Group Theory in Quantum Mechanics

Lecture 4 (1.24.13)

Matrix Eigensolutions and Spectral Decompositions

(Quantum Theory for Computer Age - Ch. 3 of Unit 1)
(Principles of Symmetry, Dynamics, and Spectroscopy - Sec. 1-3 of Ch. 1)

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors
...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors
Circle-to-ellipse mapping (and I'm Ba-aaack!)
Ellipse-to-ellipse mapping (Normal space vs. tangent space)
Eigensolutions as stationary extreme-values (Lagrange λ-multipliers)

Matrix-algebraic eigensolutions with example $M=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
Secular equation
Hamilton-Cayley equation and projectors
Idempotent projectors (how eigenvalues$\Rightarrow$eigenvectors)
Operator orthonormality and completeness

Spectral Decompositions
Functional spectral decomposition
Orthonormality vs. Completeness vis-a`-vis Operator vs. State
Lagrange functional interpolation formula
Proof that completeness relation is "Truer-than-true"

Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors
Eigensolutions for active analyzers

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Spectral Decompositions with degeneracy
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Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors

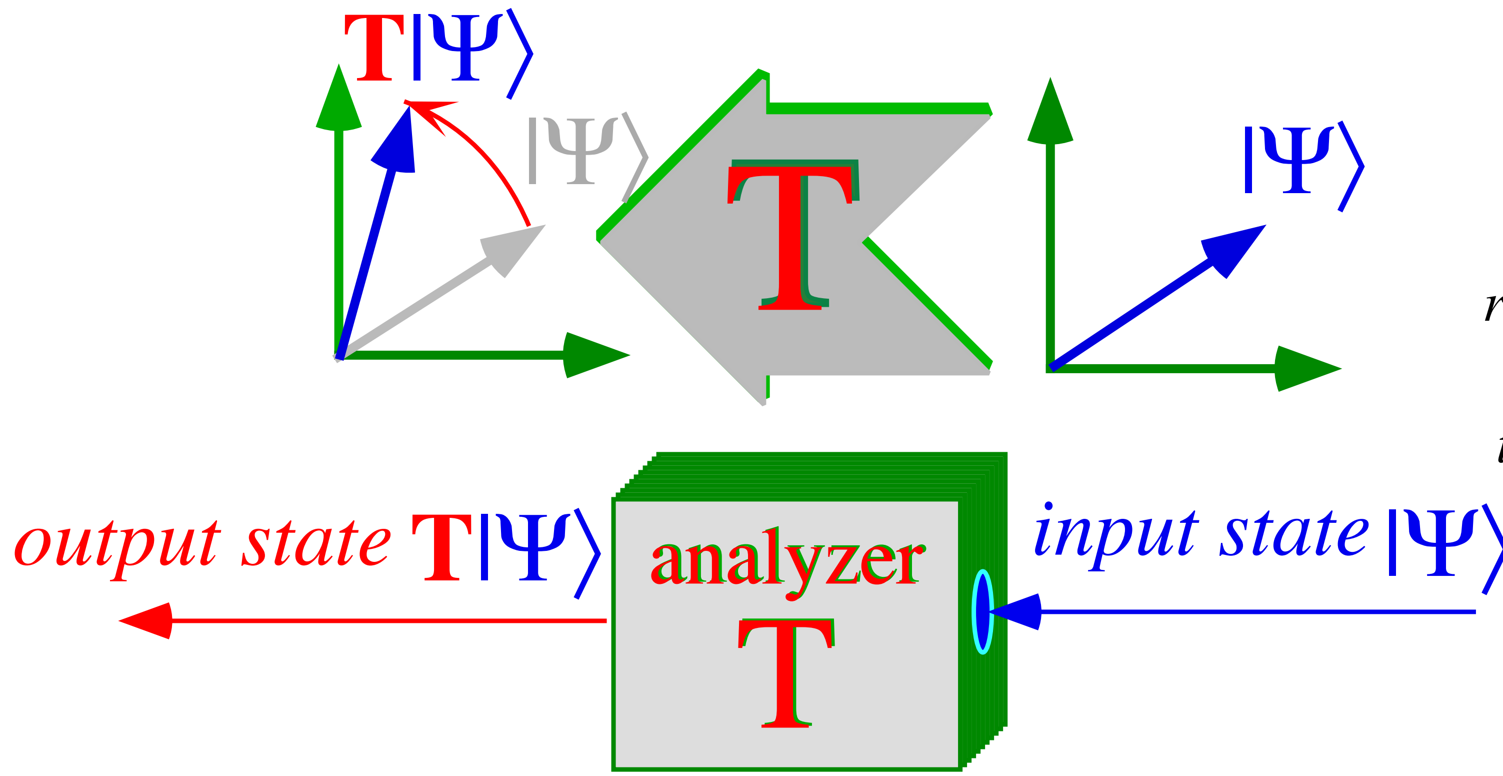
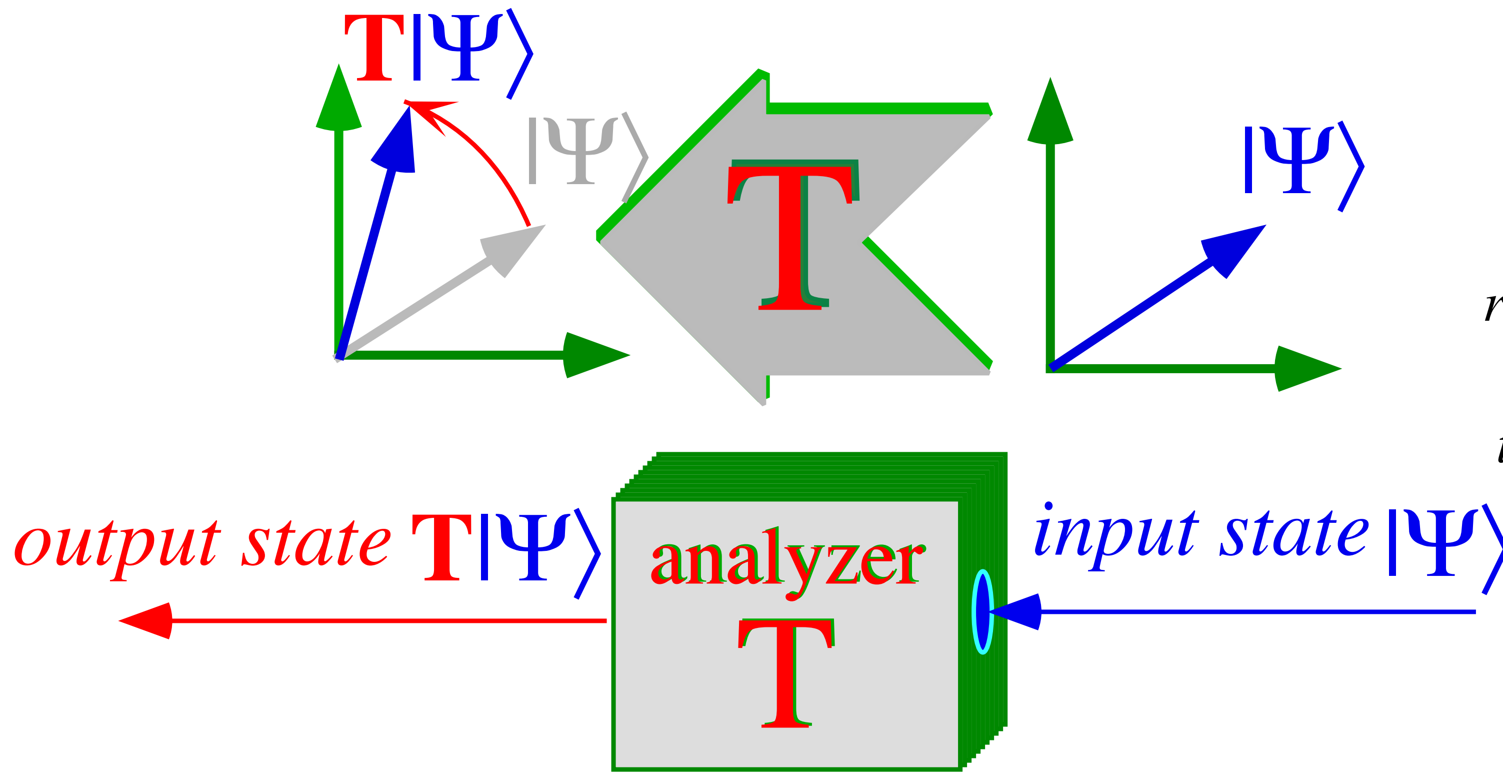


Fig. 3.1.1 Effect of analyzer represented by ket vector transformation of $|\Psi\rangle$ *to new ket vector* $\mathbf{T}|\Psi\rangle$.

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors...



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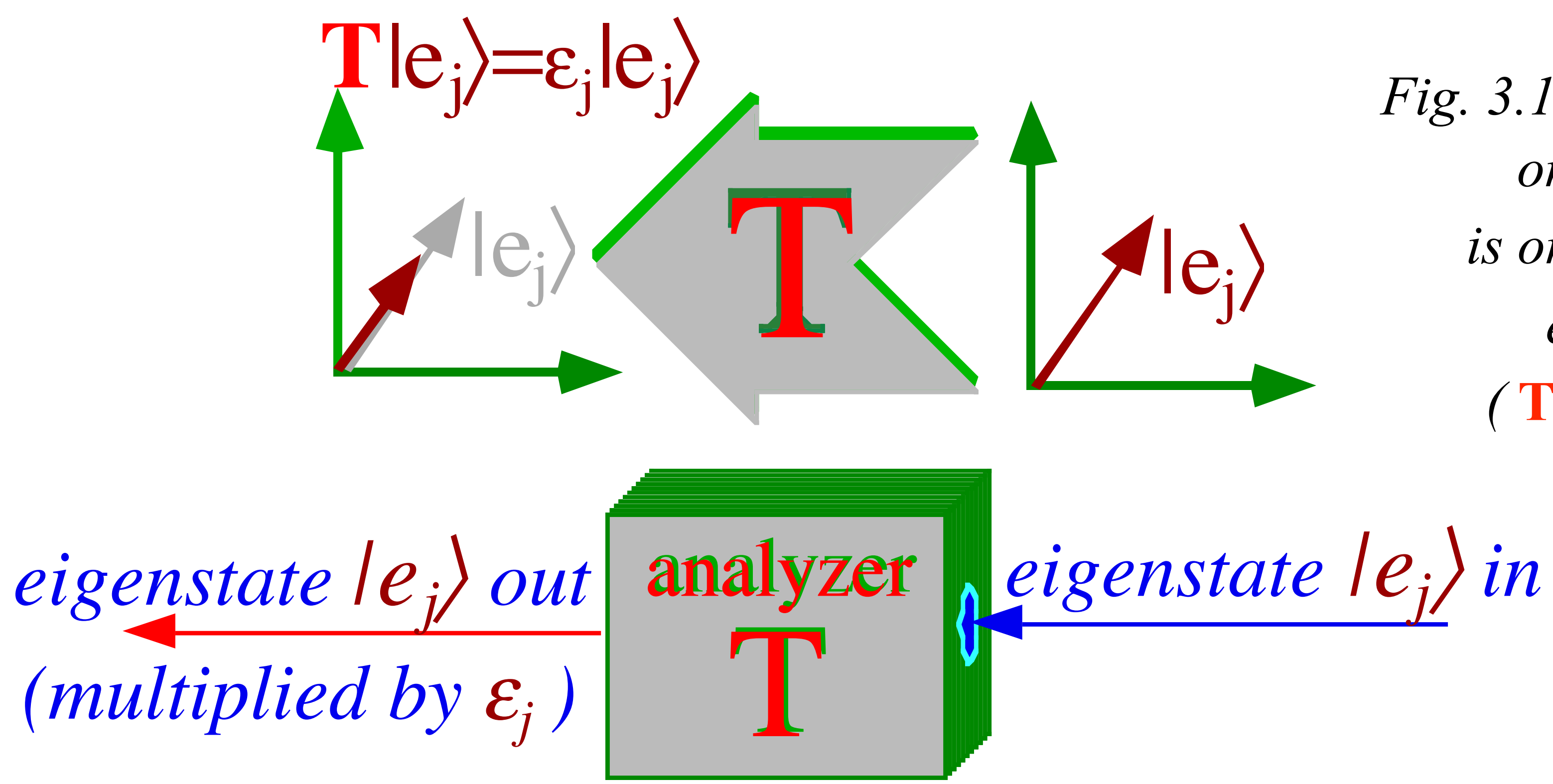

Fig. 3.1.2 Effect of analyzer on eigenket $|\varepsilon_j\rangle$ *is only to multiply by eigenvalue* ε_j *(* $\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_j\rangle = \varepsilon_j|\varepsilon_j\rangle$ *).*

For Unitary operators **T**=**U**, *the eigenvalues must be phase factors* $\varepsilon_k = e^{i\alpha_k}$

