

Lösungshinweise Blatt 1

2a)

$$\langle \psi_{x+}, \psi_{y+} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi_{2+} + \psi_{2-}, \psi_{2+} + i\psi_{2-} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{\langle \psi_{2+}, \psi_{2+} \rangle}_{=1} + i \underbrace{\langle \psi_{2+}, \psi_{2-} \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle \psi_{2-}, \psi_{2+} \rangle}_{=0} + i \underbrace{\langle \psi_{2-}, \psi_{2-} \rangle}_{=-1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1+i}{2},$$

$$\langle \psi_{y+}, \psi_{y+} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi_{2+} + i\psi_{2-}, \psi_{2+} + i\psi_{2-} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{\langle \psi_{2+}, \psi_{2+} \rangle}_{=1} + \underbrace{\langle i\psi_{2-}, i\psi_{2-} \rangle}_{-i^2 \cdot 1 = 1} \right\} = 1$$

2b) bzgl. ONB (ψ_{2+}, ψ_{2-}) ist $\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow |\psi|^2 = \frac{1}{6} (2^2 + |1+i|^2) = 1$$

2c) • μ_z -Messung ergibt $+\mu_0/2$ mit Wkt

$$P_{2+} = |\langle \psi_{2+}, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left| \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \rangle \right|^2 = 2/3,$$

- $\mu_0/2$ mit Wkt. $P_{2-} = 1 - P_{2+} = 1/3$

$$\left(P_{2-} = |\langle \psi_{2-}, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left| \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \rangle \right|^2 = 1/3 \right)$$

• μ_x Messung ergibt $+\mu_0/2$ mit Wkt.

$$P_{x+} = |\langle \varphi_{x+}, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left| \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 \\ = \frac{1}{12} \cdot |2 + 1 + i|^2 = 5/6,$$

$-\mu_0/2$ mit Wkt. $P_{x-} = 1 - P_{x+} = 1/6$

• μ_y Messung ergibt $+\mu_0/2$ mit Wkt.

$$P_{y+} = |\langle \varphi_{y+}, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left| \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 \\ = \frac{1}{12} |2 - i + 1|^2 = 5/6,$$

$-\mu_0/2$ mit Wkt. $P_{y-} = 1 - P_{y+} = 1/6$.

3) Im Falle einer Superposition (A)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi_{z+} + \varphi_{z-}) \stackrel{!}{=} \varphi_{x+} \quad \text{ergibt}$$

μ_x -Messung mit Wkt. $P_A = 1$;

