

## Exercises Week 34

## Exercise 1

a)

- An unitary matrix  $U$  has the property that  $U^{-1} = U^\dagger \Rightarrow UU^\dagger = U^\dagger U = I$ .
- An orthogonal matrix  $Q$  has rows and columns which are orthogonal vectors. It has the properties that  $Q^T = Q^{-1} \Rightarrow QQ^T = I$ .

b)

A Hermitian matrix has real eigenvalues and real values on its diagonal. It is also symmetric in that  $H_{ij} = \overline{H_{ji}} = H_{ji}$

c)

We begin by our transformation:

$$|\psi_p\rangle = U |\phi_\lambda\rangle$$

We check for orthonormality.

$$\langle\psi_p|\psi_p\rangle = \langle\phi_\lambda|UU^\dagger|\phi_\lambda\rangle = \langle\phi_\lambda|\phi_\lambda\rangle = 1$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned} O|\phi_\lambda\rangle &= o|\phi_\lambda\rangle \\ UO|\phi_\lambda\rangle &= oU|\phi_\lambda\rangle \\ UO|\phi_\lambda\rangle &= o|\psi_p\rangle \\ UOU^\dagger U|\phi_\lambda\rangle &= o|\psi_p\rangle \\ UOU^\dagger|\psi_p\rangle &= o|\psi_p\rangle \end{aligned}$$

If  $|\phi_\lambda\rangle$  exist in the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_\lambda$  and  $|\psi_p\rangle$  in  $\mathcal{H}_p$ , then  $U^\dagger : \mathcal{H}_p \mapsto \mathcal{H}_\lambda$ , letting us act with  $O : \mathcal{H}_\lambda \mapsto \mathcal{H}_\lambda$  on  $|\psi_p\rangle$ . This is converted back into  $\mathcal{H}_p$ , as  $U : \mathcal{H}_\lambda \mapsto \mathcal{H}_p$ . The vectors therefore share eigenvalues.

## Exercise 2

a)