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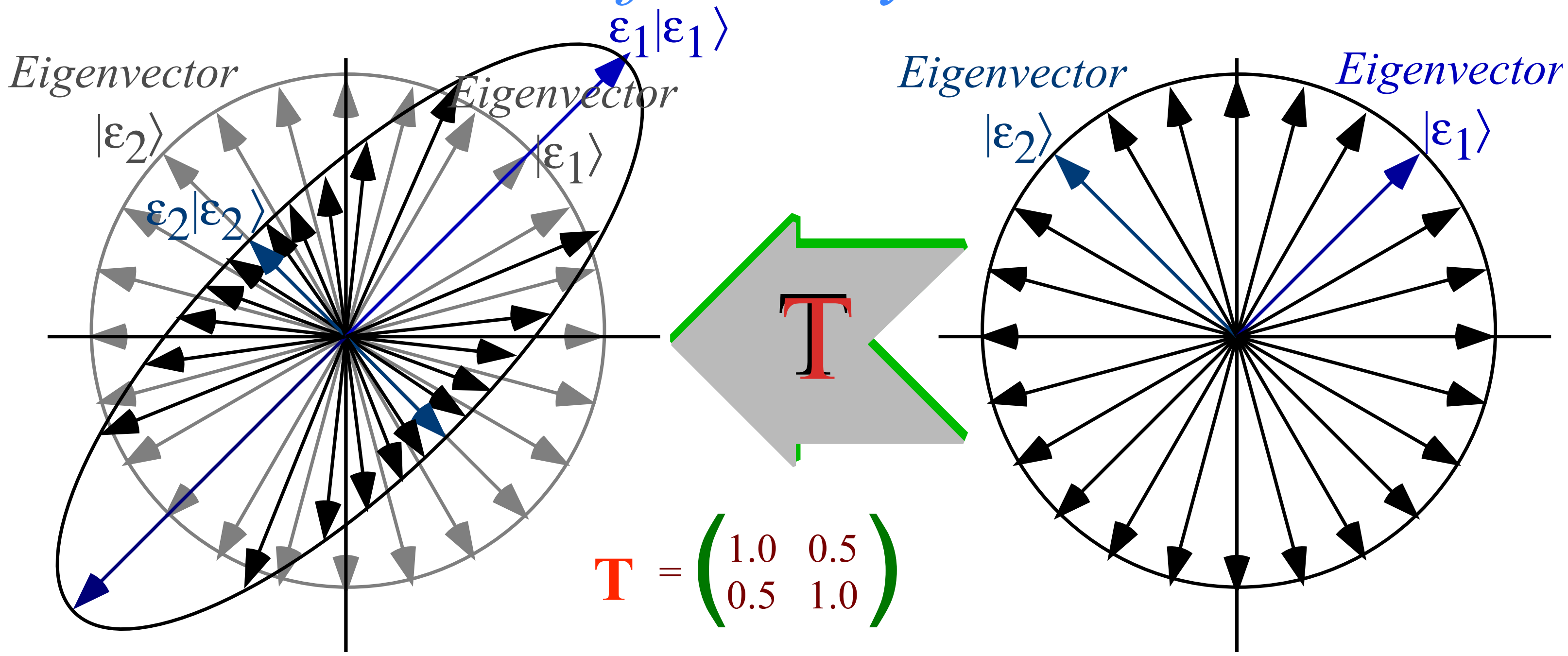
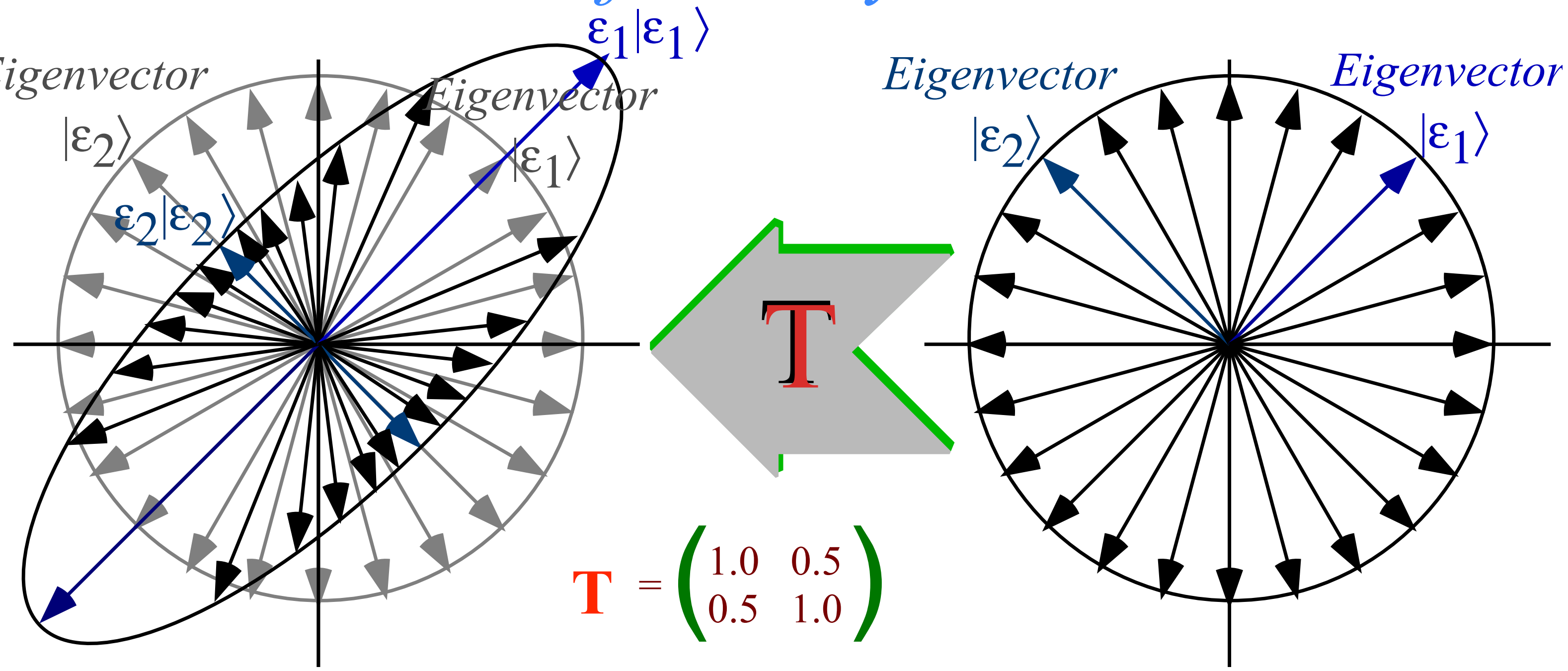


Circle-to-ellipse mapping

Study a real symmetric matrix **T** by applying it to a circular array of unit vectors **c**.

A matrix $\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ maps the circular array into an elliptical one.

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors



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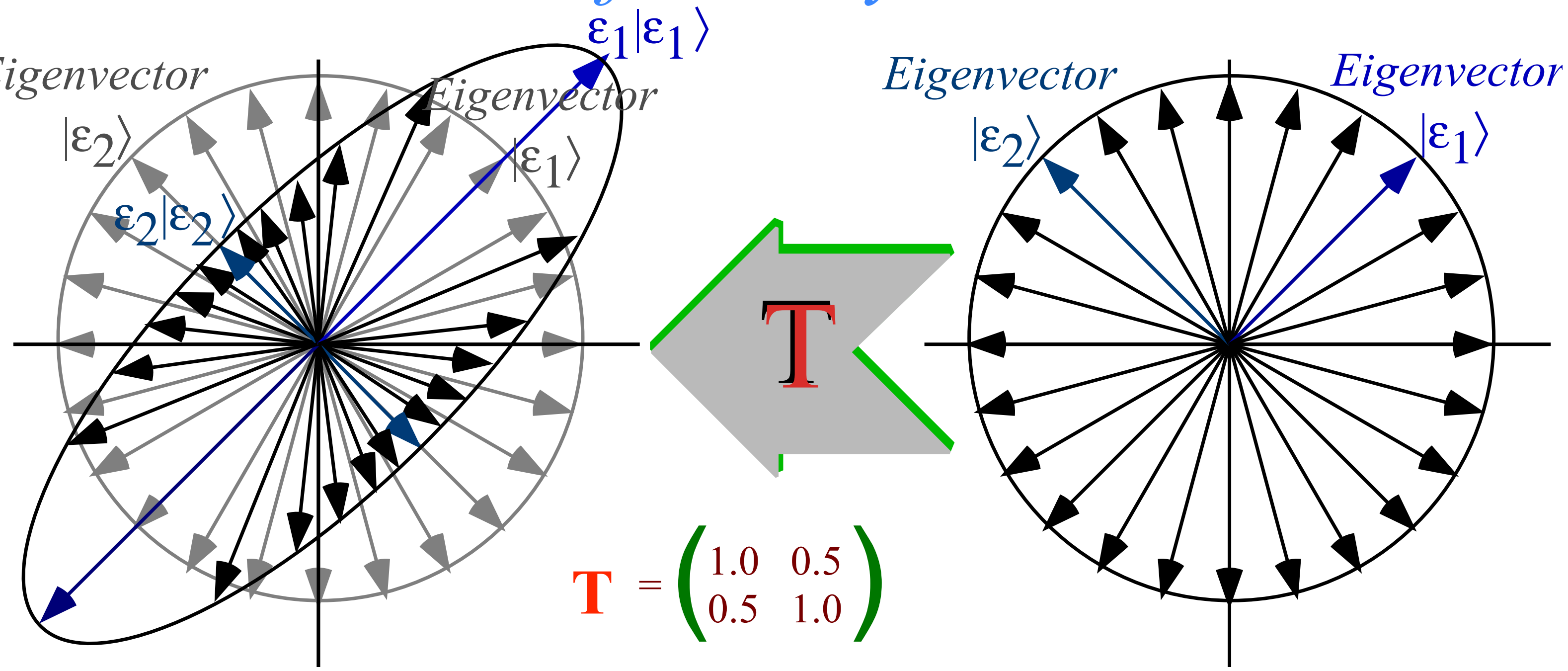
Two vectors in the upper half plane survive **T** without changing direction.
These lucky vectors are the *eigenvectors of matrix* **T**.

$$\left|\varepsilon_1\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} / \sqrt{2}\ , \qquad \left|\varepsilon_2\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} / \sqrt{2}$$

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors



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They transform as follows: $\mathbf{T}\left|\varepsilon_1\right\rangle = \varepsilon_1\left|\varepsilon_1\right\rangle = 1.5\left|\varepsilon_1\right\rangle$, and $\mathbf{T}\left|\varepsilon_2\right\rangle = \varepsilon_2\left|\varepsilon_2\right\rangle = 0.5\left|\varepsilon_2\right\rangle$
to only suffer length change given by *eigenvalues* $\varepsilon_1 = 1.5$ and $\varepsilon_2 = 0.5$

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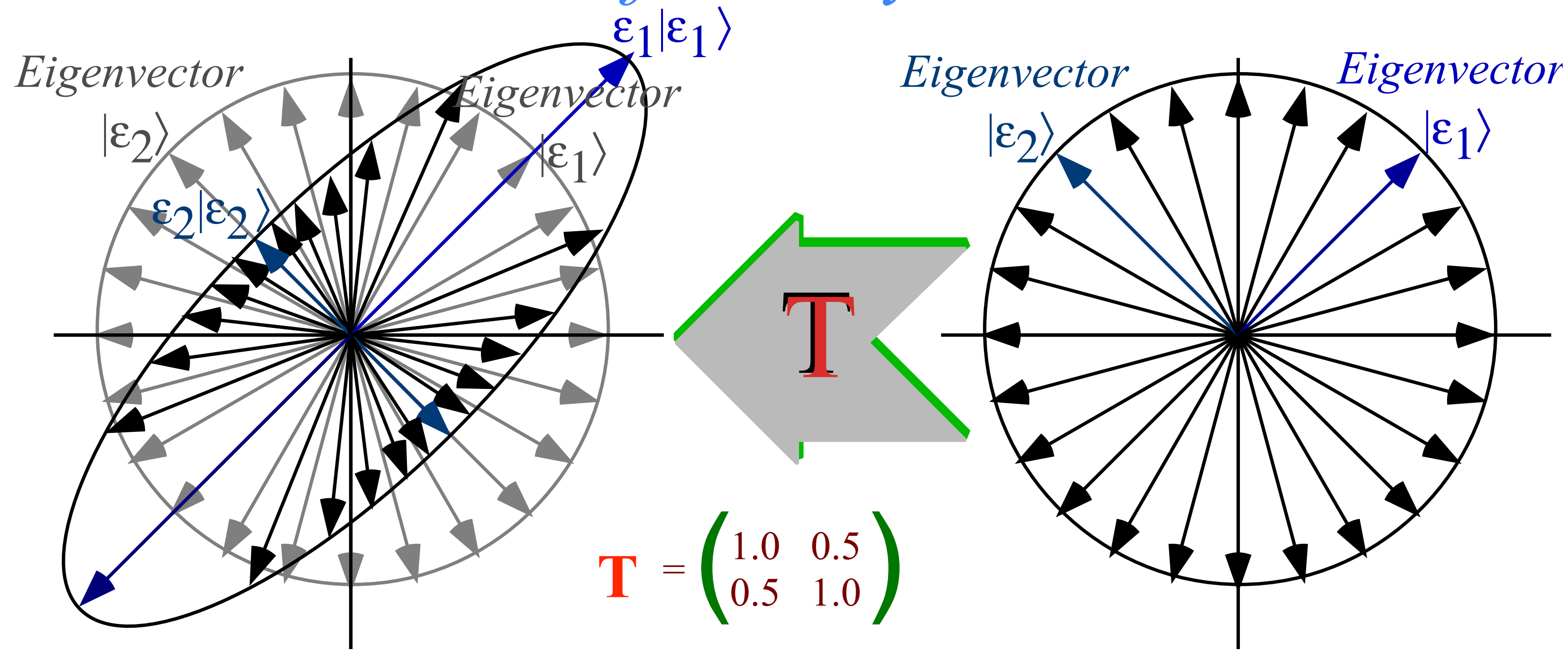

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Normalization ($\langle \mathbf{c}|\mathbf{c}\rangle = 1$) is a condition separate from eigen-relations $\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_k\rangle = \varepsilon_k|\varepsilon_k\rangle$

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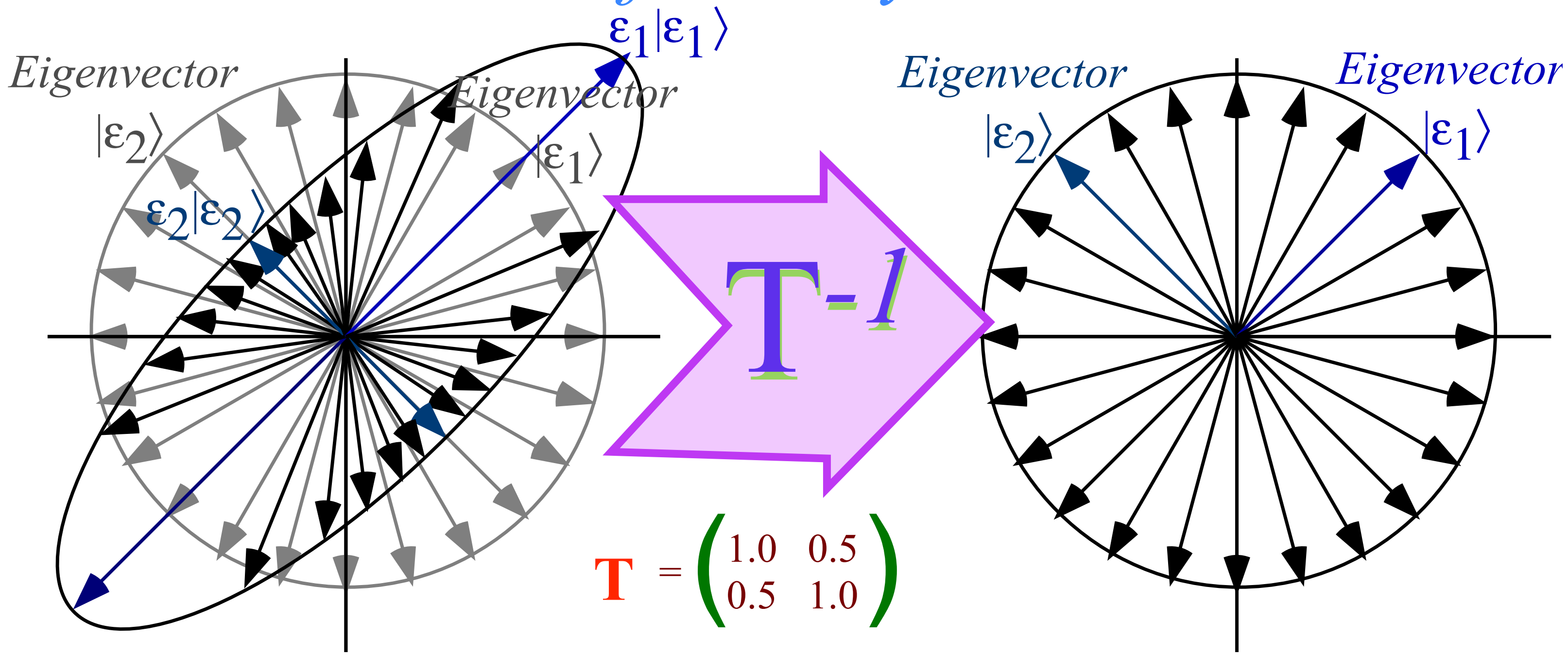


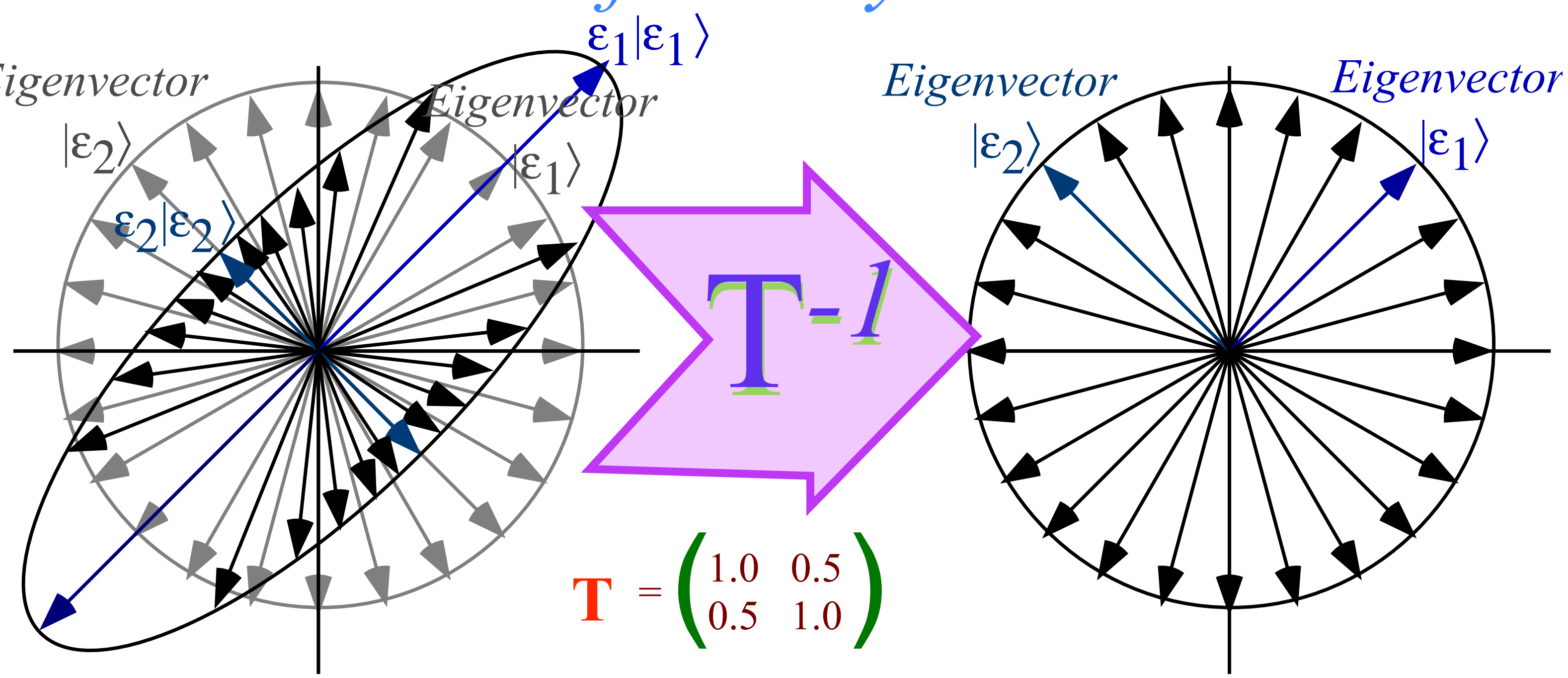
Circle-to-ellipse mapping (and I'm Ba-aaack!)

