

1 Approximate (3pts)

Consider the Hamiltonian (for $x \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$H_b = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2 \right) + bx^4$$

Approximate its ground-state energy E_b in a reasonable way for $b > 0$. You could use a variational approach or anything else you judge appropriate.

2 Qubit (4pts)

a) Consider a single qubit. Show that any unitary operator U on \mathbb{C}^2 can be written as a rotation in spin space, up to a constant phase factor. That is, there exist $\alpha, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ and a unit vector \mathbf{n} such that:

$$U = \exp(i\alpha) \exp(i\theta \mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}) \quad (1)$$

b) Calculate $\text{Tr}[U \sigma_x]$.

Here are the Pauli matrices,

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 Density matrix (4pts)

Consider the state

$$|\psi\rangle = a|01\rangle + b|10\rangle \quad (2)$$

with $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$.

- For which values of a and b is $|\psi\rangle$ entangled?
- What is the reduced density matrix for particle 1?
- Suppose an ensemble of systems with wave function $|\psi\rangle$. Suppose the spin of particle 2 is measured in the basis ($|0\rangle, |1\rangle$) for each system. What is the resulting reduced density matrix for particle 1?
- Suppose an ensemble of systems with wave function $|\psi\rangle$. Suppose a unitary operation is applied to particle 2 for each system. What is the resulting reduced density matrix for particle 1?

4 Perturb (3pts)

Determine to first order in the parameter ϵ the corrections to the eigenvalues and to the eigenvectors of the following Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \epsilon & 0 \\ \epsilon & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a - b \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

with $a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $a \neq b$. Do that without solving the complete (unperturbed) eigenequation.

5 Think twice (6pts)

Answer with yes (true, i agree) or no (false, that is wrong):

- a) entanglement is responsible for the interference pattern in a double-slit experiment.
- b) the Aharonov-Bohm double-slit experiment shifts the interference pattern for light.
- c) the commutator of a matrix A and its exponential $\exp A$ is not zero.
- d) The Feynman path-integral depends on the classical Lagrangian.
- e) The Rabi frequency decreases with the magnitude of the electromagnetic field.
- f) The (first) Stern-Gerlach experiment dates from the 1930's.