

② Prove:  $\text{tr}(XY) = \text{tr}(YX)$  where  $X, Y$  are operators.

Sakurai 1-4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tr}(XY) &= \sum_{\alpha'} \langle \alpha' | X Y | \alpha' \rangle - \text{by definition of the trace} \\
 &= \sum_{\alpha'} \langle \alpha' | X \left( \sum_{\beta'} b' \rangle \langle b' | \right) Y | \alpha' \rangle \quad \text{by the completeness theorem} \\
 &= \sum_{\alpha' \beta'} \langle \alpha' | X b' \rangle \langle b' | Y | \alpha' \rangle = \sum_{\alpha' \beta'} \langle b' | Y | \alpha' \rangle \langle \alpha' | X | b' \rangle \\
 &= \sum_{b'} \langle b' | Y \underbrace{\left( \sum_{\alpha'} \langle \alpha' | \alpha' \rangle \langle \alpha' | \right)}_{\mathbb{I}} X | b' \rangle = \sum_{b'} \langle b' | Y X | b' \rangle = \text{tr}(YX) \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

③ Prove:  $(XY)^+ = Y^+ X^+$

by 1. 2. 2. 4,  $\langle \alpha | X \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle \alpha | X^+ \rangle$ . Thus  $\langle XY | \alpha \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle \alpha | (XY)^+$

We also have  $\langle XY | \alpha \rangle = \langle X | Y | \alpha \rangle \Leftrightarrow (\langle \alpha | Y^+ \rangle) X^+ = \langle \alpha | Y^+ X^+ \rangle$

Therefore  $\langle \alpha | (XY)^+ \rangle = \langle \alpha | Y^+ X^+ \rangle$ , and  $(XY)^+ = Y^+ X^+ \quad \checkmark$

④  $\exp[if(A)] = 1 + if(A) + \dots + \frac{i^n f^n(A)}{n!}$

$$\text{insert completeness twice: } = \sum_j \left( \sum_i \langle \alpha_i | \alpha_j \rangle \langle \alpha_i | \left( 1 + if(A) + \dots + \frac{i^n f^n(A)}{n!} \right) | \alpha_j \rangle \langle \alpha_j | \right)$$

We can distribute b/c of linearity:

$$= \sum_{ij} \langle \alpha_i | \left[ \langle \alpha_i | \alpha_j \rangle + \langle \alpha_i | if(A) | \alpha_j \rangle + \dots + \langle \alpha_i | \frac{i^n f^n(A)}{n!} | \alpha_j \rangle \right] \langle \alpha_j | \right]$$

now,  $f(A) = f(a) | a \rangle$  b/c  $a$  is an eigenvalue of  $A$ .

$$\sum_{ij} \langle \alpha_i | \left( \langle \alpha_i | \alpha_j \rangle + if(\alpha_j) \langle \alpha_i | \alpha_j \rangle + \dots + \frac{i^n f^n(\alpha_j)}{n!} \langle \alpha_i | \alpha_j \rangle \right) \langle \alpha_j | \right)$$

$= 0$  if  $i \neq j$ . otherwise

$$= \boxed{\sum_i \langle \alpha_i | \alpha_i \rangle \exp[if(\alpha_i)]}$$