Each vector $|\mathbf{r}\rangle$ on left ellipse maps back to vector $|\mathbf{c}\rangle=\mathbf{T}^{-1}\,|\mathbf{r}\rangle$ on right unit circle.

Each $|\mathbf{c}\rangle$ has unit length: $\langle\mathbf{c}|\mathbf{c}\rangle = 1 = \langle\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{T}^{-1}\,\mathbf{T}^{-1}\,|\mathbf{r}\rangle = \langle\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{T}^{-2}|\mathbf{r}\rangle$. ($\mathbf{T}$ is real-symmetric: $\mathbf{T}^{\dagger}=\mathbf{T}=\mathbf{T}^{T}$.)

$$\mathbf{c}\bullet\mathbf{c} = 1 = \mathbf{r}\bullet\mathbf{T}^{-2}\bullet\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_{xx} & T_{xy} \\ T_{yx} & T_{y} \end{pmatrix}^{-2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors



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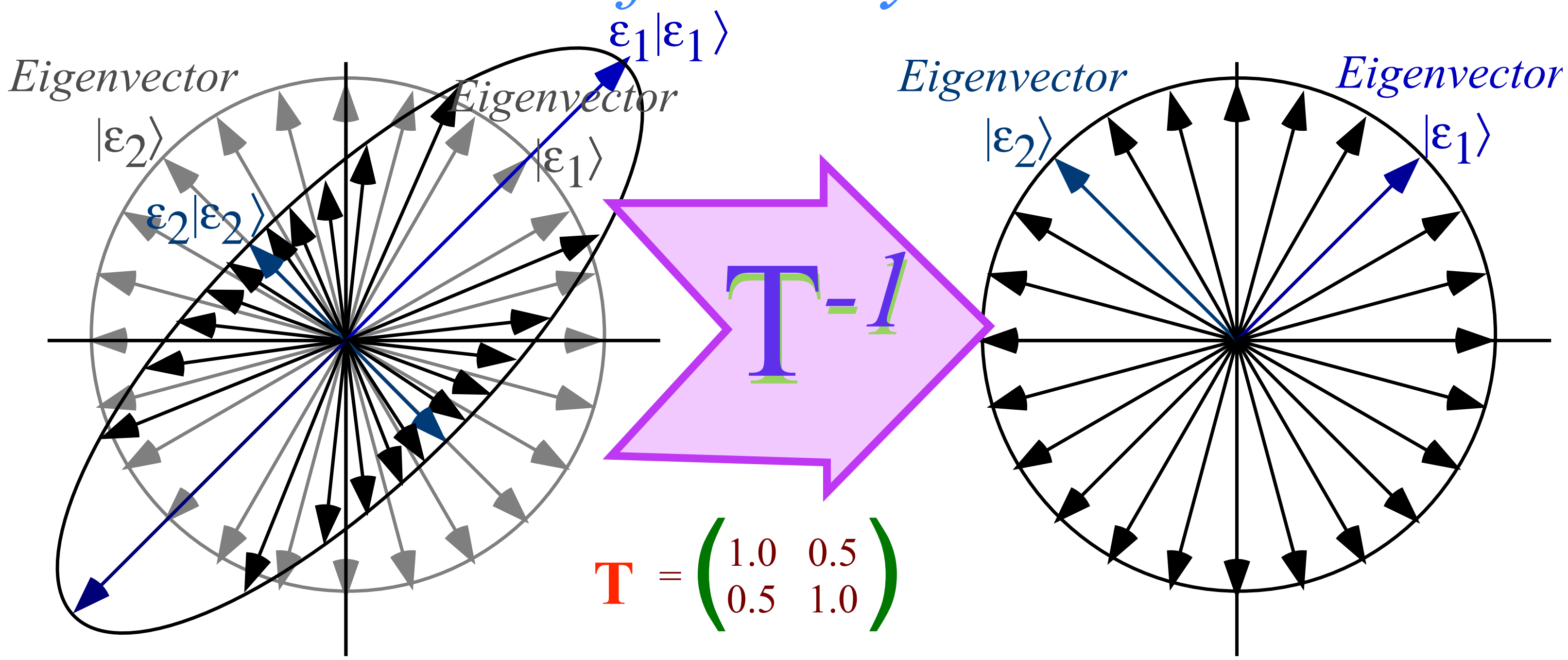
This simplifies if rewritten in a coordinate system (x_1,x_2) of eigenvectors $|\varepsilon_1\rangle$ and $|\varepsilon_2\rangle$ where $\mathbf{T}^{-2}|\varepsilon_1\rangle = \varepsilon_1^{-2}|\varepsilon_1\rangle$ and $\mathbf{T}^{-2}|\varepsilon_2\rangle = \varepsilon_2^{-2}|\varepsilon_2\rangle$, that is, $\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{T}^{-1}$, and $\mathbf{T}^{-2}$ are each diagonal.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{T}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}^{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_2^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors



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Matrix equation simplifies to an elementary ellipse equation of the form $(x/a)^2+(y/b)^2=1$.

$$\mathbf{c}\bullet\mathbf{c} = 1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_2^{-2} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{x_1}{\varepsilon_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_2}{\varepsilon_2}\right)^2$$

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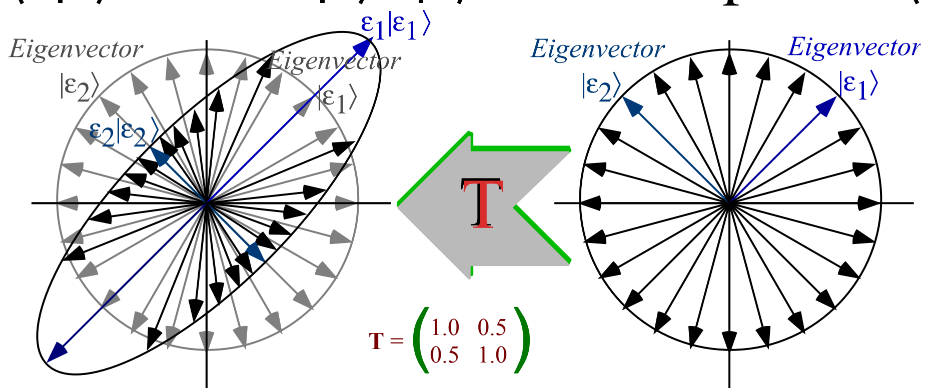

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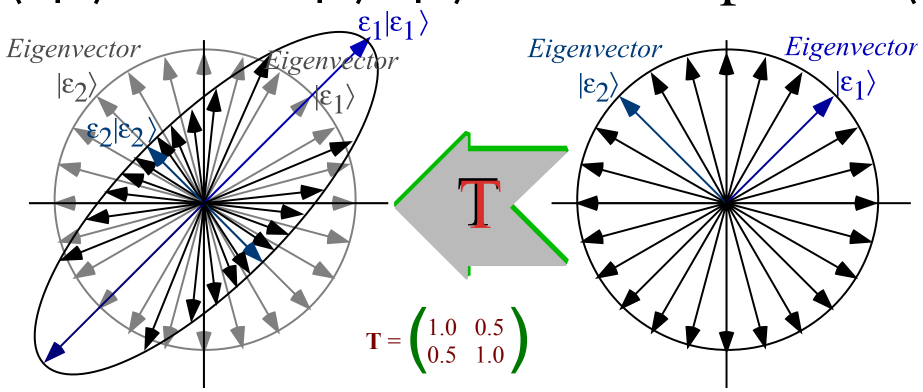

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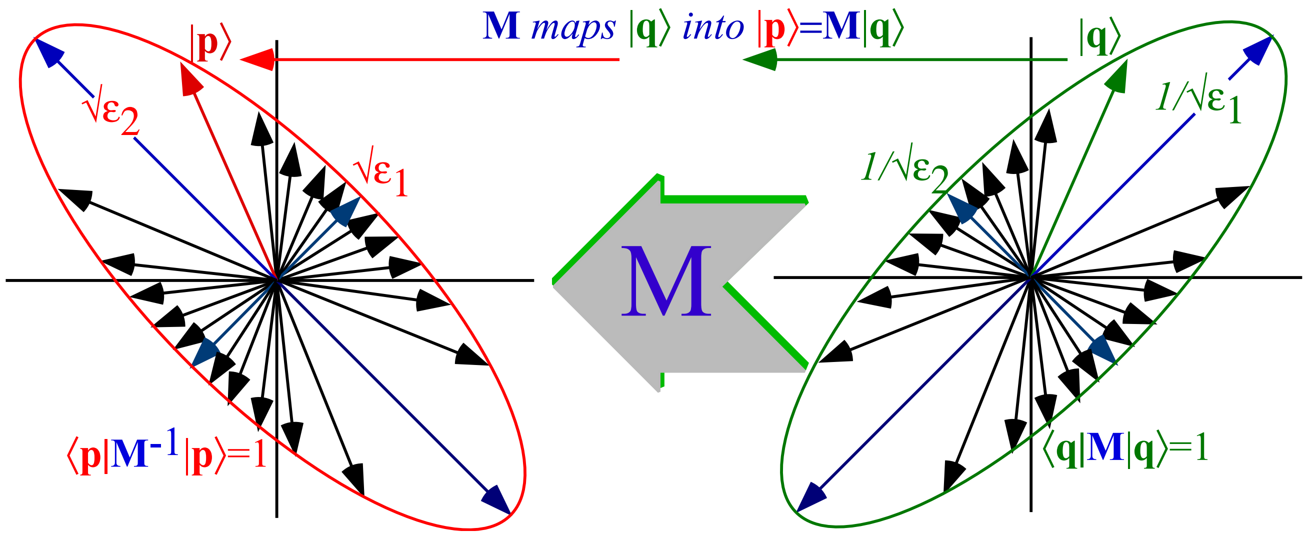

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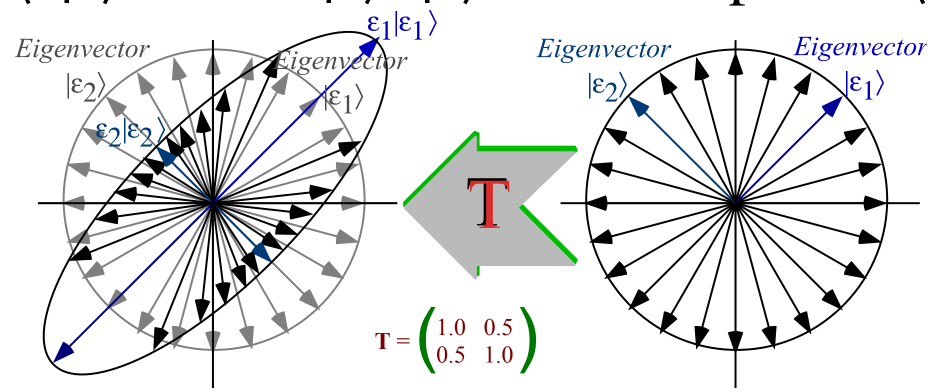

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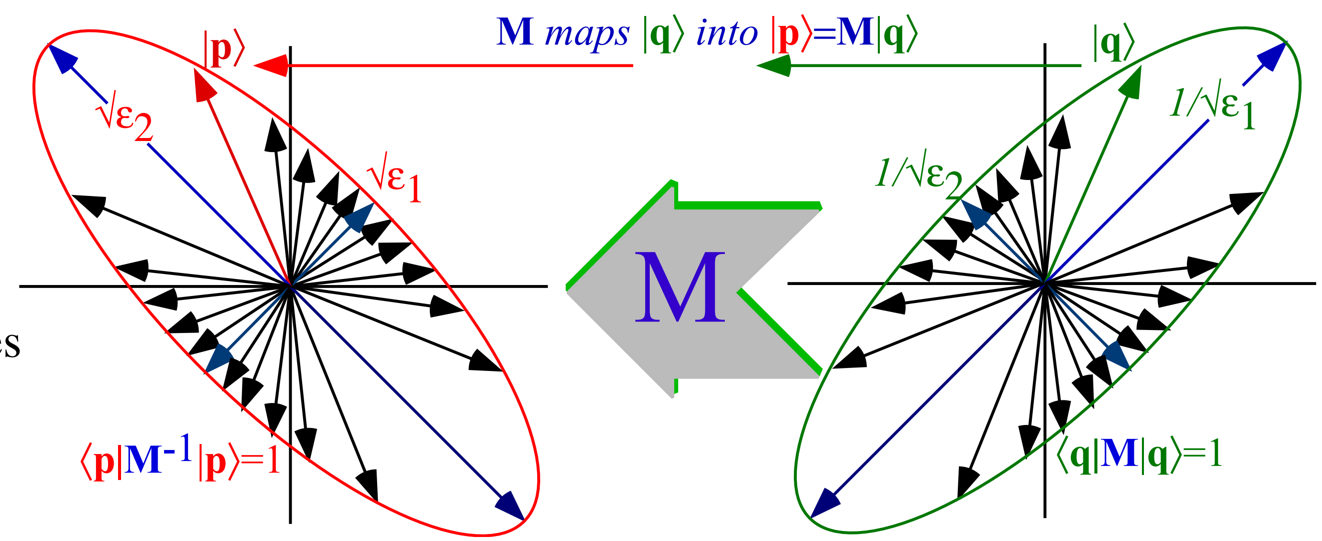

Radii of |**p**⟩ ellipse are <u>square</u> <u>roots</u> of eigenvalues $\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}$ and $\sqrt{\varepsilon_2}$

Radii of |**q**⟩ ellipse axes are inverse eigenvalue roots $1/\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}$ and $1/\sqrt{\varepsilon_2}$.

