problem_set.nb

Problem Set

Section I (Oct. 4)

- 1. Consider two kets $|\alpha\rangle$ and $|\beta\rangle$. Let $|i\rangle$ be a complete set of basis ket states. Suppose $\langle i | \alpha \rangle$ and $\langle i | \beta \rangle$ are known for all basis states $|i\rangle$. Find the matrix representation of the operator $|\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$ in that basis.
- **2.** We now consider a qubit system and let $|\alpha\rangle = |\sigma^z = +1\rangle$ and $|\beta\rangle = |\sigma^x = +1\rangle$. Write down the explicit square matrix that corresponds to $|\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$ in the σ^z basis.
- **3.** Construct the state $|n \cdot \sigma| = +1$ such that

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} | \mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = +1 \rangle = (+1) | \mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = +1 \rangle, \tag{1}$$

where $\mathbf{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z)$ is a unit vector.

• $n \cdot \sigma$ is an operator

$$\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = n_x \, \sigma^x + n_y \, \sigma^y + n_z \, \sigma^z. \tag{2}$$

• $\sigma = (\sigma^x, \sigma^y, \sigma^z)$ is a vector of operators, i.e. each component of the vector σ is an operator.

If we treat the qubit as a spin, the spin operators are related by

$$S = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma. \tag{3}$$

4. A beam of electrons goes through a series of Stern-Gerlach measurements as follows: (a) the first measurement accepts $s_z = \hbar/2$ atoms and rejects $s_z = -\hbar/2$ atoms; (b) the second measurement accepts $s_n = \hbar/2$ atoms and rejects $s_n = -\hbar/2$ atoms, where s_n is the eigenvalue of the operator $n \cdot S$; (c) the third measurement accepts $s_z = -\hbar/2$ atoms and rejects $s_z = \hbar/2$ atoms. What is the intensity of the final $s_z = -\hbar/2$ beam when the $s_z = \hbar/2$ beam surviving the first measurement is normalized to unity? How must we orient the second measuring apparatus if we are to maximizing the intensity of the final $s_z = -\hbar/2$ beam?