## Phys 2920, Spring 2012 Problem Set #4

- 1. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the second Pauli matrix  $\sigma_y$  from the last problem set.
- 2. Find eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the matrices

$$L_x = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad L_y = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Use Maple or something suitable to find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 & 1.6 & -4.8 \\ 4.2 & -3.1 & 2.1 \\ -1.5 & -2.6 & 5.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Take any one of the eigenvectors output by the program and by hand check that it is a unit vector.

4. Let the matrix A be given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -7 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider a scheme where the new basis vectors are

$$\mathbf{e}_{1}' = \mathbf{e}_{1} + 4\mathbf{e}_{2}$$
  $\mathbf{e}_{2}' = 3\mathbf{e}_{1} + 10\mathbf{e}_{2}$ 

Find the representation of A in the new basis.

5. Find the similarity transformation which diagonalizes the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

This problem is a bit different in that it has a repeated eigenvalue; but you can still find three independent eigenvectors with which to construct S.

**6.** Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & -1 \\ -7 & 5 & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can B be diagonalized? (Can we construct a transformation matrix S to make B diagonal? We can if it has three independent eigenvectors.)

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7. Recall the definition for the exponential of a matrix:

$$e^{\mathsf{A}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathsf{A}^n}{n!}$$

With this definition, find a simple expression for

$$e^{Ax}$$
 for  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

(This is the matrix  $\sigma_x$  from a previous problem set.) (Here, x is a number which multiplies the matrix A, and  $A^0 = 1$ .) You will need to spot a simple pattern in the powers of Ax and you will need to review the Taylor series for basic functions.