

$$2. \quad R_{\alpha}(n) = \exp\left(-i\alpha \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{n}}{\hbar}\right) = \exp\left(-i\frac{\alpha}{2} n \cdot \sigma\right)$$

$$a) \quad R_{\epsilon}^{\dagger}(n) S R_{\epsilon}(n) = \left(1 + i\alpha \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{n}}{\hbar}\right) (S_x \hat{x} + S_y \hat{y} + S_z \hat{z}) \left(1 - i\alpha \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{n}}{\hbar}\right)$$

( $\alpha \neq \epsilon$ )

$$= \vec{S} + \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} [\vec{S} \cdot \vec{n}, \vec{S}] \quad \leftarrow \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} [\vec{S}, \vec{S} \cdot \vec{n}]$$

$$= \vec{S} + \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} [\vec{S} \cdot \vec{n}, \vec{S}]$$

$$= \vec{S} + \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} [S_x n_x + S_y n_y + S_z n_z, S_x \hat{x} + S_y \hat{y} + S_z \hat{z}]$$

$$x\text{-component} = \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} [S_x n_x + S_y n_y + S_z n_z, S_x] \hat{x}$$

$$= \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} [n_y [S_y, S_x] + n_z [S_z, S_x]] \hat{x}$$

$$= \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} (S_z n_y - S_y n_z) \hat{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_{\epsilon}^{\dagger}(n) S R_{\epsilon}(n) = \vec{S} + \alpha (\vec{n} \times \vec{S})}$$

$$\Rightarrow O(\epsilon) = (\vec{n} \times \vec{S})$$

$$\langle n''; + | R_{\epsilon}^{\dagger}(n) S R_{\epsilon}(n) | n'; + \rangle = \langle \underbrace{R_{\epsilon}(n) n'; +} | S | \underbrace{R_{\epsilon}(n) n'; +} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \vec{S} \rangle_{n'} + \alpha (\vec{n} \times \langle \vec{S} \rangle_{n'}) \quad \langle n''; + | S | n''; + \rangle = \vec{n}''$$

$$= \vec{n}' + \alpha (\vec{n} \times \vec{n}')$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}'' = \vec{n}' + \alpha (\vec{n} \times \vec{n}')$$

clearly this is rotation of  $\vec{n}'$  around  $\vec{n}$   
by infinitesimal angle  $\alpha$