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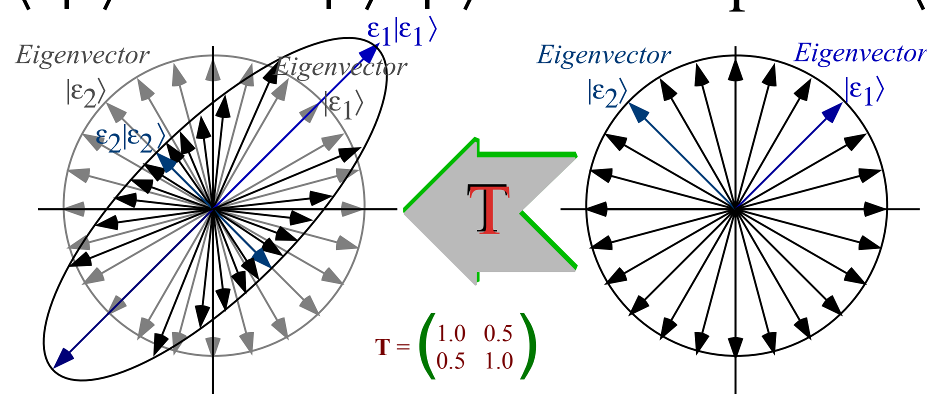

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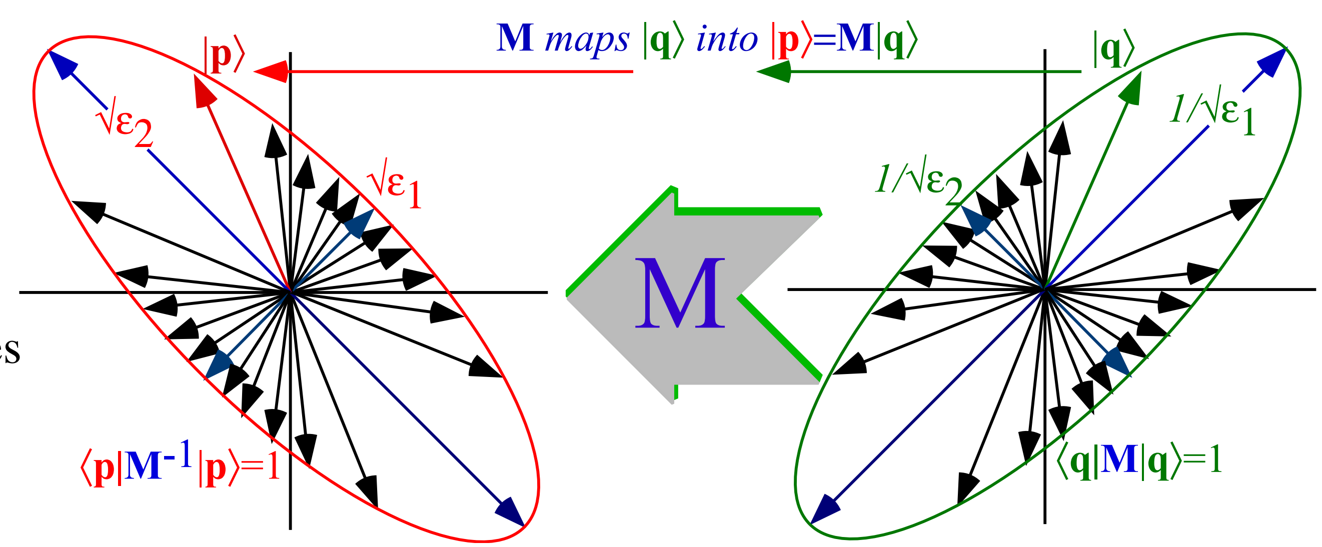
Radii of $|\mathbf{p}\rangle$ ellipse are square roots of eigenvalues $\sqrt{\varepsilon_1}$ and $\sqrt{\varepsilon_2}$



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Tangent-normal geometry of mapping is found by using gradient ∇ of quadratic curve $1=\langle\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle$.

$$\nabla(\langle\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle)=\langle\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{M}+\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle=2\,\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle=2\,|\mathbf{p}\rangle$$

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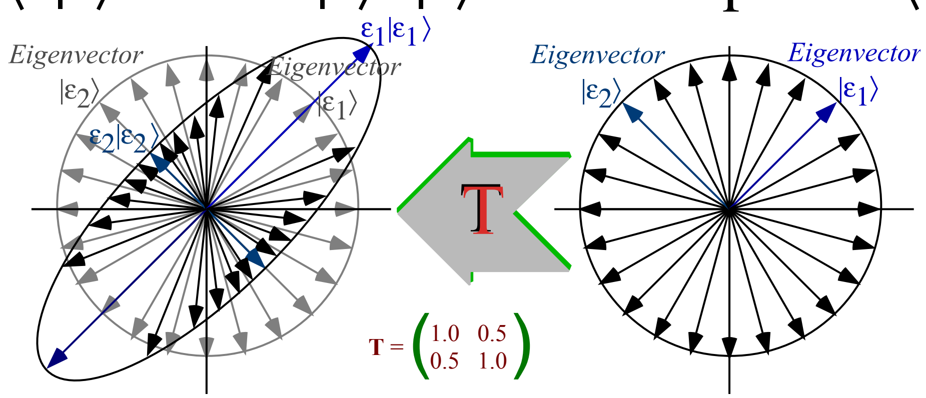

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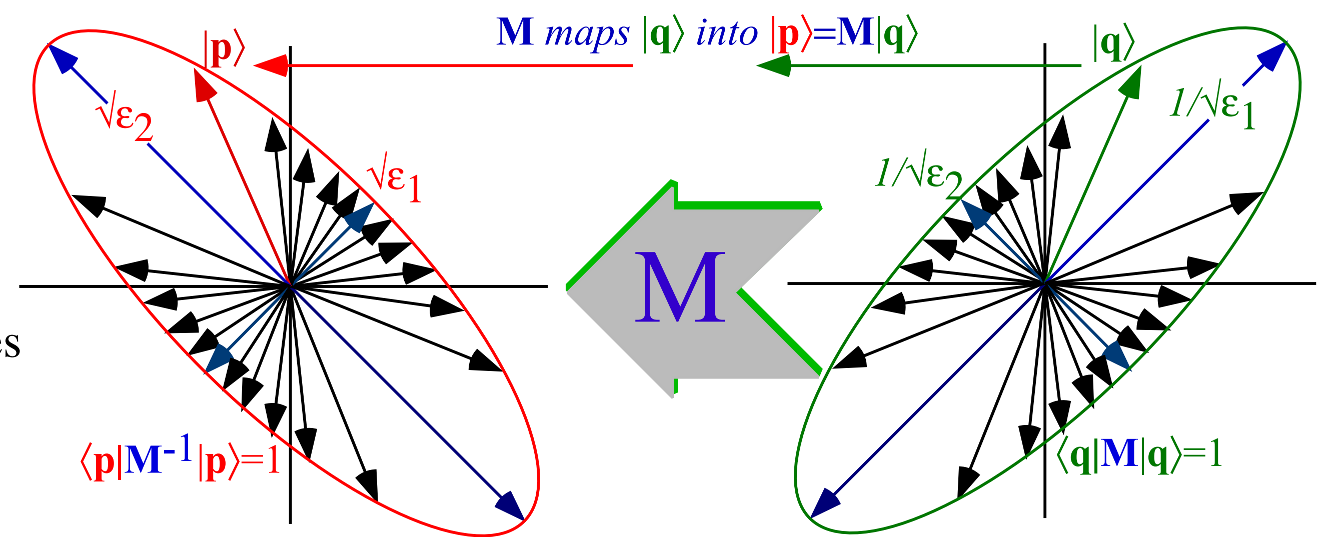

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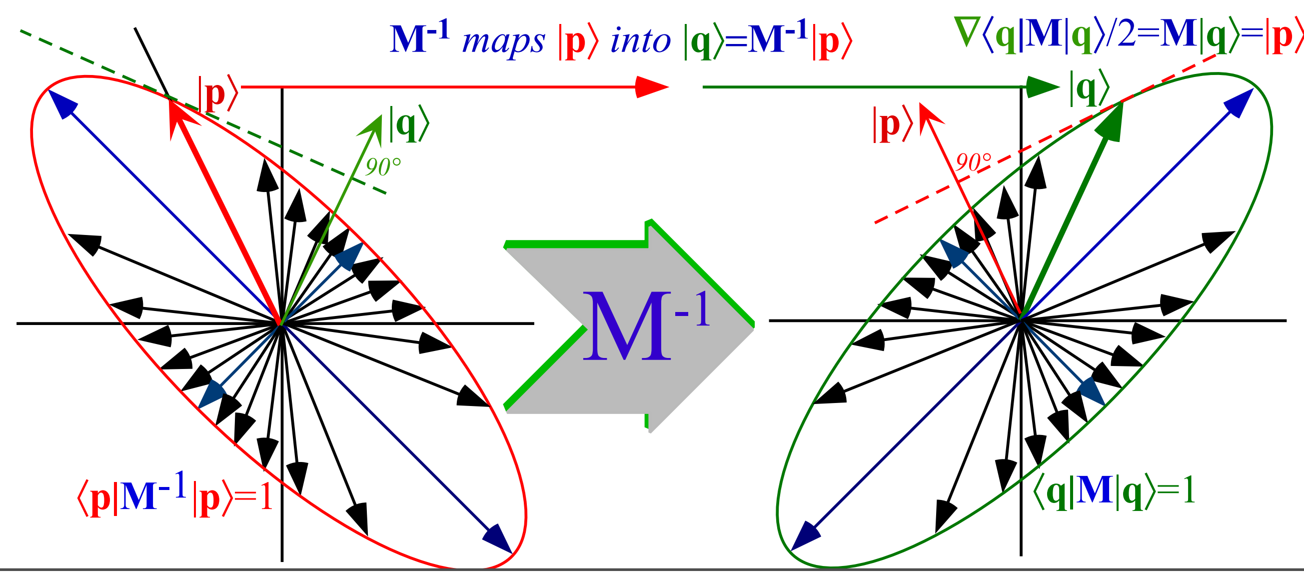

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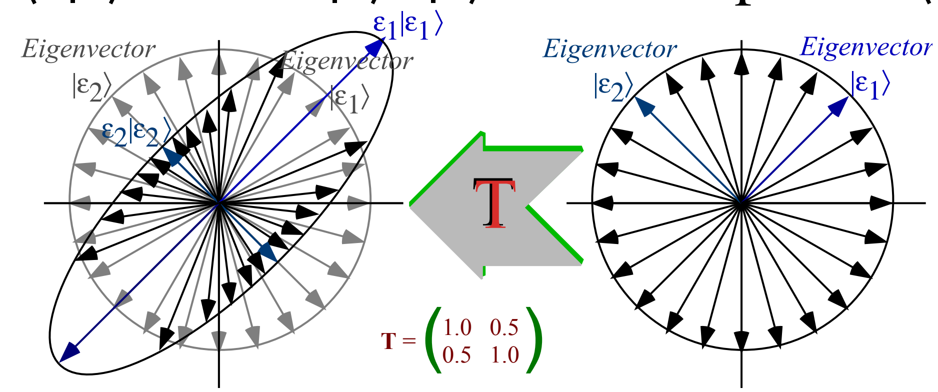

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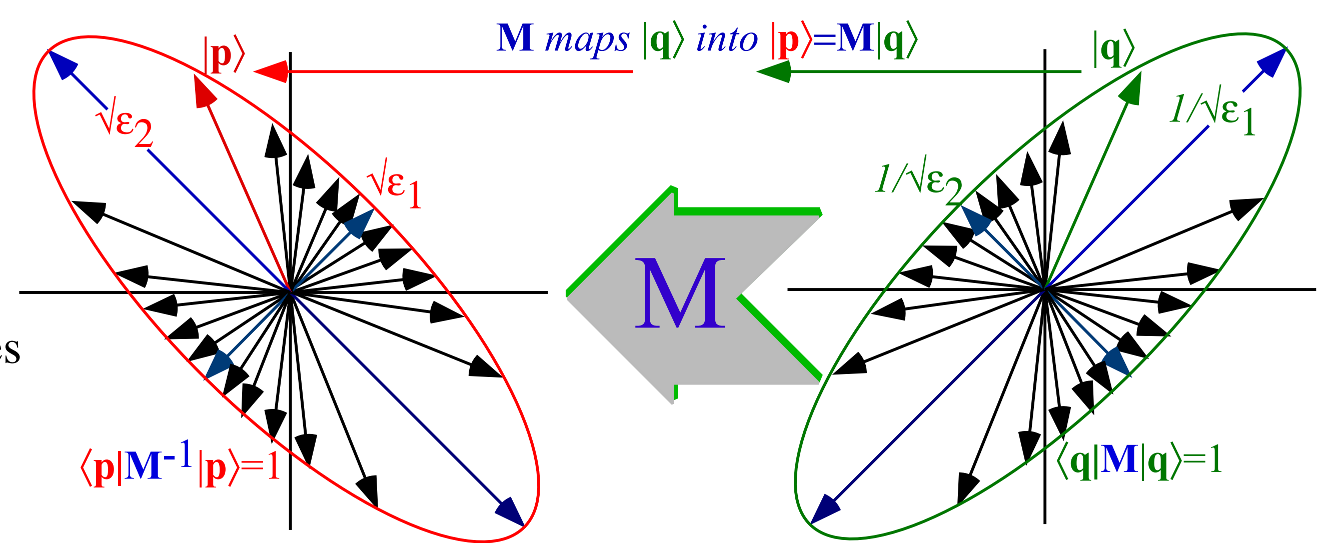

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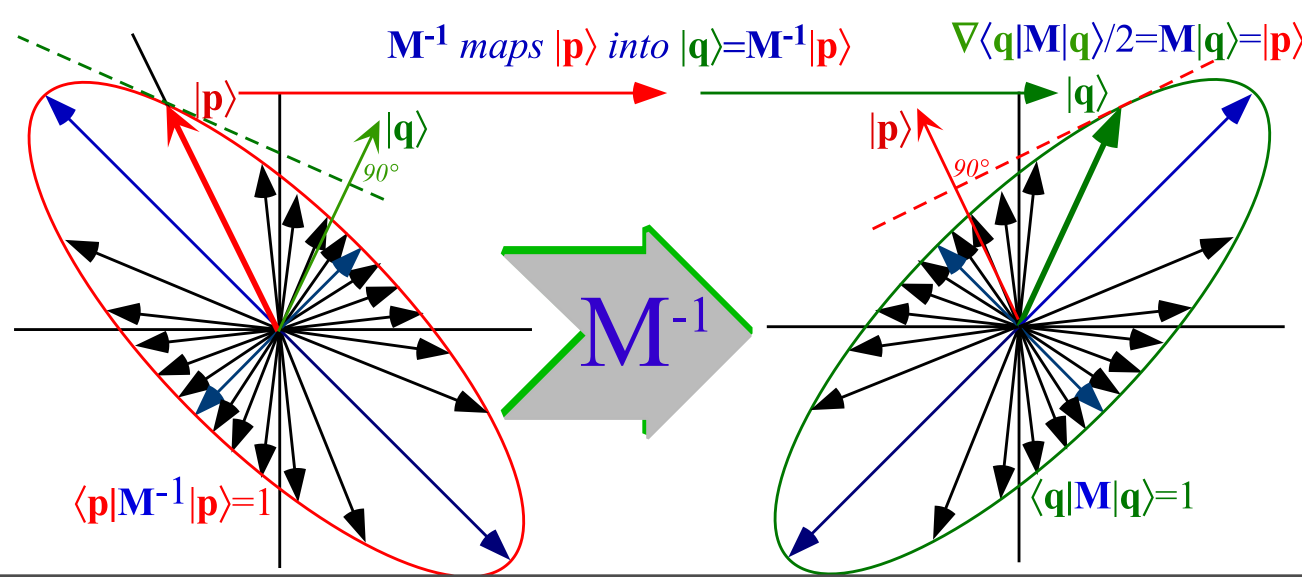
$$\nabla(\langle\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle)=\langle\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{M}+\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle=2\,\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle=2\,|\mathbf{p}\rangle$$

Mapped vector $|\mathbf{p}\rangle$ lies on gradient $\nabla(\langle\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{M}|\mathbf{q}\rangle)$ that is normal to tangent to original curve at $|\mathbf{q}\rangle$.



Original vector $|\mathbf{q}\rangle$ lies on gradient $\nabla(\langle\mathbf{p}|\mathbf{M}^{-1}|\mathbf{p}\rangle)$ that is normal to tangent to mapped curve at $|\mathbf{p}\rangle$.

