

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{1} \quad (a) \quad \langle A \rangle_\psi &= \sum_i a_i p(a_i) \\
 &= \sum_i a_i |\langle a_i | \psi \rangle|^2 \\
 &= \sum_i a_i \langle \psi | a_i \rangle \langle a_i | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \sum_i \langle \psi | a_i | a_i \rangle \langle a_i | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \sum_i \langle \psi | A | a_i \rangle \langle a_i | \psi \rangle \quad \text{Red arrow: } A|a_i\rangle = a_i|a_i\rangle \\
 &= \langle \psi | A \left(\sum_i |a_i\rangle \langle a_i| \right) | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \boxed{\langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle} \quad // \quad \text{Red arrow: } = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad \boxed{\text{True.}} \quad \langle \psi | (A+B) | \psi \rangle &= \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | B | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \langle A \rangle + \langle B \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad &\langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle \\
 &= \langle A^2 - 2A\langle A \rangle + \langle A \rangle^2 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle A^2 \rangle - 2 \langle A \rangle^2 + \langle A^2 \rangle$$

$$= \langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$$

2 (i) probabilities don't care about phase:

$$p(a_i) = |\langle a_i | \psi \rangle|^2 = |\langle a_i | e^{i\delta} | \psi \rangle|^2$$

(ii) expectation values don't care about phase:

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle = (\langle \psi | e^{-i\delta}) A (e^{i\delta} | \psi \rangle)$$

$$3 \quad |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |+\mathbf{z}\rangle + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} |-\mathbf{z}\rangle$$

$$\langle S_z \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{-i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ i\sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{-i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ -i\sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$\langle S_z \rangle = -\frac{\hbar}{4}$$

Note that $S_z^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} I$, so

$$\boxed{\langle S_z^2 \rangle = \hbar^2/4} \text{ w.r.t. any state}$$

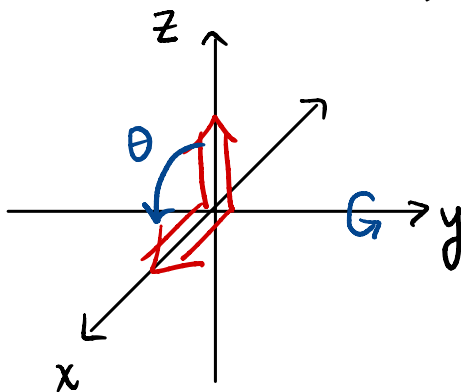
Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_z &= \sqrt{\langle S_z^2 \rangle - \langle S_z \rangle^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\hbar^2/4 - (\hbar/4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4\hbar^2/16 - \hbar^2/16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta S_z = \frac{\sqrt{3}\hbar}{4}}$$

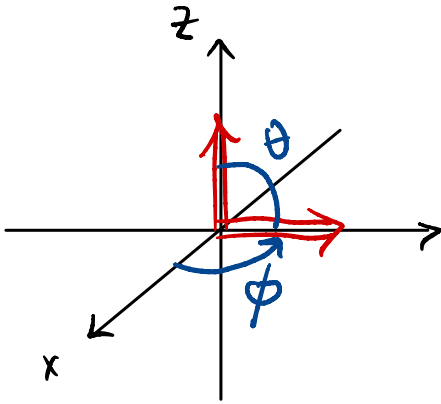
$$\boxed{4} \quad |+\eta\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |+z\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} |-z\rangle.$$

(a) For $\theta = \pi/2$, $\phi = 0$, we get



$$\begin{aligned} |+\eta\rangle &\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+z\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |-z\rangle \\ &= |+\eta\rangle \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

For $\theta = \pi/2$, $\phi = \pi/2$ we get



$$|+n\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|+z\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}|-z\rangle$$

$$= |+y\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

(b) $\langle +n | S_z | +n \rangle$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & e^{-i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & e^{-i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta/2 \\ -e^{i\phi} \sin \theta/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[\cos^2 \theta/2 - \sin^2 \theta/2 \right]$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \theta} \quad \leftarrow \text{Half angle identity.}$$

(c) $\langle S_z^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$ always, so

$$\Delta S_z = \sqrt{\hbar^2/4 - \hbar^2/4 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\Delta S_z = \boxed{\frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta}$$