

16.7 Charlie prepares spin in state  $|T_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|ud\rangle + |du\rangle)$ .

Find  $\langle\sigma_z\tau_z\rangle$ ,  $\langle\sigma_x\tau_x\rangle$ , and  $\langle\sigma_y\tau_y\rangle$ .

Solution:  $\langle T_1 | T_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle u\cancel{d} | u\cancel{d} \rangle + \langle u\cancel{d} | \cancel{d}u \rangle + \langle \cancel{d}u | u\cancel{d} \rangle + \langle \cancel{d}u | \cancel{d}u \rangle) = 1$

$$\sigma_z \tau_z |T_1\rangle = \sigma_z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-|ud\rangle + |du\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-|ud\rangle - |du\rangle) = -|T_1\rangle$$

$$\therefore \langle\sigma_z\tau_z\rangle = \langle T_1 | \sigma_z \tau_z | T_1 \rangle = -\langle T_1 | T_1 \rangle = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Note } \text{Corr}(\sigma_z, \tau_z) = -1$$

$$\sigma_x \tau_x |T_1\rangle = \sigma_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|uu\rangle + |dd\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|du\rangle + |ud\rangle) = |T_1\rangle$$

$$\therefore \langle\sigma_x\tau_x\rangle = \langle T_1 | T_1 \rangle = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Corr}(\sigma_x, \tau_x) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y \tau_y |T_1\rangle &= \sigma_y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-i|uu\rangle + i|dd\rangle) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (-i|du\rangle - i|ud\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|du\rangle + |ud\rangle) \\ &= |T_1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \langle\sigma_y\tau_y\rangle = \langle T_1 | T_1 \rangle = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{and } \text{Corr}(\sigma_y, \tau_y) = 1$$

All three are completely correlated

Corollary: If system is prepared in state  $|T_1\rangle$  then

$$\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\tau} |T_1\rangle = (\sigma_x \tau_x + \sigma_y \tau_y + \sigma_z \tau_z) |T_1\rangle = + |T_1\rangle \Rightarrow |T_1\rangle \text{ is eigenvector of } \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\tau} \text{ w/ eigenvalue } +1$$

Note: In all 3 cases,  $|T_1\rangle$  is an eigenvector. So when the eigenvalue  $= -1$ ,  $\langle \cdot \rangle = -1$  and when the eigenvalue  $= +1$ ,  $\langle \cdot \rangle = +1$ .