

Spin 1/2 - matrix representation

Pauli matrices

Definition

In[1]:= **MatrixForm**[$\sigma_x = \{\{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}\}$]

Out[1]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[2]:= **MatrixForm**[$\sigma_y = \{\{0, -I\}, \{I, 0\}\}$]

Out[2]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[3]:= **MatrixForm**[$\sigma_z = \{\{1, 0\}, \{0, -1\}\}$]

Out[3]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Algebra

In[4]:= **MatrixPower**[$\sigma_x, 2$] // **MatrixForm**

Out[4]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[5]:= **MatrixPower**[$\sigma_y, 2$] // **MatrixForm**

Out[5]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[6]:= **MatrixPower**[$\sigma_z, 2$] // **MatrixForm**

Out[6]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[7]:= $\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y + \sigma_y \cdot \sigma_x$ // **MatrixForm**

Out[7]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[8]:= $\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_z + \sigma_z \cdot \sigma_x$ // **MatrixForm**

Out[8]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[9]:= $\sigma_y \cdot \sigma_z + \sigma_z \cdot \sigma_y$ // **MatrixForm**

Out[9]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[10]:= $\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y - \mathbf{I} * \sigma_z$ // MatrixForm

Out[10]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[11]:= $\sigma_z \cdot \sigma_x - \mathbf{I} * \sigma_y$ // MatrixForm

Out[11]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[12]:= $\sigma_y \cdot \sigma_z - \mathbf{I} * \sigma_x$ // MatrixForm

Out[12]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[13]:= $\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_x$ // MatrixForm

Out[13]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[14]:= $\sigma_y \cdot \sigma_y$ // MatrixForm

Out[14]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In[15]:= $\sigma_z \cdot \sigma_z$ // MatrixForm

Out[15]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues and normalized eigenvectors

In[16]:= **Eigenvalues**[σ_x]

Out[16]= $\{-1, 1\}$

In[17]:= **Map**[**Normalize**, **Eigenvectors**[σ_x]]

Out[17]= $\left\{ \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \right\}$

In[18]:= **Eigenvalues**[σ_y]

Out[18]= $\{-1, 1\}$

In[19]:= **Map**[**Normalize**, **Eigenvectors**[σ_y]]

Out[19]= $\left\{ \left\{ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}, \left\{ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \right\}$

In[20]:= **Eigenvalues**[σ_z]

Out[20]= $\{-1, 1\}$

In[21]:= **Map**[**Normalize**, **Eigenvectors**[σ_z]]

Out[21]= $\{\{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}\}$

Matrix representation of the spin components for a spin

of magnitude $\hbar/2$

In[22]:= $S_x = (\hbar/2) * \sigma_x$; $S_y = (\hbar/2) * \sigma_y$; $S_z = (\hbar/2) * \sigma_z$;

These matrices verify the algebra of an angular momentum

In[23]:= $S_x \cdot S_y - S_y \cdot S_x == I \hbar S_z$

Out[23]= True

In[24]:= $S_z \cdot S_x - S_x \cdot S_z == I \hbar S_y$

Out[24]= True

In[25]:= $S_y \cdot S_z - S_z \cdot S_y == I \hbar S_x$

Out[25]= True

The general rule $L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2 = j(j+1) \hbar^2 \mathbf{1}$ for an angular momentum $j\hbar$ ($j=1/2, 1, 3/2, 2, \dots$) becomes here

$$S_x^2 + S_y^2 + S_z^2 = (3/4) \hbar^2 \mathbf{1} :$$

In[26]:= $\text{MatrixPower}[S_x, 2] + \text{MatrixPower}[S_y, 2] + \text{MatrixPower}[S_z, 2] ==$
 $3 \hbar^2 / 4 \text{IdentityMatrix}[2]$

Out[26]= True