

- 1.34 Show that the totally antisymmetric Levi-Civita symbol  $\epsilon_{ijk}$  satisfies the useful relation

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{inm} = \delta_{jn} \delta_{km} - \delta_{jm} \delta_{kn}. \quad (1.449)$$

- 1.35 Consider the hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \sigma_3 \quad (1.450)$$

where  $\sigma_3$  is defined in (1.420). The entropy  $S$  of this system at temperature  $T$  is

$$S = -k \text{Tr} [\rho \ln(\rho)] \quad (1.451)$$

in which the density operator  $\rho$  is

$$\rho = \frac{e^{-H/(kT)}}{\text{Tr} [e^{-H/(kT)}]}. \quad (1.452)$$

Find expressions for the density operator  $\rho$  and its entropy  $S$ .

- 1.36 Find the action of the operator  $\mathbf{S}^2 = \left( \mathbf{S}^{(1)} + \mathbf{S}^{(2)} \right)^2$  defined by (1.419) on the four states  $|\pm \pm\rangle$  and then find the eigenstates and eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{S}^2$  in the space spanned by these four states.
- 1.37 A system that has three fermionic states has three creation operators  $a_i^\dagger$  and three annihilation operators  $a_k$  which satisfy the anticommutation relations  $\{a_i, a_k^\dagger\} = \delta_{ik}$  and  $\{a_i, a_k\} = \{a_i^\dagger, a_k^\dagger\} = 0$  for  $i, k = 1, 2, 3$ . The eight states of the system are  $|t, u, v\rangle \equiv (a_1^\dagger)^t (a_2^\dagger)^u (a_3^\dagger)^v |0, 0, 0\rangle$ . We can represent them by eight 8-vectors each of which has seven 0's with a 1 in position  $4t + 2u + v + 1$ . How big should the matrices that represent the creation and annihilation operators be? Write down the three matrices that represent the three creation operators.
- 1.38 Show that the Schwarz inner product (1.430) is degenerate because it can violate (1.79) for certain density operators and certain pairs of states.
- 1.39 Show that the Schwarz inner product (1.431) is degenerate because it can violate (1.79) for certain density operators and certain pairs of operators.
- 1.40 The coherent state  $|\{\alpha_k\}\rangle$  is an eigenstate of the annihilation operator  $a_k$  with eigenvalue  $\alpha_k$  for each mode  $k$  of the electromagnetic field,