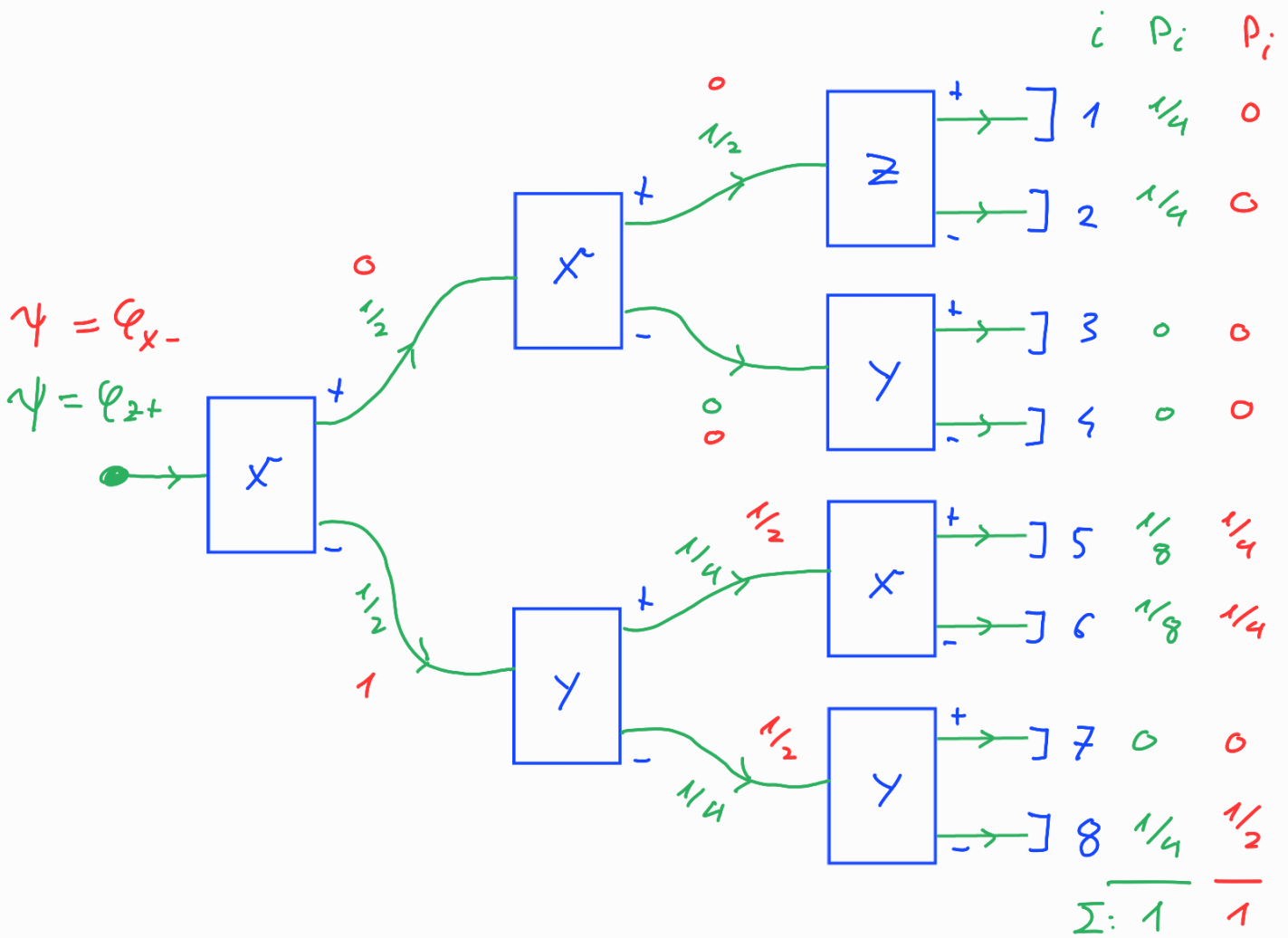
Wert $+\mu_0/2$; Falls zufällig

Zustand φ_{z+} oder φ_{z-} vorliegt ergibt

μ_x -Messung mit Wkt. $P_B = 1/2$ $+\mu_0/2$,

also $P_B = \frac{1}{2} < 1 = P_A \rightarrow A : B$ Unterscheidg.

4)



5)

$$a) D|z+\rangle = |x+\rangle \underbrace{\langle z+|z+\rangle}_{=1} - |x-\rangle \underbrace{\langle z-|z+\rangle}_{=0} = |x+\rangle$$

$$D|z-\rangle = |x+\rangle \underbrace{\langle z+|z-\rangle}_{=0} - |x-\rangle \underbrace{\langle z-|z-\rangle}_{=1} = -|x-\rangle$$

$$D|x+\rangle = |x+\rangle \underbrace{\langle z+|x+\rangle}_{=1/\sqrt{2}} - |x-\rangle \underbrace{\langle z-|x+\rangle}_{=1/\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|x+\rangle - |x-\rangle) = |z-\rangle$$

$$D|x-\rangle = |x+\rangle \underbrace{\langle z+|x-\rangle}_{=1/\sqrt{2}} - |x-\rangle \underbrace{\langle z-|x-\rangle}_{=-1/\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|x+\rangle + |x-\rangle) = |z+\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D |Y+\rangle &= |X+\rangle \underbrace{\langle Z+|Y+\rangle}_{1/\sqrt{2}} - |X-\rangle \underbrace{\langle Z-|Y+\rangle}_{i/\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |Z+\rangle + |Z-\rangle - i |Z+\rangle + i |Z-\rangle \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left((1-i) |Z+\rangle + \underbrace{(1+i)}_{i(1-i)} |Z-\rangle \right) = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} |Y+\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

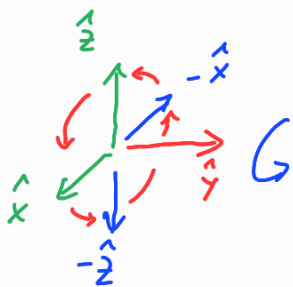
$$\begin{aligned}
 D |Y-\rangle &= |X+\rangle \underbrace{\langle Z+|Y-\rangle}_{1/\sqrt{2}} - |X-\rangle \underbrace{\langle Z-|Y-\rangle}_{-i/\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |Z+\rangle + |Z-\rangle + i |Z+\rangle - i |Z-\rangle \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left((1+i) |Z+\rangle + \underbrace{(1-i)}_{-i(1+i)} |Z-\rangle \right) = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} |Y+\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5b) \quad D^2 = DD = \underbrace{D |X+\rangle \langle Z+|}_{\substack{\parallel \\ |Z-\rangle}} - \underbrace{D |X-\rangle \langle Z-|}_{|Z+\rangle}$$

$$\text{d.h.} \quad D^2 = |Z-\rangle \langle Z+| - |Z+\rangle \langle Z-|$$

„Spin-flip“ !

5c) $D \hat{=} \text{Drehung des mag. Moments um } \hat{Y}\text{-Achse,}$
 Drehwinkel $2\vartheta = \pi/2$ (90°);



$\Gamma \rightarrow D^2 = DD = \text{Drehung um}$
 $\hat{y} \tilde{\vartheta} = 2\vartheta = \pi$
 $\hat{=} \text{Spin-flip}$