

Homework #3

(due Wednesday, October 18, 2023)

1. (10 pts) Recall that $\text{Tr}(A) = \sum_n A_{nn} = \sum_n \langle \varphi_n | A | \varphi_n \rangle$, where $\{|\varphi_n\rangle\}$ is a complete orthonormal basis. Using bra-ket algebra, prove the following relations:

- (a) $\text{Tr}(ABC) = \text{Tr}(CAB) = \text{Tr}(BCA)$, where A, B, C are operators;
 (b) $\text{Tr}(|\psi\rangle\langle\varphi|) = \langle\varphi|\psi\rangle$, where $|\varphi\rangle, |\psi\rangle$ are state vectors.

2. (20 pts) Consider matrices $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -i \\ 0 & i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -5i \end{pmatrix}$.

- (a) Are A and B Hermitian? Write down the matrices representing A^\dagger and B^\dagger .
 (b) Find eigenvalues and (normalized) eigenvectors of A. What is the relationship between $\text{Tr}(A)$ and a sum of the eigenvalues of A? Explain.
 (c) Show that the eigenvectors of A form a (complete and orthonormal) basis.
 (d) Is $\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)$? Is $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$? Is $\det(B^\dagger) = (\det(B))^*$? Show.
 (e) Calculate the commutator $[A, B]$. Find $\text{Tr}([A, B])$.
 (f) Calculate the inverse of A, i.e. A^{-1} . What are the eigenvalues of A^{-1} ?

3. (15 pts) Consider a system whose Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = \alpha (|\varphi_1\rangle\langle\varphi_2| + |\varphi_2\rangle\langle\varphi_1|), \text{ where } \alpha \text{ is a real number having the dimensions of energy.}$$

- (a) Is H a projection operator? What about $\alpha^{-2}H^2$?
 (b) Are $|\varphi_i\rangle$ ($i=1,2$) eigenstates of H?

- (c) Assuming that $|\varphi_i\rangle$ ($i=1,2$) form a complete and orthonormal basis, find the matrix representing H in this basis. What are the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of this matrix?
4. (10 pts) Show that for any two operators A and B ,

$$e^B A e^{-B} = A + [B, A] + \frac{1}{2!} [B, [B, A]] + \frac{1}{3!} [B, [B, [B, A]]] + \dots$$

5. Reading assignment: Sakurai 1.3-1.4.