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors

...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

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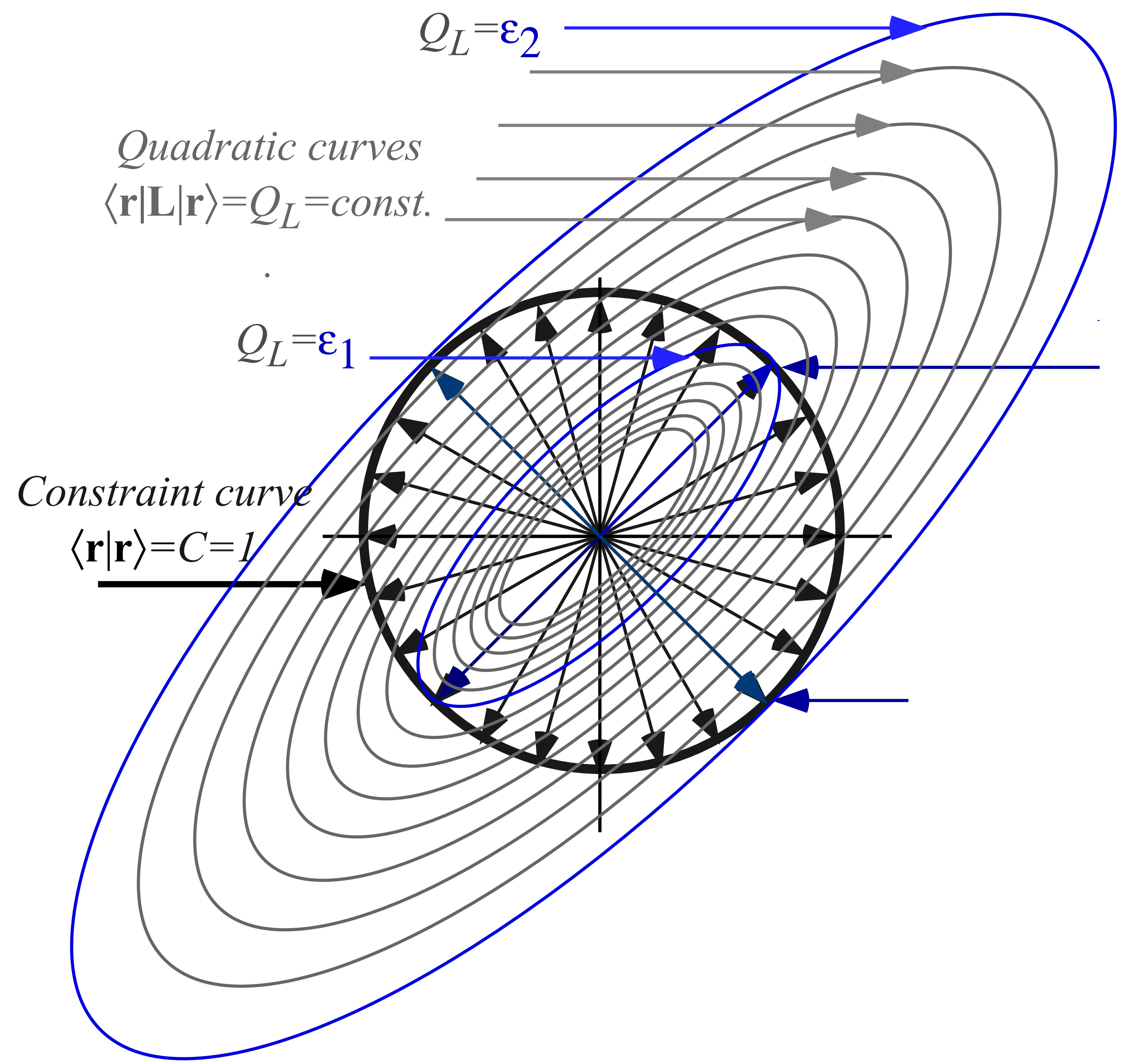

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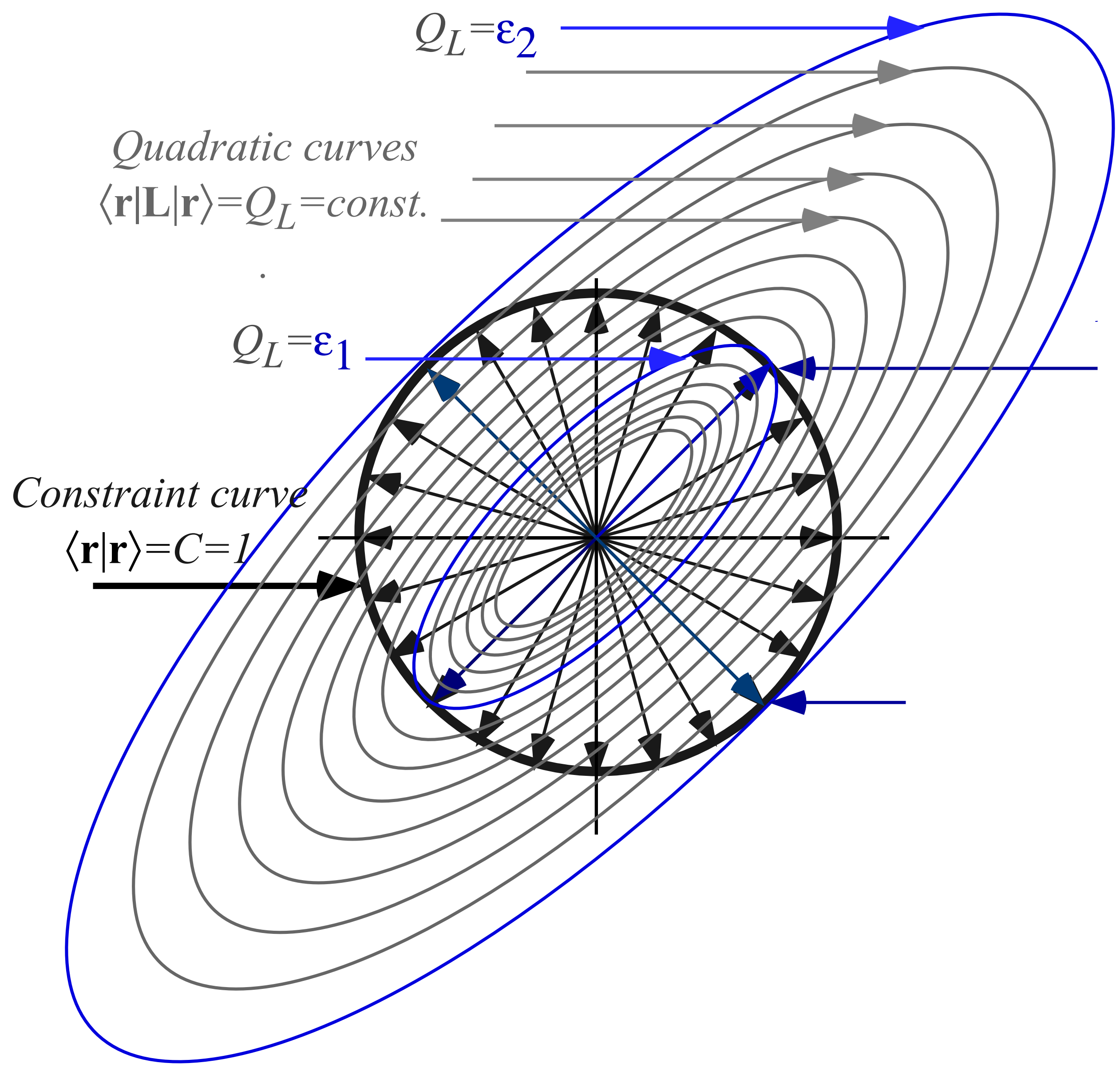

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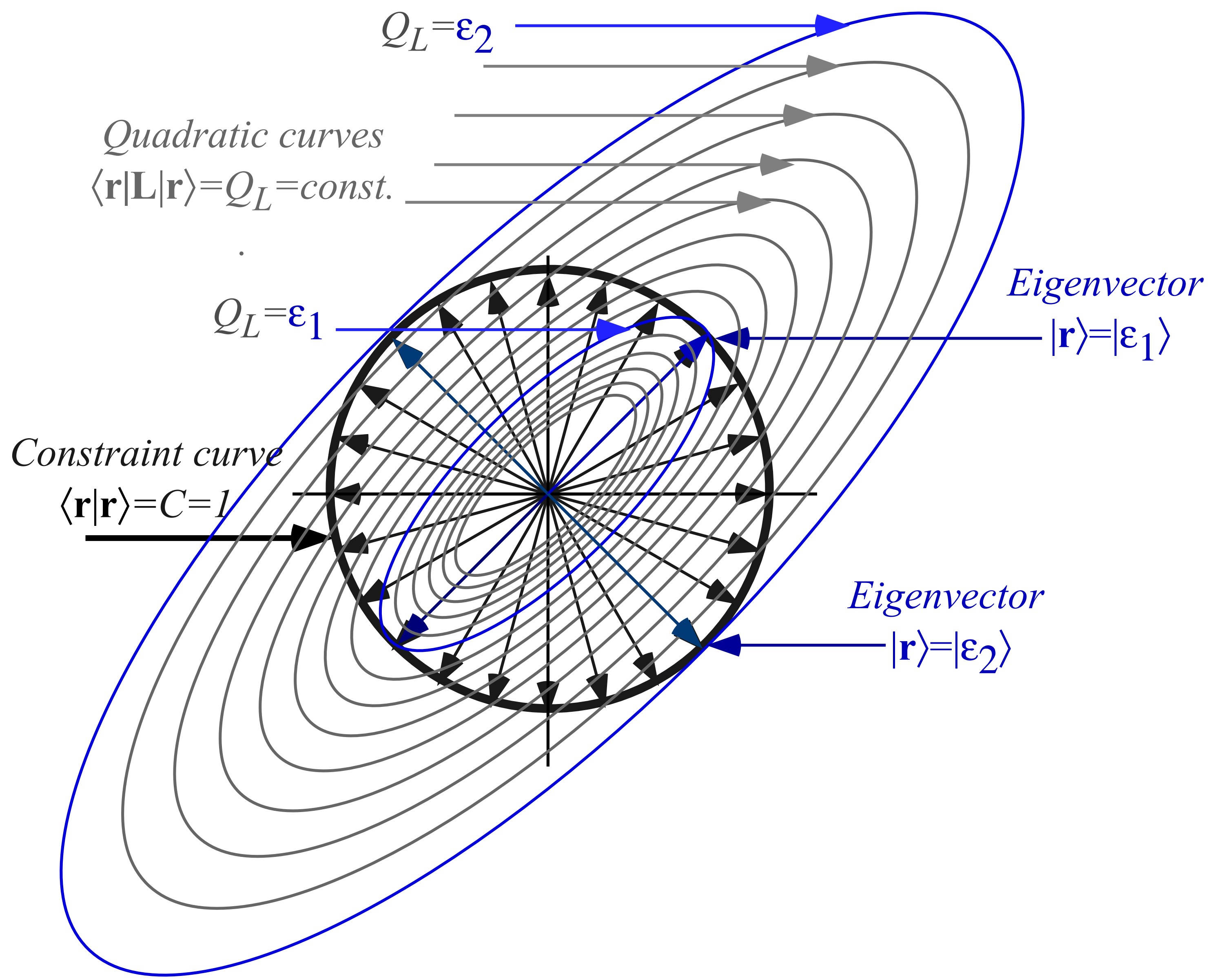

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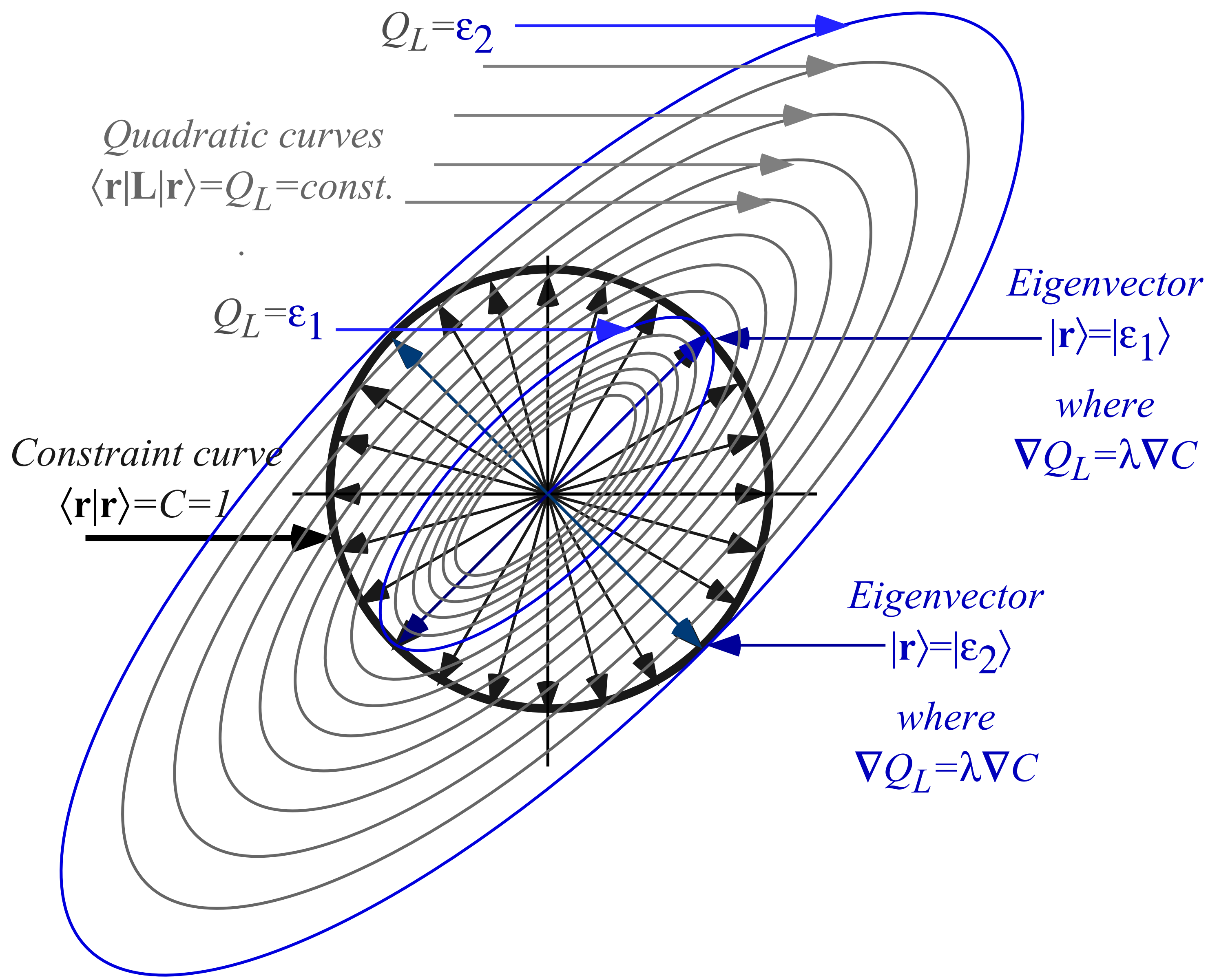

