

# §9

1.  $|S_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|ud\rangle + |du\rangle)$

(1)  $|e_1^+\rangle = |u\rangle \quad |e_2^-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \\ -\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \end{pmatrix} = \sin \frac{\pi}{8} |u\rangle - \cos \frac{\pi}{8} |d\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore p(e_1^+, e_2^-) &= |\langle e_1^+ e_2^- | S \rangle|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\langle e_1^+ | u \rangle \langle e_2^- | d \rangle + \langle e_1^+ | d \rangle \langle e_2^- | u \rangle|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |1 \cdot (-\cos \frac{\pi}{8}) + 0 \cdot (\sin \frac{\pi}{8})|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{4} (2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - 1) + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

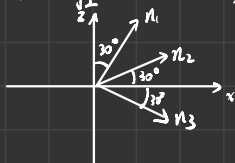
(2)  $\therefore |e_1^+\rangle = |d\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore p(e_1^+, e_2^-) &= |\langle e_1^+ e_2^- | S \rangle|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\langle e_1^+ | u \rangle \langle e_2^- | d \rangle + \langle e_1^+ | d \rangle \langle e_2^- | u \rangle|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8}) + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore p(e_2^-) = p(e_1^+, e_2^-) + p(e_1^-, e_2^-) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore$  右侧检测席上T-各约500个

2. (1)  $|S\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|ud\rangle - |du\rangle)$  令  $\vec{n}_1 = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$



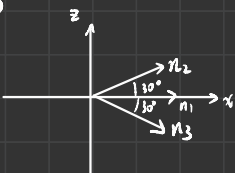
则  $p(A, \neg B) = p(n_1^+, n_2^+) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} < 0.04 < \frac{1}{8}$

$p(B, \neg C) = p(n_2^+, n_3^+) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{8}$

$p(A, \neg C) = p(n_1^+, n_3^+) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore p(A, \neg B) + p(B, \neg C) < p(A, \neg C)$  违反

(2)



令  $\vec{n}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$

则  $p(A, \neg B) = p(n_1^+, n_2^+) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}$

$p(B, \neg C) = p(n_2^+, n_3^+) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{8}$

$p(A, \neg C) = p(n_1^+, n_3^+) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}$

$\therefore p(A, \neg B) + p(B, \neg C) > p(A, \neg C)$

遵循

3.

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小娟

(1)  $M_1 = 4$

(2)  $M_2 = 4$

(3)  $M_3 = 6$

$M_1 + M_2 > M_3$