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15. (a) Show that the column vector  $\vec{v}_{(1)}$  (defined in lecture) describes an ellipse with major axis along  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and minor axis along  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  with eccentricity  $e$ . Show that the column vector  $\vec{v}_{(2)}$  describes an ellipse with major axis along  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and minor axis along  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  with eccentricity  $e$ .
- (b) Show that  $\vec{v}_{(i)}^\dagger \cdot \vec{v}_{(j)} = \delta_{ij}$ .
- (c) Show that  $\mathbf{R}^\dagger \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}$  and hence that  $\vec{u}_{(i)}^\dagger \cdot \vec{u}_{(j)} = \delta_{ij}$ .
- (d) What geometric figure do the vectors  $\vec{u}_{(i)}$  describe?
- (e) Write the density matrix  $\rho$  as a single matrix in terms of  $P$ , the polarization.
16. (a) Can the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  be a density matrix?
- (b) Consider the following density matrices:

$$\rho_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} +\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & +\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \rho_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} +\frac{1}{4} & +\frac{i}{4} \\ -\frac{i}{4} & +\frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} .$$

Find the eigenvalues, eigenvectors, polarizations, and the nature of the two independent polarization states for each of the density matrices. (You may find the previous problem useful for this.)