

Problem 9.1

9.1.1

```
[[ 0.25  0.  0.  0. ]  
 [ 0. -0.25  0.5  0. ]  
 [ 0.  0.5 -0.25  0. ]  
 [ 0.  0.  0.  0.25]]
```

```
[[[ 0.25  0. ]  
 [ 0.  0. ]]
```

```
[[ 0. -0.25]  
 [ 0.5  0. ]]
```

```
[[[ 0.  0.5 ]  
 [-0.25  0. ]]
```

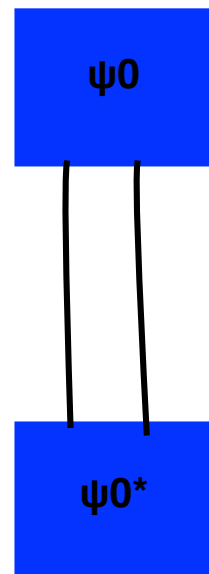
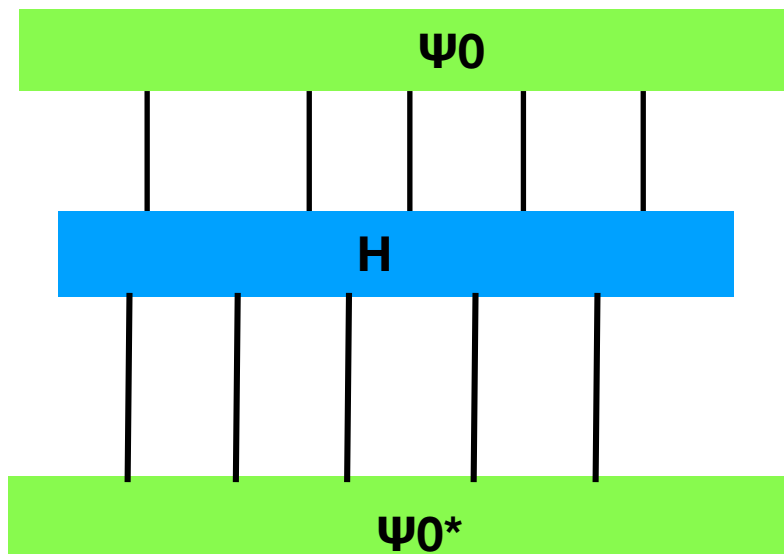
```
[[ 0.  0. ]  
 [ 0.  0.25]]]
```

9.1.2

Find eigenvector and reshape
[0. 1. 0. 0.]

```
[[0. 1.]  
 [0. 0.]]
```

9.1.3



Tensor product of both ground state with hamiltonian and ground state with ground state

-0.25 1.0

9.1.4

Using transposed ground state matrix

-0.25 1.0

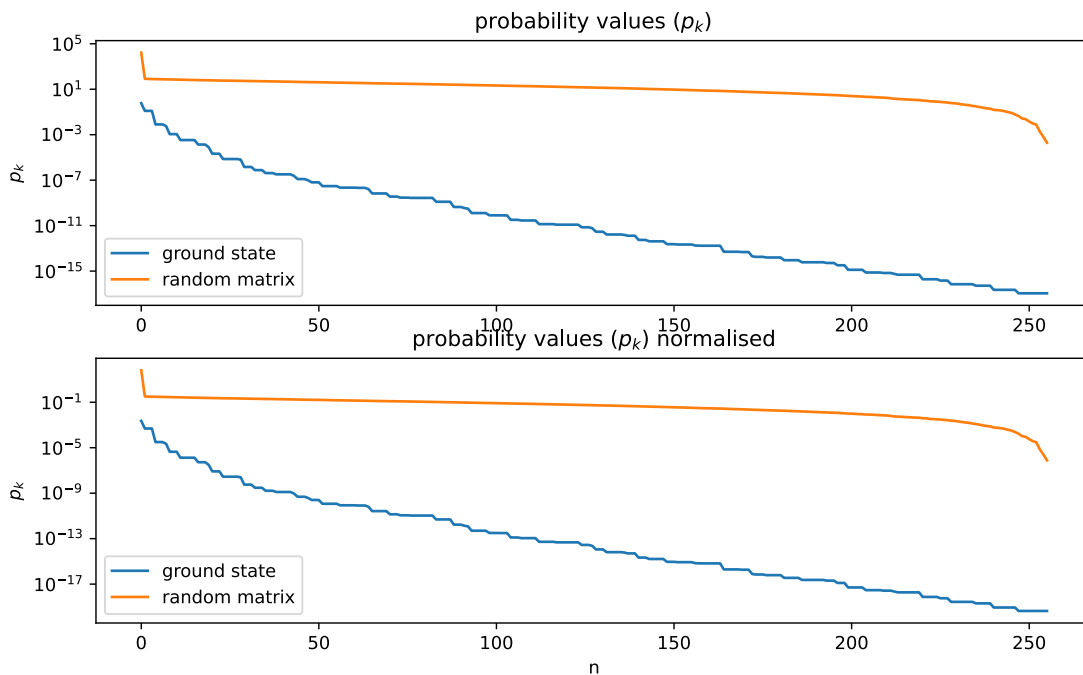
Check if matrix is hermitian, if this is the case than $H-H^T = 0$

```
[[ 0.25  0.   0.   0. ]
 [ 0.  -0.25  0.5  0. ]
 [ 0.   0.5 -0.25  0. ]
 [ 0.   0.   0.  0.25]]
```

```
[[ 0.25  0.   0.   0. ]
 [ 0.  -0.25  0.5  0. ]
 [ 0.   0.5 -0.25  0. ]
 [ 0.   0.   0.  0.25]]
```

