

**Problem 1** (10 points)

Atoms that have been pre-selected as “+ in  $z$ ” are successively passed through first a “+ in  $x$ ” selector, then a “− in  $z$ ” selector.

Which fraction of the atoms is let through?

**Problem 2** (15 points)

A source emits atoms such that each of them is either “+ in  $x$ ” or “+ in  $z$ ”, choosing randomly between these options, with equal chances for both. What are the probabilities for

- (a) finding the next atom as “+ in  $x$ ” or “− in  $x$ ”;
- (b) finding the next atom as “+ in  $y$ ” or “− in  $y$ ”;
- (c) finding the next atom as “+ in  $z$ ” or “− in  $z$ ”,

when the respective experiments are performed?

**Problem 3** (20 points)

Atoms are prepared such that their magnetic properties are described by the ket

$$|\uparrow_z\rangle\frac{2}{3} + |\downarrow_z\rangle\frac{1+2i}{3} \cong \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1+2i \end{pmatrix}.$$

What are the probabilities for

- (a) finding the next atom as “+ in  $x$ ” or “− in  $x$ ”;
- (b) finding the next atom as “+ in  $y$ ” or “− in  $y$ ”;
- (c) finding the next atom as “+ in  $z$ ” or “− in  $z$ ”,

when the respective experiments are performed?

**Problem 4** (15 points)

Express the operator product

$$(\sigma_x \cos \phi + \sigma_z \sin \phi)(\sigma_z \cos \phi - \sigma_x \sin \phi)$$

as a linear function of  $\vec{\sigma}$ , whereby  $\phi$  is an arbitrary angle parameter.

**Problem 5** (20 points)

Express the operator

$$A = |\uparrow_x\rangle\langle\uparrow_z| + |\downarrow_x\rangle\langle\downarrow_z|$$

as a linear function of  $\vec{\sigma}$ . What is  $A^2$ ?

**Problem 6** (20 points)

Consider  $n$  pairs of kets, the  $k$ -th pair denoted by  $|a_k\rangle$  and  $|b_k\rangle$ , that are jointly defined by

$$|a_k\rangle = |\uparrow_z\rangle u_k^* + |\downarrow_z\rangle v_k, \quad |b_k\rangle = |\uparrow_z\rangle v_k^* - |\downarrow_z\rangle u_k,$$

for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , whereby the amplitudes  $u_k$  and  $v_k$  are arbitrary complex numbers.

Then,

- (a) how large are the probabilities  $|\langle a_k|b_k\rangle|^2$ ?
- (b) how are the probability amplitudes  $\langle a_j|a_k\rangle$  and  $\langle b_j|b_k\rangle$  related to each other?