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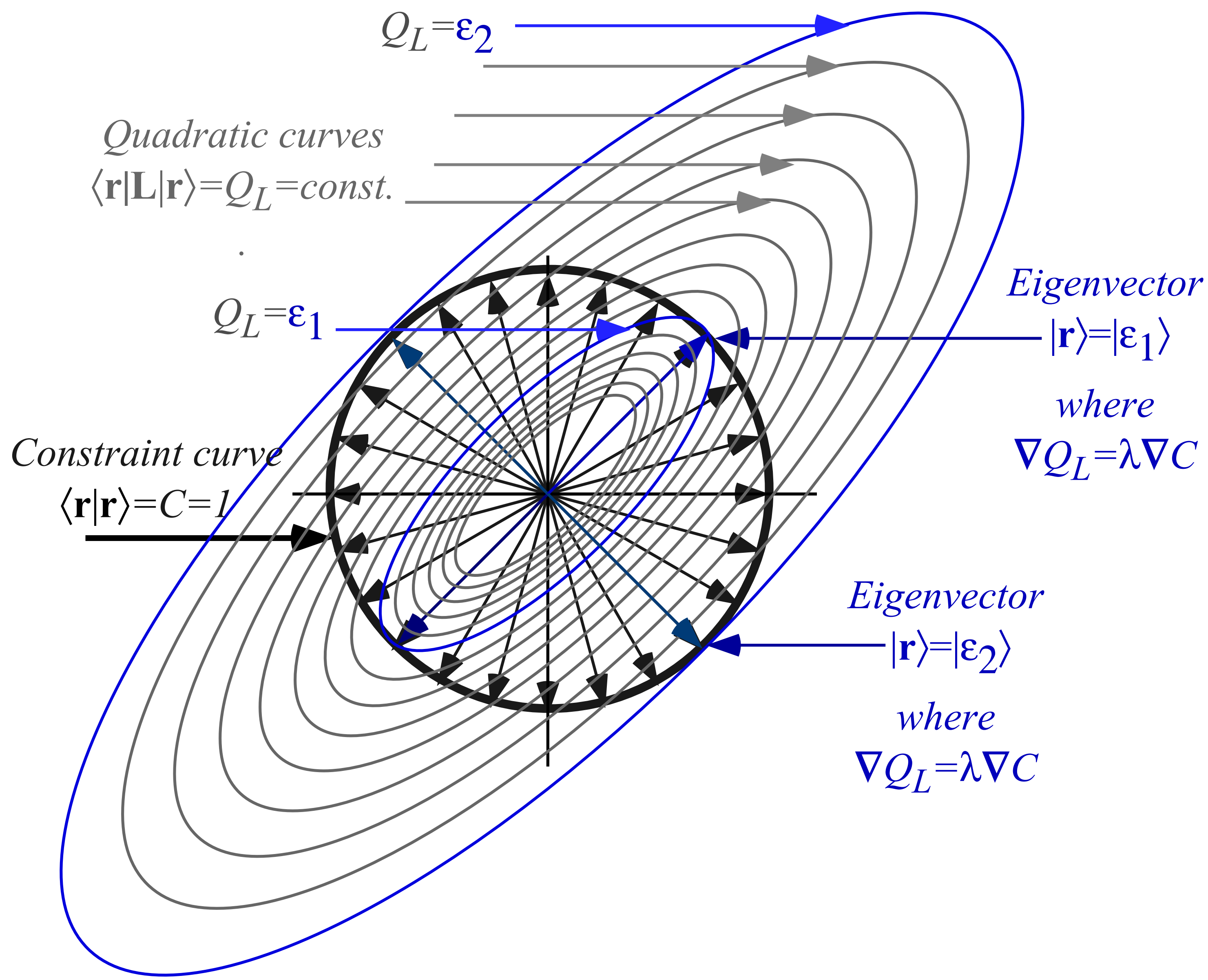

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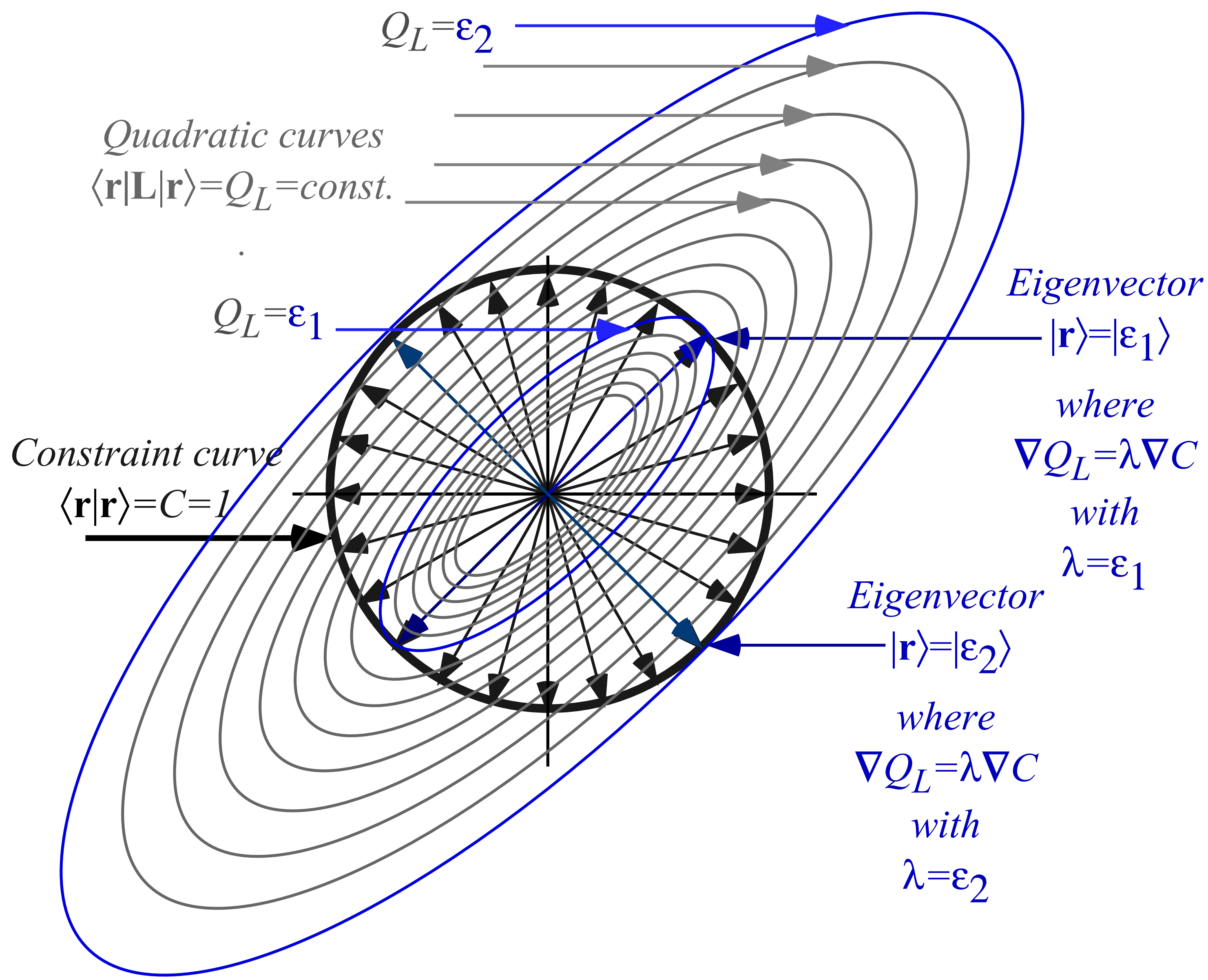

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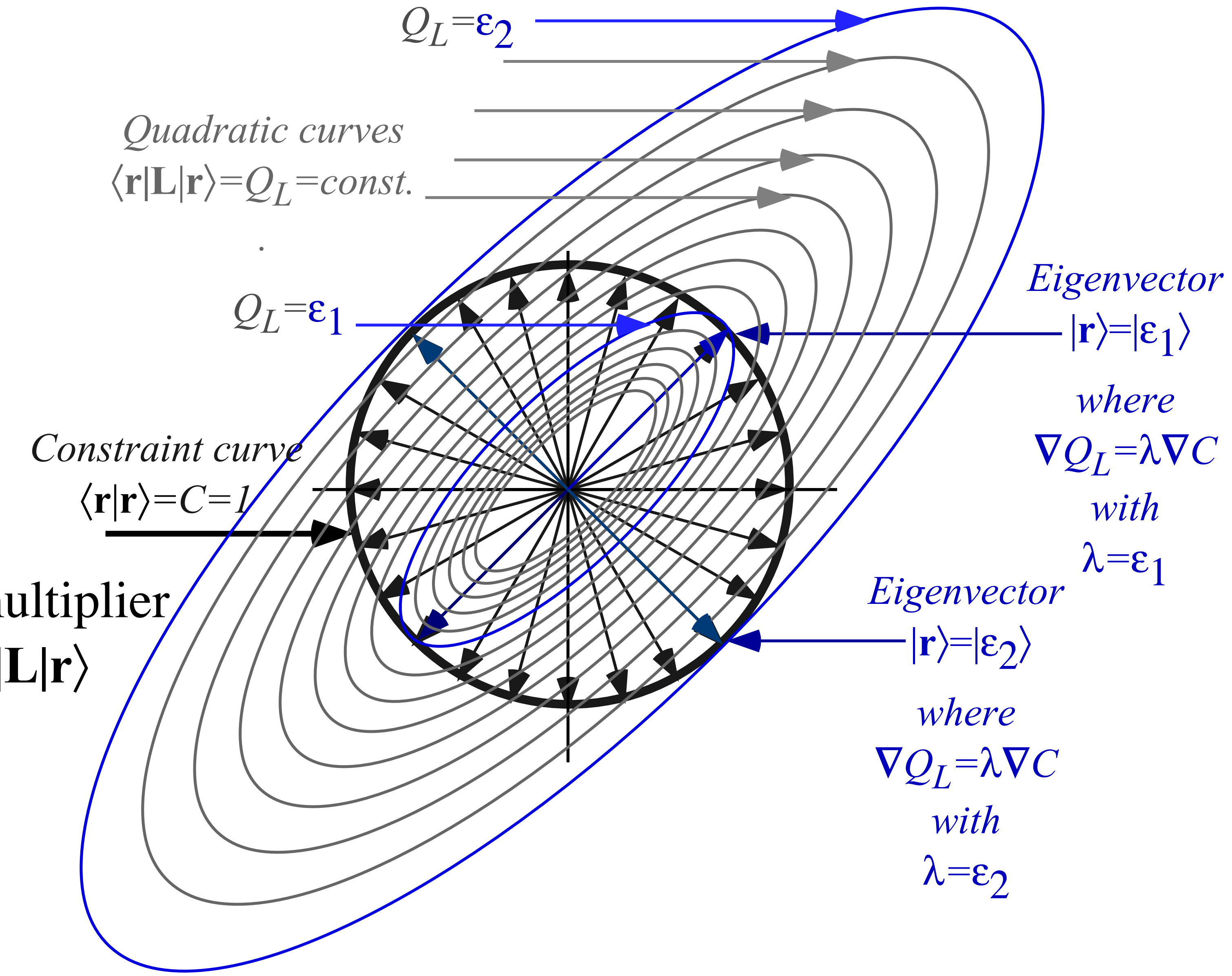

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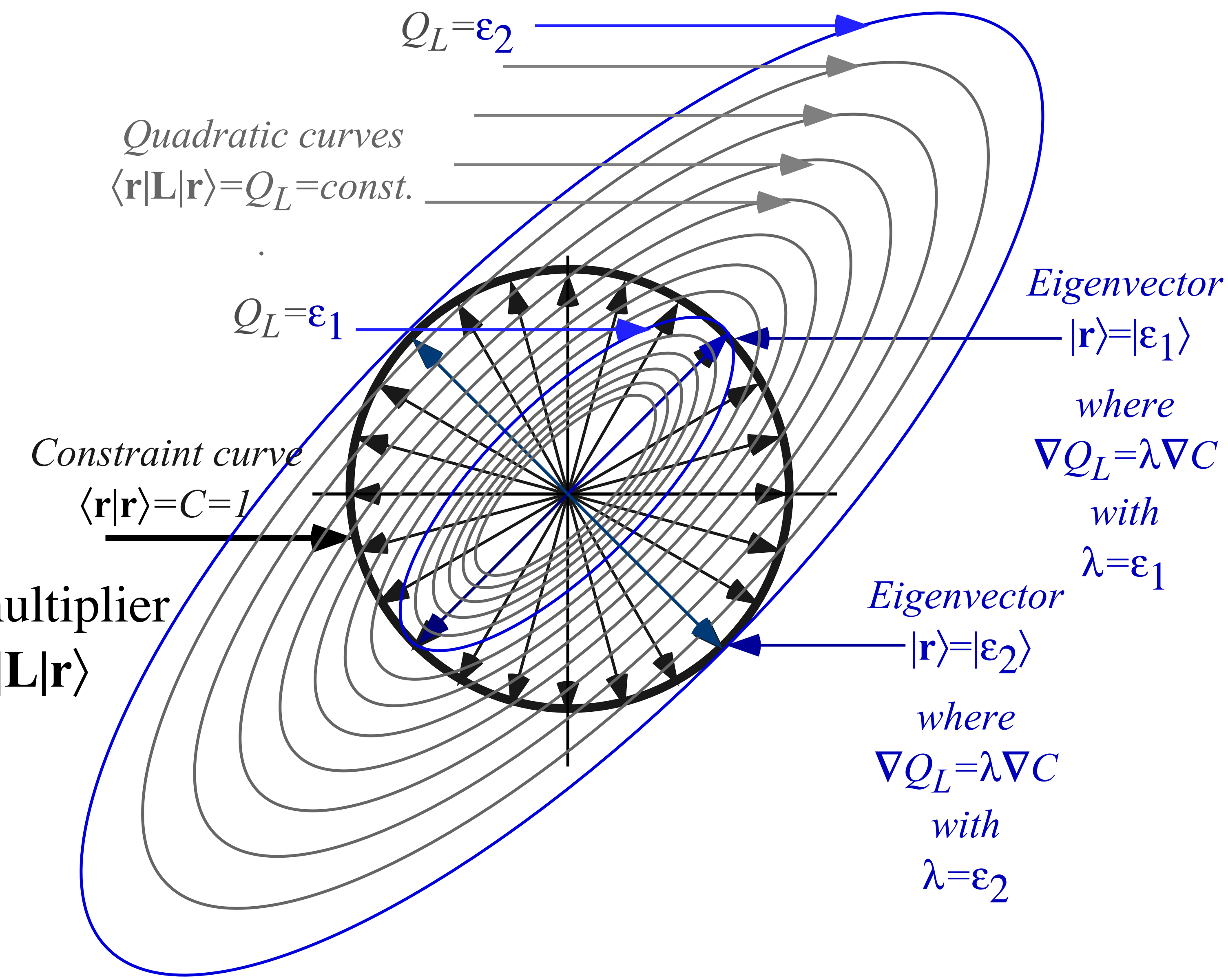

$\langle\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{L}|\mathbf{r}\rangle$ is called a quantum *expectation value* of operator $\mathbf{L}$ at $\mathbf{r}$.
Eigenvalues are extreme expectation values.

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First step in finding eigenvalues: Solve *secular equation*

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Only possible non-zero $\{x,y\}$ if denominator is zero, too!

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$$0=(4-\varepsilon)(2-\varepsilon)-1\cdot3=8-6\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2-1\cdot3=\varepsilon^2-6\varepsilon+5$$

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Secular equation has n-factors, one for each eigenvalue.

$$\det|\mathbf{M} - \varepsilon\mathbf{1}| = 0 = (-1)^n(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_1)(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_2)\cdots(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_n)$$

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$$0 = (4-\varepsilon)(2-\varepsilon) - 1\cdot 3 = 8 - 6\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 - 1\cdot 3 = \varepsilon^2 - 6\varepsilon + 5$$

$$0 = \varepsilon^2 - Trace(\mathbf{M})\varepsilon + \det(\mathbf{M}) = \varepsilon^2 - 6\varepsilon + 5$$

$$0 = (\varepsilon - 1)(\varepsilon - 5) \text{ so let: } \varepsilon_1 = 1 \text{ and: } \varepsilon_2 = 5$$

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An *eigenvector* $|\varepsilon_k\rangle$ of **M** is in a direction that is left unchanged by **M**.

$$\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_k\rangle=\varepsilon_k|\varepsilon_k\rangle,\ \text{or:}\ (\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_k\mathbf{1})|\varepsilon_k\rangle=\mathbf{0}$$

ε_k is *eigenvalue* associated with eigenvector $|\varepsilon_k\rangle$ direction.

