## Johannes Byle

2.2

$$\begin{split} \hat{P}_{+} &= \left| +z \right\rangle \left\langle +z \right| \\ \hat{P}_{+}^{\dagger} &= \left( \left| +z \right\rangle \right)^{\dagger} (\left\langle +z \right|)^{\dagger} = \left| +z \right\rangle \left\langle +z \right| \\ \hat{P}_{+}^{2} \Psi &= \lambda^{2} \Psi = \hat{P}_{+} \Psi = \lambda \Psi \\ \lambda^{2} &= \lambda \\ \lambda &= 0,1 \end{split}$$

 $\mathbf{2.4}$ 

$$\langle +y|+x\rangle = \langle +y|+z\rangle \, \langle +z|+x\rangle \, + \\ \langle +y|-z\rangle \, \langle -z|+x\rangle \\ \langle +y|+x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \langle -y|+x\rangle = \langle -y|+z\rangle \, \langle +z|+x\rangle \, + \\ \langle -y|-z\rangle \, \langle -z|+x\rangle \\ \langle -y|+x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |+x\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1-i\\1+i \end{bmatrix} \\ \langle +y|-x\rangle = \langle +y|+z\rangle \, \langle +z|-x\rangle \, + \\ \langle +y|-z\rangle \, \langle -z|-x\rangle \\ \langle +y|-x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \langle -y|-x\rangle = \langle -y|+z\rangle \, \langle +z|-x\rangle \, + \\ \langle -y|-z\rangle \, \langle -z|-x\rangle \\ \langle -y|-x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |-x\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1-i\\1+i \end{bmatrix}$$

2.9

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{\dagger} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 21 \\ 12 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 21 \\ 12 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.11

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$
$$\langle S_x \rangle = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \sqrt{2} \right) \approx 0.40$$

2.12

**a**)

$$\left(\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

b)  $-\frac{2}{3}\sin\theta |x\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}\cos\theta |y\rangle$   $|\langle y'|\psi\rangle|^2 = \frac{2}{3}\sin\theta |x\rangle + \frac{1}{3}\cos\theta |y\rangle$ 

c)  $|R\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|x\rangle + i |y\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$   $|L\rangle = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$ 

Since  $|L\rangle$  is larger it will spin in that direction

 $\mathbf{d}$ 

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\sin\theta |x\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\cos\theta |y\rangle$$

$$|\langle y'|\psi\rangle|^2 = \frac{2}{3}\sin\theta |x\rangle + \frac{1}{3}\cos\theta |y\rangle$$

$$|R\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|x\rangle + i|y\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$|L\rangle = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$$