

PHYS 5382

Fall 2016

TE Coan

Due: 16 Sep '16 6:00 pm

Homework 3

1. Use Dirac notation (the properties of kets, bras and inner products) directly without explicitly using matrix representations to show that the projection operator \hat{P}_+ is Hermitian.

(b.) Use the fact that $\hat{P}_+^2 = \hat{P}_+$ to demonstrate that the eigenvalues of the projection operator are 1 and 0.

2. Determine the matrix representation of the rotation operator $\hat{R}(\phi\mathbf{k})$ using the states $|+\mathbf{z}\rangle$ and $|-\mathbf{z}\rangle$ as a basis.

(b.) Using your matrix representation, verify that the rotation operator is unitary, that is, it satisfies $\hat{R}^\dagger(\phi\mathbf{k})\hat{R}(\phi\mathbf{k}) = 1$.

3. **SKIP** Determine the column vectors representing the states $|+\mathbf{x}\rangle$ and $|-\mathbf{x}\rangle$ using the states $|+\mathbf{y}\rangle$ and $|-\mathbf{y}\rangle$ as a basis.

4. Evaluate $\hat{R}(\theta\mathbf{j})|+\mathbf{z}\rangle$, where $\hat{R}(\theta\mathbf{j}) = e^{-i\hat{J}_y\theta/\hbar}$ is the operator that rotates kets counterclockwise by an angle θ about the y axis. Then show that $\hat{R}(\frac{\pi}{2}\mathbf{j})|+\mathbf{z}\rangle = |+\mathbf{x}\rangle$. Hint: Express the ket $|+\mathbf{z}\rangle$ as a superposition of the kets $|+\mathbf{y}\rangle$ and $|-\mathbf{y}\rangle$ and use the fact that $\hat{J}_y|\pm\mathbf{y}\rangle = (\pm\hbar/2)|\pm\mathbf{y}\rangle$. Then, switch back to the $|\mathbf{z}\rangle, |-\mathbf{z}\rangle$ basis.

5. The column vector representing the state $|\Psi\rangle$ is given by

$$|\Psi\rangle \xrightarrow{S_z \text{ basis}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Using matrix mechanics, show that $|\Psi\rangle$ is properly normalized and calculate the probability that a measurement of S_x yields $\hbar/2$.

(b.) Determine the probability that a measurement of S_y yields $\hbar/2$.

6. Determine the matrix representation of \hat{J}_x in the S_z basis. Hint: Start with the matrix representation of the operator J_x using the states

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

as a basis and then transform to the S_z basis.