A change of basis to $\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle,|\varepsilon_2\rangle,\cdots|\varepsilon_n\rangle\}$ called *diagonalization* gives

$$\begin{pmatrix}\langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_2\rangle & \cdots & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_n\rangle\\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_2\rangle & \cdots & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_n\rangle\\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\ \langle\varepsilon_n|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_n|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_2\rangle & \cdots & \langle\varepsilon_n|\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon_n\rangle\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}\varepsilon_1&0&\cdots&0\\0&\varepsilon_2&\cdots&0\\\vdots&\vdots&\ddots&\vdots\\0&0&\cdots&\varepsilon_n\end{pmatrix}$$

First step in finding eigenvalues: Solve *secular equation*

$$\det|\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon\mathbf{1}|=0=(-1)^n\left(\varepsilon^n+a_1\varepsilon^{n-1}+a_2\varepsilon^{n-2}+\ldots+a_{n-1}\varepsilon\ +a_n\right)$$

where:

$$\boxed{a_1=-Trace\mathbf{M},\cdots,\ a_k=(-1)^k\sum\text{diagonal k-by-k minors of }\mathbf{M},\cdots,\ a_n=(-1)^n\det|\mathbf{M}|}$$

Secular equation has n-factors, one for each eigenvalue.

$$\det|\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon\mathbf{1}|=0=(-1)^n(\varepsilon-\varepsilon_1)(\varepsilon-\varepsilon_2)\cdots(\varepsilon-\varepsilon_n)$$

Each ε replaced by **M** and each ε_k by $\varepsilon_k\mathbf{1}$ gives *Hamilton-Cayley* matrix equation.

$$\mathbf{0}=(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1})\cdots(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_n\mathbf{1})$$

Obviously true if **M** has diagonal form. (But, that's circular logic. Faith needed!)

$$\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon\rangle=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\y\end{pmatrix}=\varepsilon\begin{pmatrix}x\\y\end{pmatrix}\quad\text{or:}\quad\begin{pmatrix}4-\varepsilon&1\\3&2-\varepsilon\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\y\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\end{pmatrix}$$

Trying to solve by Kramer's inversion:

$$x=\frac{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\0&2-\varepsilon\end{pmatrix}\right|}{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix}4-\varepsilon&1\\3&2-\varepsilon\end{pmatrix}\right|}\quad\text{and}\quad y=\frac{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix}4-\varepsilon&0\\3&0\end{pmatrix}\right|}{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix}4-\varepsilon&1\\3&2-\varepsilon\end{pmatrix}\right|}$$

Only possible non-zero $\{x,y\}$ if denominator is zero, too!

$$0=\det|\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon\cdot\mathbf{1}|=\det\left|\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}-\varepsilon\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\right|=\det\left|\begin{pmatrix}4-\varepsilon&1\\3&2-\varepsilon\end{pmatrix}\right|$$

$$0=(4-\varepsilon)(2-\varepsilon)-1\cdot3=8-6\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2-1\cdot3=\varepsilon^2-6\varepsilon+5$$

$$0=\varepsilon^2-Trace(\mathbf{M})\varepsilon+\det(\mathbf{M})=\varepsilon^2-6\varepsilon+5$$

$$0=(\varepsilon-1)(\varepsilon-5)\ \text{so let:}\ \varepsilon_1=1\ \text{and:}\ \varepsilon_2=5$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\0&0\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}^2-6\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}+5\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{p}_1=(\quad\mathbf{1}\quad)(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1})\cdots(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_n\mathbf{1})$$
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$$\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\0&0\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}^2-6\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}+5\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}$$

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(Assume distinct e-values here: *Non-degeneracy clause*)
$\varepsilon_j\neq\varepsilon_k\neq\ldots$

Each $\mathbf{p}_k$ contains *eigen-bra-kets* since: $(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_k\mathbf{1})\mathbf{p}_k=0$ or: $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$.

$$\mathbf{M}|\varepsilon\rangle=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}=\varepsilon\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ or: } \begin{pmatrix} 4-\varepsilon & 1 \\ 3 & 2-\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$x=\frac{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}\right|}{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix} 4-\varepsilon & 1 \\ 3 & 2-\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}\right|} \quad\text{and}\quad y=\frac{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix} 4-\varepsilon & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right|}{\det\left|\begin{pmatrix} 4-\varepsilon & 1 \\ 3 & 2-\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}\right|}$$

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$$0=\mathbf{M}^2-6\mathbf{M}+5\mathbf{1}=(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2-6\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}+5\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1=(\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})=\begin{pmatrix} 4-5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2-5 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2=(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{1})=\begin{pmatrix} 4-1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2-1 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_1=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}=1\cdot\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}=1\cdot\mathbf{p}_1$$

$$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_2=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}=5\cdot\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}=5\cdot\mathbf{p}_2$$

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors
...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

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Matrix-algebraic eigensolutions with example $M=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
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Idempotent means: **P·P=P**

Spectral Decompositions
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Orthonormality vs. Completeness vis-a`-vis Operator vs. State
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$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k = \mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1}) = \prod_{m\neq k}\left(\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{1}\right) \qquad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$$

Multiplication properties of $\mathbf{p}_j$:

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k = \prod_{m\neq k}\left(\varepsilon_j\mathbf{p}_j-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j\right) = \mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}\left(\varepsilon_j-\varepsilon_m\right) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & if : j\neq k \\ \mathbf{p}_k\prod_{m\neq k}\left(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m\right) & if : j=k \end{cases}$$

With example matrix

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Last step:

make *Idempotent Projectors:* $\mathbf{P}_k = \dfrac{\mathbf{p}_k}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)} = \dfrac{\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)}$

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$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1\\ -3 & 3\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{P}_2=\frac{(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(5-1)}=\frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix}3 & 1\\ 3 & 1\end{pmatrix}=k_2\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2}\end{pmatrix}\otimes\frac{\begin{pmatrix}\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2}\end{pmatrix}}{k_2}=|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

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Factoring bra-kets into "Ket-Bras:

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

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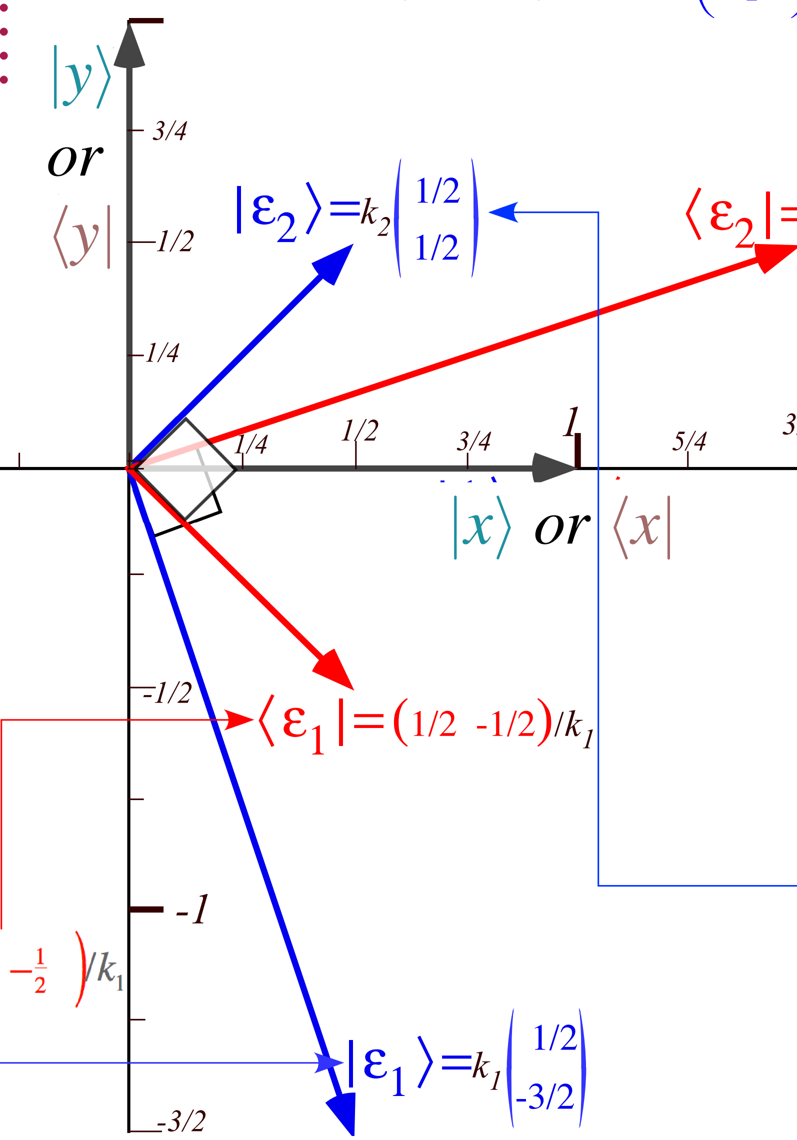

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$$\mathbf{P}_1=\frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)}=\frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-3&3\end{pmatrix}=k_1\begin{pmatrix}\frac12\\-\frac32\end{pmatrix}\otimes\frac{\begin{pmatrix}\frac12&-\frac12\end{pmatrix}}{k_1}=|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

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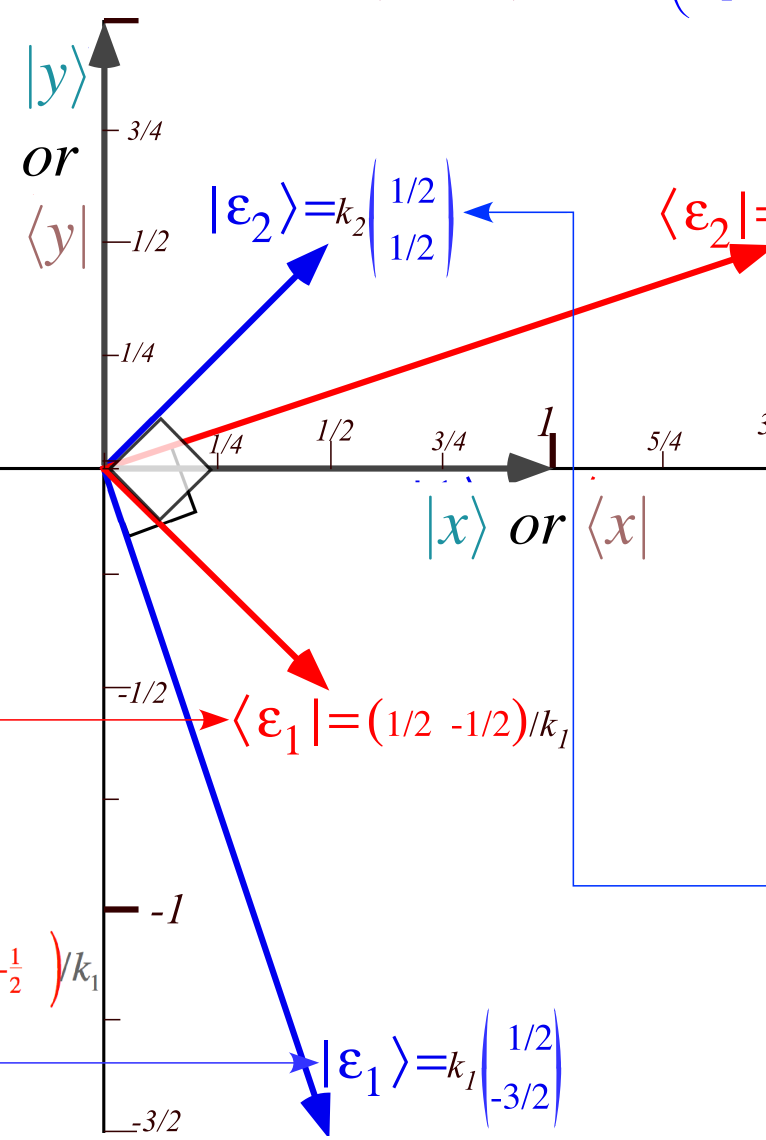

$$\mathbf{P}_1=\frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)}=\frac14\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-3&3\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}\frac14&-\frac14\\-\frac34&\frac34\end{pmatrix}=k_1\begin{pmatrix}\frac12\\-\frac32\end{pmatrix}\otimes\begin{pmatrix}\frac12&-\frac12\end{pmatrix}/k_1=|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

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Matrix-algebraic method for finding eigenvector and eigenvalues

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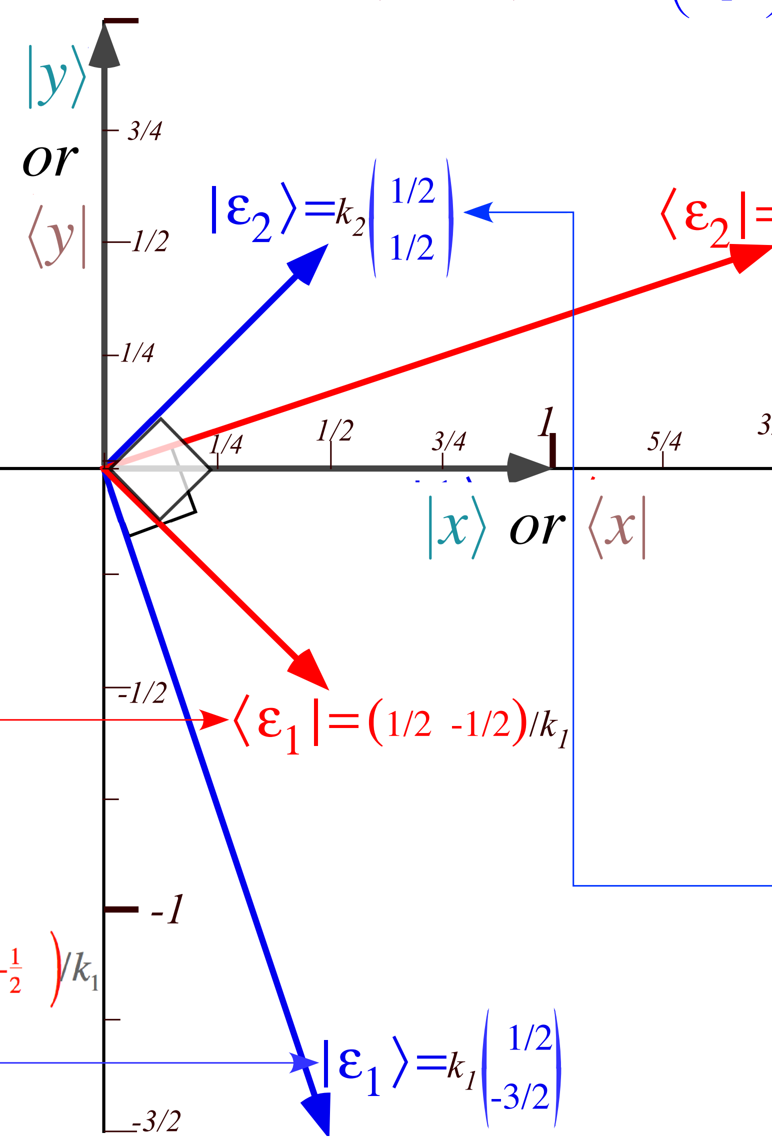

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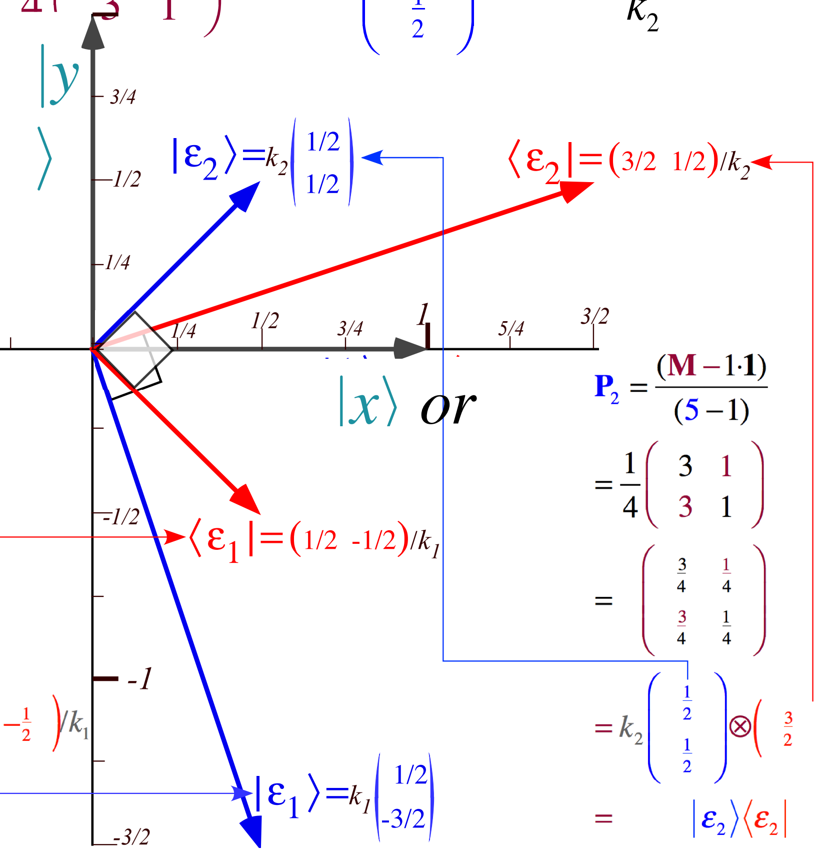

