagger(t_2 - t_1) U(t_2 - t_1) = I$.

2.56

$$U = \sum_i \lambda_i |\lambda_i\rangle\langle \lambda_i| \quad (|\lambda_i| = 1).$$

$$\log(U) = \sum_j \log(\lambda_j) |\lambda_j\rangle\langle \lambda_j| = \sum_j i\theta_j |\lambda_j\rangle\langle \lambda_j| \quad \text{where } \theta_j = \arg(\lambda_j)$$

$$K = -i \log(U) = \sum_j \theta_j |\lambda_j\rangle\langle \lambda_j|.$$

$$K^\dagger = (-i \log U)^\dagger = \left(\sum_j \theta_j |\lambda_j\rangle\langle \lambda_j| \right)^\dagger = \sum_j \theta_j^* |\lambda_j\rangle\langle \lambda_j| = \sum_j \theta_j |\lambda_j\rangle\langle \lambda_j| = K$$

2.57

$$\begin{aligned}
|\phi\rangle &\equiv \frac{L_l |\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger L_l|\psi\rangle}} \\
\langle\phi|M_m^\dagger M_m|\phi\rangle &= \frac{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger M_m^\dagger M_m L_l|\psi\rangle}{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger L_l|\psi\rangle} \\
\frac{M_m |\phi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\phi|M_m^\dagger M_m|\phi\rangle}} &= \frac{M_m L_l |\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger L_l|\psi\rangle}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger L_l|\psi\rangle}}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger M_m^\dagger M_m L_l|\psi\rangle}} = \frac{M_m L_l |\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|L_l^\dagger M_m^\dagger M_m L_l|\psi\rangle}} = \frac{N_{lm} |\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|N_{lm}^\dagger N_{lm}|\psi\rangle}}
\end{aligned}$$

2.58

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle M \rangle &= \langle\psi|M|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi|m|\psi\rangle = m \langle\psi|\psi\rangle = m \\
\langle M^2 \rangle &= \langle\psi|M^2|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi|m^2|\psi\rangle = m^2 \langle\psi|\psi\rangle = m^2 \\
\text{deviation} &= \langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2 = m^2 - m^2 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

2.59

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle X \rangle &= \langle 0|X|0\rangle = \langle 0|1\rangle = 0 \\
\langle X^2 \rangle &= \langle 0|X^2|0\rangle = \langle 0|X|1\rangle = \langle 0|0\rangle = 1 \\
\text{standard deviation} &= \sqrt{\langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

2.60

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 v_i \sigma_i \\
&= v_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + v_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} + v_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} v_3 & v_1 - iv_2 \\ v_1 + iv_2 & -v_3 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \lambda I) &= (v_3 - \lambda)(-v_3 - \lambda) - (v_1 - iv_2)(v_1 + iv_2) \\
&= \lambda^2 - (v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2) \\
&= \lambda^2 - 1 \quad (\because |\vec{v}| = 1)
\end{aligned}$$

Eigenvalues are $\lambda = \pm 1$.(i) if $\lambda = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \lambda I &= \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - I \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} v_3 - 1 & v_1 - iv_2 \\ v_1 + iv_2 & -v_3 - 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Eigenvector is $|\lambda_1\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1+v_3}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1-v_3}{v_1-iv_2} \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
|\lambda_1\rangle\langle\lambda_1| &= \frac{1+v_3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1-v_3}{v_1-iv_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1-v_3}{v_1+iv_2} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1+v_3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{v_1-iv_2}{1+v_3} \\ \frac{v_1+iv_2}{1+v_3} & \frac{1-v_3}{1+v_3} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1+v_3 & v_1-iv_2 \\ v_1+iv_2 & 1-v_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} v_3 & v_1-iv_2 \\ v_1+iv_2 & -v_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (I + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma})
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) If $\lambda = -1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \lambda I &= \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma} + I \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} v_3 + 1 & v_1 - iv_2 \\ v_1 + iv_2 & -v_3 + 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Eigenvalue is $|\lambda_{-1}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1-v_3}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1+v_3}{v_1-iv_2} \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
|\lambda_{-1}\rangle\langle\lambda_{-1}| &= \frac{1-v_3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1+v_3}{v_1-iv_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1+v_3}{v_1+iv_2} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1-v_3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{v_1-iv_2}{1-v_3} \\ -\frac{v_1+iv_2}{1-v_3} & \frac{1+v_3}{1-v_3} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1-v_3 & -(v_1-iv_2) \\ -(v_1+iv_2) & 1+v_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(I - \begin{bmatrix} v_3 & v_1-iv_2 \\ v_1+iv_2 & -v_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (I - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma}).
\end{aligned}$$

2.61

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle\lambda_1|0\rangle \langle 0|\lambda_1\rangle &= \langle 0|\lambda_1\rangle \langle\lambda_1|0\rangle \\
&= \langle 0|\frac{1}{2}(I + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\sigma})|0\rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1+v_3)
\end{aligned}$$

Post-measurement state is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{|\lambda_1\rangle \langle \lambda_1|0\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle 0|\lambda_1\rangle \langle \lambda_1|0\rangle}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1+v_3)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1+v_3 \\ v_1+iv_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1+v_3)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{v_1+iv_2}{1+v_3} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{1+v_3}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1-v_3}{v_1-iv_2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= |\lambda_1\rangle .
 \end{aligned}$$

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