Problem Set II FYS3110

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Problem 2.1

An operator \hat{H} is represented in a particular orthonormal basis as the matrix

$$\hat{H} \simeq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{i}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{i}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

a)

 \hat{H} is Hermitian if it is equal to its own transpose conjugate, $\hat{H}=\hat{H}^{\dagger}.$

$$\hat{H}^{\dagger} = (\hat{H}^*)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{i}{2} & 0\\ \frac{i}{2} & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{i}{2} & 0\\ -\frac{i}{2} & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \hat{H}$$
 (2)

b)

Three ket vectors are given

$$|1\rangle \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

$$|2\rangle \simeq \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$|3\rangle \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -i\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

 $|1\rangle$ is and eigenvector of \hat{H} with eigenvalue $\frac{3}{2}$

$$\hat{H}|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{i}{2} & 0\\ -\frac{i}{2} & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i\\ 1\\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3i}{2}\\ \frac{3}{2}\\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{2}|1\rangle \tag{6}$$

 $|2\rangle$ is and eigenvector of \hat{H} with eigenvalue $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\hat{H}|2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{i}{2} & 0\\ -\frac{i}{2} & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 0\\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}|2\rangle \tag{7}$$

 $|3\rangle$ is and eigenvector of \hat{H} with eigenvalue $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\hat{H}|3\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{i}{2} & 0\\ -\frac{i}{2} & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -i\\ 1\\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{i}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}|3\rangle \tag{8}$$