It can be seen that they match, and thus H is hermitian

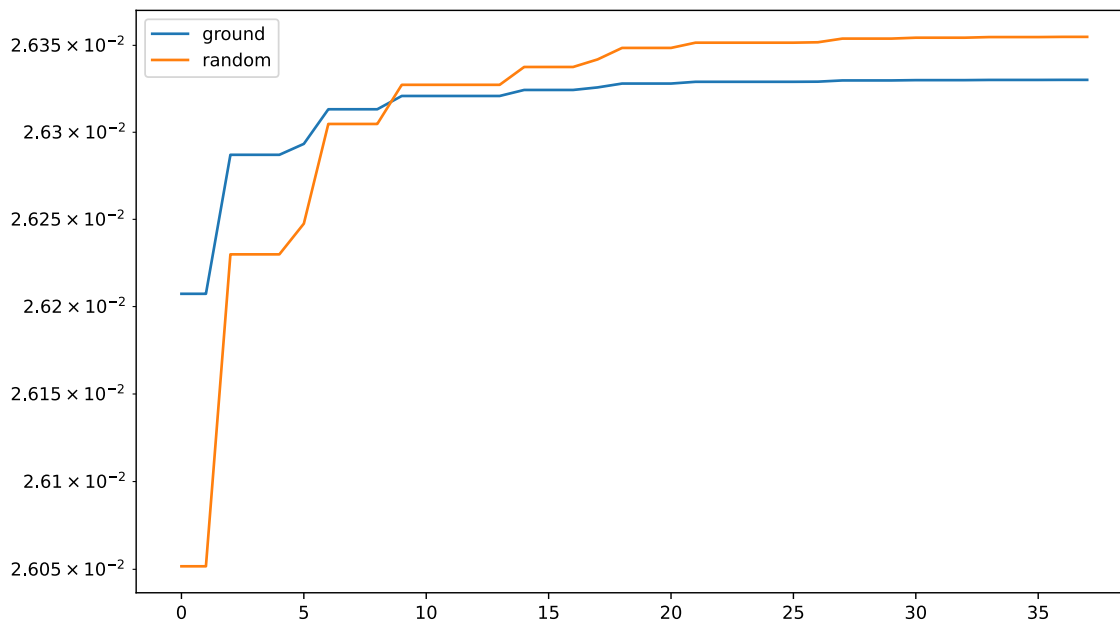
9.2.3



It can be seen that the random state has a more uniform distribution of the values for each p_k , and the ground state has a higher rate of change between all p_k values.

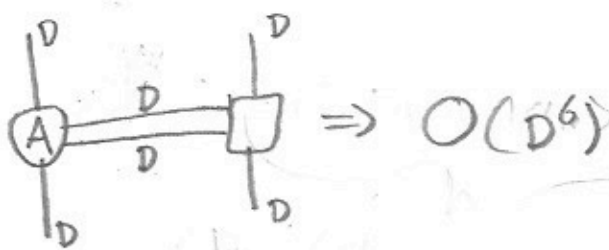
9.2.4

Energy error of ground state and the random state for the first 35 singular values, starting from the second singular value

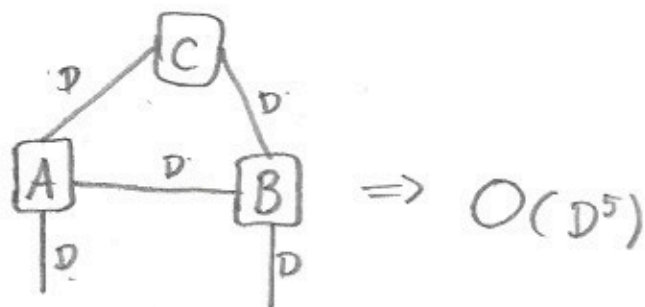


9.4]

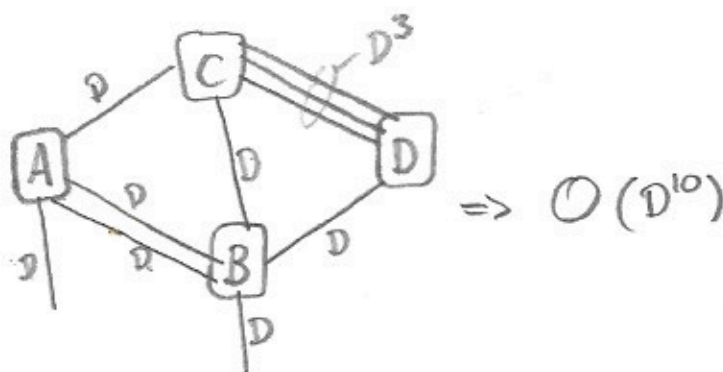
a)



b)

