

## Homework 5

(1)

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} |+,+\rangle + \frac{2i}{\sqrt{5}} |-,+\rangle$$

(a)

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [ |+,+\rangle + 2i |-,+\rangle ] \quad |\psi^*\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [ |+,+\rangle - 2i |-,+\rangle ]$$

$$C = P(+,+) + P(-,-) - P(+,-) - P(-,+)$$

$$P_{++} = |\langle +,+ | \psi \rangle|^2 = 1/5$$

$$P_{--} = |\langle -,- | \psi \rangle|^2 = 0$$

$$P_{+-} = |\langle +,- | \psi \rangle|^2 = 0$$

$$P_{-+} = |\langle -,+ | \psi \rangle|^2 = 4/5$$

$$C = 1/5 + 0 - 4/5 + 0 = -3/5$$

Somewhat  
anti correlated?

(B)  $C=0 \rightarrow$  No relationship  
Between two measurements  $\rightarrow$  uncorrelated

No, there is no possible way to make the  
state correlated.

$$(2) \quad |\psi\rangle = a |+,+\rangle + b |+,-\rangle + c |-,+\rangle + d |-,-\rangle$$

(a) A correlation of  $C=1$  would mean that the measured  
values are always aligned. If we are not able to  
change the state and

$$C = P(+,+) + P(-,-) - P(+,-) - P(-,+)$$

