

3.21

$$\hat{P} = |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| \quad \text{ef öftöndin stóður}$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{P}^2 = |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| = |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| = \hat{P}$$

Eiginvígrar og g.2di

$$\hat{P}|\mu\rangle = \lambda|\mu\rangle \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Ef til er eiginvígrum} \\ \text{eigin g.2di} \end{matrix} \langle \mu |$$

$$|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|\mu\rangle = |\mu\rangle$$

Öftöndur ef  $|\mu\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$  og eigin g.2di er  $\lambda = 1$

P3.22

$\{ |1\rangle, |2\rangle, |3\rangle \}$  standarder gramm

(2)

$$|\alpha\rangle = i|1\rangle - 2|2\rangle - i|3\rangle$$

$$|\beta\rangle = i|1\rangle + 2|3\rangle$$

a) finne  $\langle\alpha|$  og  $\langle\beta|$

$$\langle\alpha| = \langle 1|(-i) - \langle 2|2 + \langle 3|i$$

$$\langle\beta| = \langle 1|(-i) + \langle 3|2$$

b)  $\langle\alpha|\beta\rangle = \{\langle 1|(-i) - \langle 2|2 + \langle 3|i\} \{i|1\rangle + 2|3\rangle\}$

$$= \langle 1|1\rangle + 2i\langle 3|3\rangle = 1+2i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \beta | \alpha \rangle &= \left\{ \langle 1 | (-i) + \langle 3 | 2 \right\} \left\{ i | 1 \rangle - 2 | 2 \rangle - i | 3 \rangle \right\} \\ &= \cancel{\langle 1 | 1 \rangle} - 2i \langle 3 | 3 \rangle = -2i\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle^* = \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle$$


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9) fíma 9 stök úrkjáns  $\hat{A} = |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$   
í grunniðum,  $\hat{A} = \{ i | 1 \rangle - 2 | 2 \rangle - i | 3 \rangle \} \{ \langle 1 | (-i) + \langle 3 | 2 \}$

$\langle 1   \hat{A}   1 \rangle = 1$ $\langle 1   \hat{A}   2 \rangle = 0$ $\langle 1   \hat{A}   3 \rangle = 2i$ $\langle 3   \hat{A}   1 \rangle = -1$	$\langle 2   \hat{A}   1 \rangle = 2i$ $\langle 2   \hat{A}   2 \rangle = 0$ $\langle 3   \hat{A}   3 \rangle = -2i$ $\langle 3   \hat{A}   2 \rangle = 0$ $\langle 2   \hat{A}   3 \rangle = -4$
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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2i \\ 2i & 0 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix}$$

Ekkir hevist fyllt

3.27

Virkun  $\hat{A}$  hefur tvö eiginastönd  $\phi_1$  og  $\phi_2$   
med eigingildi  $a_1$  og  $a_2$

Virkun  $\hat{B}$  hefur tvö eiginastönd  $\phi_1$  og  $\phi_2$   
med eigingildi  $b_1$  og  $b_2$

$$2\phi_1 = \frac{3\phi_1 + 4\phi_2}{5}, \quad \phi_2 = \frac{4\phi_1 - 3\phi_2}{5}$$

(5)

a) A er mold med nederstöðu a, hvert er ástand kertisins eftir mælinguna?

$$\psi_1$$

b) Ef B er mold minna, hæða níðurstöður fast, með hæða líkum?

$$2\psi_1 = \frac{3\phi_1 + 4\phi_2}{5}$$

$$b_1 \text{ með líkum } \frac{9}{25}$$

$$b_2 - 11 - \frac{16}{25}$$

c) Eftir mælinguna með B er A molt afær hverjær eru litunir á ~~ad~~ fér gildi a.

Astandið er komið í  $\phi_1$   ~~$\phi_2$~~   $\phi_2$

$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\psi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

lausu gefur

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~→ likindi fyrir því að mola Q, eru~~

annastkvort  $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$  seda  $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2$