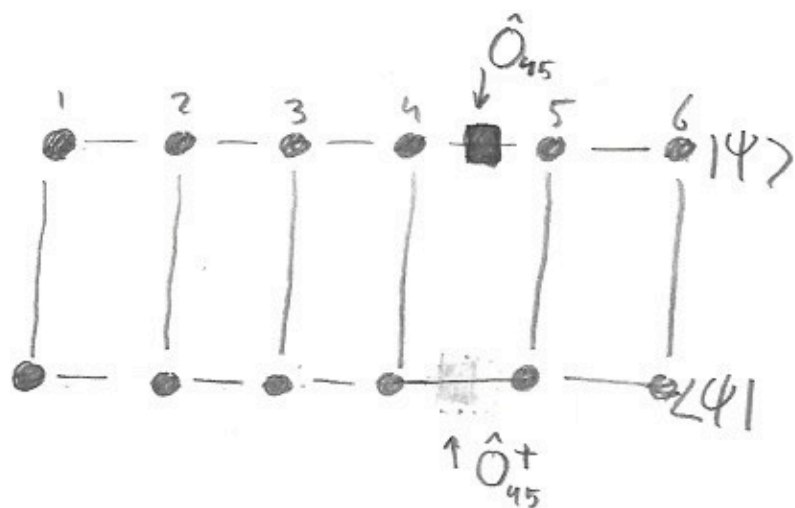


c)

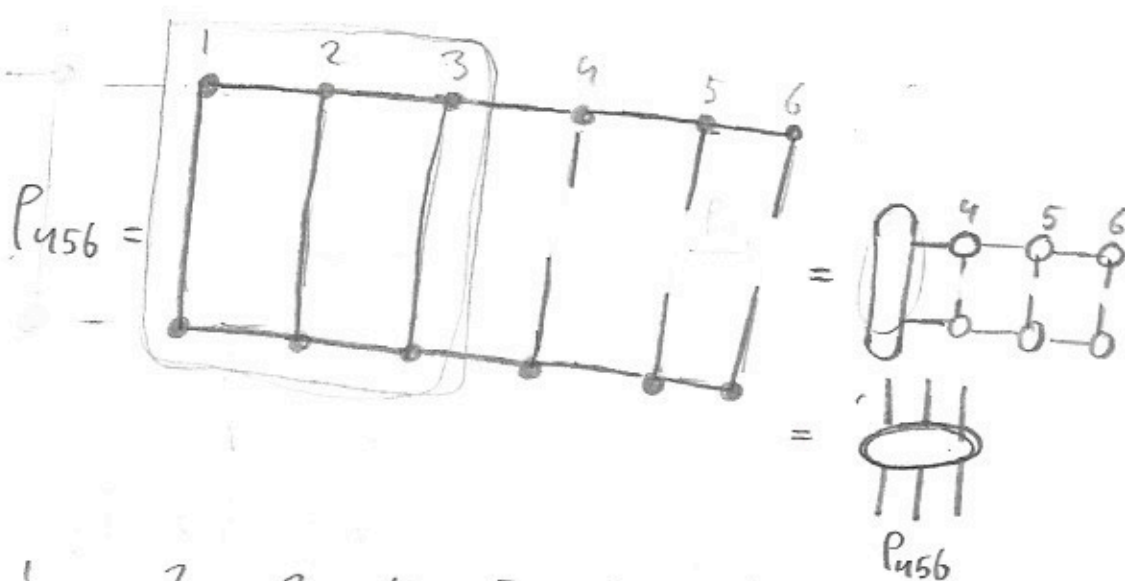


9.51

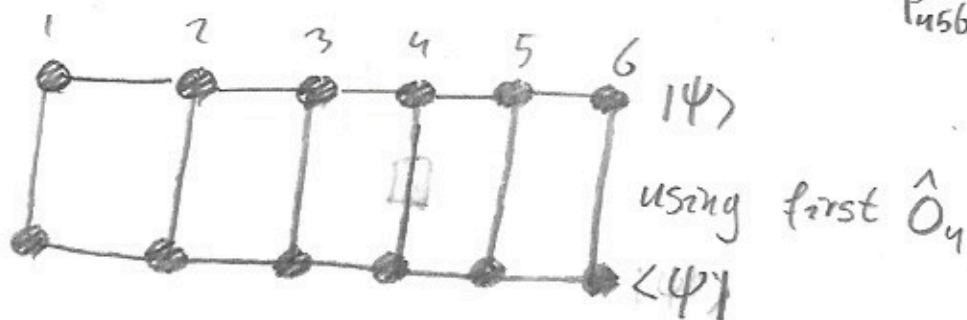
(1)



(2)



(3)



$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi | \hat{O}_4 | \psi \rangle =$$

using also $\hat{O}_2 \Rightarrow \langle \psi | \hat{O}_2 \hat{O}_4 | \psi \rangle =$