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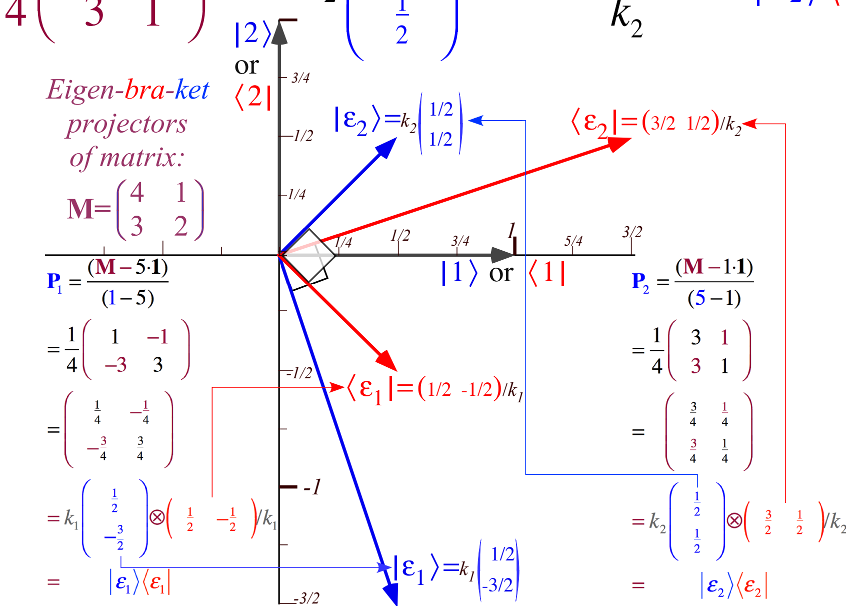

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$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1\mathbf{P}_1 + 5\mathbf{P}_2 = 1|1\rangle\langle 1| + 5|2\rangle\langle 2| = 1\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} + 5\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_n = \varepsilon_1\mathbf{P}_1 + \varepsilon_2\mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + \varepsilon_n\mathbf{P}_n$$

Matrix and operator Spectral Decompositons

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k = \mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1}) = \prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{1}) \qquad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$$

Multiplication properties of $\mathbf{p}_j$:

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k = \prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_j\mathbf{p}_j-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j) = \mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_j-\varepsilon_m) = \begin{cases}\mathbf{0} & if: j\neq k\\ \mathbf{p}_k\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m) & if: j=k\end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1=(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})=\begin{pmatrix}-1&1\\3&-3\end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{p}_1\mathbf{p}_2=\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\0&0\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2=(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})=\begin{pmatrix}3&1\\3&1\end{pmatrix}$$

Last step:

make *Idempotent Projectors:* $\mathbf{P}_k=\dfrac{\mathbf{p}_k}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)}=\dfrac{\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)}$

(Idempotent means: **P·P=P***)*

$$\mathbf{P}_j\mathbf{P}_k=\begin{cases}\mathbf{0} & if: j\neq k\\ \mathbf{P}_k & if: j=k\end{cases}$$

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Factoring bra-kets into "Ket-Bras:

$$\mathbf{P}_1=\frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)}=\frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-3&3\end{pmatrix}=k_1\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\\-\frac{3}{2}\end{pmatrix}\otimes\frac{\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}&-\frac{1}{2}\end{pmatrix}}{k_1}=|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2=\frac{(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(5-1)}=\frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix}3&1\\3&1\end{pmatrix}=k_2\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\\\frac{1}{2}\end{pmatrix}\otimes\frac{\begin{pmatrix}\frac{3}{2}&\frac{1}{2}\end{pmatrix}}{k_2}=|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

The $\mathbf{P}_j$ are *Mutually Ortho-Normal*
as are bra-ket $\langle\varepsilon_j|$and$|\varepsilon_j\rangle$ inside $\mathbf{P}_j$'s

$$\begin{pmatrix}\langle\varepsilon_1|\varepsilon_1\rangle&\langle\varepsilon_1|\varepsilon_2\rangle\\\langle\varepsilon_2|\varepsilon_1\rangle&\langle\varepsilon_2|\varepsilon_2\rangle\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}$$

...and the $\mathbf{P}_j$ satisfy a
Completeness Relation:

$\mathbf{1}= \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2 +\ldots+ \mathbf{P}_n$

$=|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|+|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|+\ldots+|\varepsilon_n\rangle\langle\varepsilon_n|$

$$\mathbf{P}_1+\mathbf{P}_2=\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}=|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|+|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

$$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}=1\mathbf{P}_1+5\mathbf{P}_2=1|1\rangle\langle1|+5|2\rangle\langle2|=1\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{4}&-\frac{1}{4}\\-\frac{3}{4}&\frac{3}{4}\end{pmatrix}+5\begin{pmatrix}\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\\\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\end{pmatrix}$$

Eigen-operators $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{P}_k$ then give *Spectral Decomposition* of operator **M**

$$\mathbf{M}=\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_1+\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_2+\ldots+\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_n=\varepsilon_1\mathbf{P}_1+\varepsilon_2\mathbf{P}_2+\ldots+\varepsilon_n\mathbf{P}_n$$

...and *Functional Spectral Decomposition* of any function $f(\mathbf{M})$ of **M**

$$f(\mathbf{M})==f(\varepsilon_1)\mathbf{P}_1+f(\varepsilon_2)\mathbf{P}_2+\ldots+f(\varepsilon_n)\mathbf{P}_n$$

Matrix and operator Spectral Decompositons

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k = \mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1}) = \prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{1}) \qquad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k = \varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k = \mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$$

Multiplication properties of $\mathbf{p}_j$:

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k = \prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_j\mathbf{p}_j - \varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j) = \mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_m) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & if: j\neq k \\ \mathbf{p}_k\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m) & if: j=k \end{cases}$$

Last step:

make *Idempotent Projectors:* $\mathbf{P}_k = \dfrac{\mathbf{p}_k}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)} = \dfrac{\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)}$

(*Idempotent means:* **P·P=P**)

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$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k = \varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k = \mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$

implies :

$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_k = \varepsilon_k\mathbf{P}_k = \mathbf{P}_k\mathbf{M}$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = (\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{p}_1\mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2 = (\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Factoring bra-kets into "Ket-Bras:

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(5-1)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_2\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_2} = |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

The $\mathbf{P}_j$ are *Mutually Ortho-Normal*
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$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

...and the $\mathbf{P}_j$ satisfy a
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$\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + \mathbf{P}_n$

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$$\mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1| + |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1\mathbf{P}_1 + 5\mathbf{P}_2 = 1|1\rangle\langle 1| + 5|2\rangle\langle 2| = 1\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} + 5\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigen-operators $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_k = \varepsilon_k\mathbf{P}_k$ then give *Spectral Decomposition* of operator **M**

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}_n = \varepsilon_1\mathbf{P}_1 + \varepsilon_2\mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + \varepsilon_n\mathbf{P}_n$$

...and *Functional Spectral Decomposition* of any function *f*(**M**) of **M**

$$f(\mathbf{M}) = f(\varepsilon_1)\mathbf{P}_1 + f(\varepsilon_2)\mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + f(\varepsilon_n)\mathbf{P}_n$$

Example:

$$\mathbf{M}^{50} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1^{50}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} + 5^{50}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1+3\cdot 5^{50} & 5^{50}-1 \\ 3\cdot 5^{50}-3 & 5^{50}+3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix and operator Spectral Decompositons

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})=\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{1})\qquad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix}\langle\varepsilon_1|\varepsilon_1\rangle&\langle\varepsilon_1|\varepsilon_2\rangle\\\langle\varepsilon_2|\varepsilon_1\rangle&\langle\varepsilon_2|\varepsilon_2\rangle\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}=1\mathbf{P}_1+5\mathbf{P}_2=1|1\rangle\langle1|+5|2\rangle\langle2|=1\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{4}&-\frac{1}{4}\\-\frac{3}{4}&\frac{3}{4}\end{pmatrix}+5\begin{pmatrix}\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\\\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$f(\mathbf{M})==f(\varepsilon_1)\mathbf{P}_1+f(\varepsilon_2)\mathbf{P}_2+\ldots+f(\varepsilon_n)\mathbf{P}_n$$

Examples:

$$\mathbf{M}^{50}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}=1^{50}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{4}&-\frac{1}{4}\\-\frac{3}{4}&\frac{3}{4}\end{pmatrix}+5^{50}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\\\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\end{pmatrix}=\frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix}1+3\cdot5^{50}&5^{50}-1\\3\cdot5^{50}-3&5^{50}+3\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{\mathbf{M}}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}=\pm\sqrt{1}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{4}&-\frac{1}{4}\\-\frac{3}{4}&\frac{3}{4}\end{pmatrix}\pm\sqrt{5}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\\\frac{3}{4}&\frac{1}{4}\end{pmatrix}$$

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors
...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors
Circle-to-ellipse mapping
Ellipse-to-ellipse mapping (Normal space vs. tangent space)
Eigensolutions as stationary extreme-values (Lagrange λ-multipliers)

Matrix-algebraic eigensolutions with example $M=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
Secular equation
Hamilton-Cayley equation and projectors
Idempotent projectors (how eigenvalues⇒eigenvectors)
Operator orthonormality and Completeness

Factoring bra-kets into "Ket-Bras:

Spectral Decompositions
Functional spectral decomposition
Orthonormality vs. Completeness vis-a`-vis Operator vs. State
Lagrange functional interpolation formula
Proof that completeness relation is "Truer-than-true"

Spectral Decompositions with degeneracy
Functional spectral decomposition

Orthonormality vs. Completeness

$$\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_j\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})=\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{p}_j\mathbf{1}) \qquad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{p}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{p}_k=\mathbf{p}_k\mathbf{M}$$

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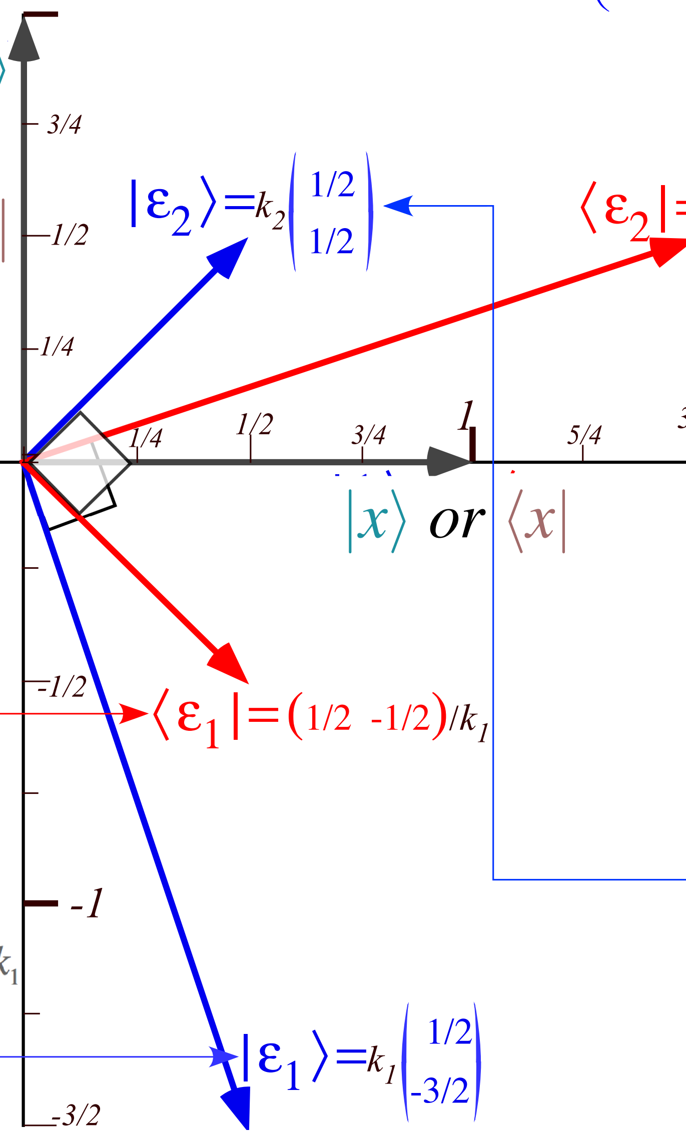
Eigen-bra-ket projectors of matrix: $\mathbf{M}=\begin{pmatrix}4&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix}$



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$$\mathbf{P}_1+\mathbf{P}_2=\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}=|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|+|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

$\{|x\rangle,|y\rangle\}$-orthonormality with $\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle,|\varepsilon_2\rangle\}$-completeness

$$\langle x|y\rangle=\delta_{x,y}=\langle x|\mathbf{1}|y\rangle=\langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle+\langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle.$$

$\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle,|\varepsilon_2\rangle\}$-orthonormality with $\{|x\rangle,|y\rangle\}$-completeness

$$\langle\varepsilon_i|\varepsilon_j\rangle=\delta_{i,j}=\langle\varepsilon_i|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_j\rangle=\langle\varepsilon_i|x\rangle\langle x|\varepsilon_j\rangle+\langle\varepsilon_i|y\rangle\langle y|\varepsilon_j\rangle$$

Orthonormality vs. Completeness vis-a`-vis Operator vs. State

Operator expressions for orthonormality appear quite different from expressions for completeness.

$$\mathbf{P}_j\mathbf{P}_k = \delta_{jk}\mathbf{P}_k = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & if : j \neq k \\ \mathbf{P}_k & if : j = k \end{cases}$$

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$$\left|\varepsilon_j\right\rangle\left\langle\varepsilon_j\right|\left.\varepsilon_k\right\rangle\left\langle\varepsilon_k\right| = \delta_{jk}\left|\varepsilon_k\right\rangle\left\langle\varepsilon_k\right| \quad \text{or:} \quad \left\langle\varepsilon_j\middle|\varepsilon_k\right\rangle = \delta_{jk}$$

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*State vector representations of orthonormality are quite **similar** to representations of completeness.*
Like 2-sides of the same coin.

$\{|x\rangle, |y\rangle\}$-orthonormality with $\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle, |\varepsilon_2\rangle\}$-completeness

$$\langle x|y\rangle = \delta_{x,y} = \langle x|\mathbf{1}|y\rangle = \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle + \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle.$$

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$$\langle\varepsilon_i|\varepsilon_j\rangle = \delta_{i,j} = \langle\varepsilon_i|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_j\rangle = \langle\varepsilon_i|x\rangle\langle x|\varepsilon_j\rangle + \langle\varepsilon_i|y\rangle\langle y|\varepsilon_j\rangle$$

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Operator expressions for orthonormality appear quite ***different*** *from expressions for completeness.*

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State vector representations of orthonormality are quite ***similar*** *to representations of completeness.*
Like 2-sides of the same coin.

$\{|x\rangle, |y\rangle\}$-orthonormality with $\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle, |\varepsilon_2\rangle\}$-completeness

$$\langle x|y\rangle = \delta_{x,y} = \langle x|\mathbf{1}|y\rangle = \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle + \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle.$$

$$\langle x|y\rangle = \delta(x,y) = \qquad \psi_1(x)\psi_1^*(y) + \psi_2(x)\psi_2^*(y) + ..$$

Dirac δ-function

$\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle, |\varepsilon_2\rangle\}$-orthonormality with $\{|x\rangle, |y\rangle\}$-completeness

$$\langle\varepsilon_i|\varepsilon_j\rangle = \delta_{i,j} = \langle\varepsilon_i|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_j\rangle = \langle\varepsilon_i|x\rangle\langle x|\varepsilon_j\rangle + \langle\varepsilon_i|y\rangle\langle y|\varepsilon_j\rangle$$

However Schrodinger wavefunction notation $\psi(x) = \langle x|\psi\rangle$ shows quite a difference...

Orthonormality vs. Completeness vis-a`-vis Operator vs. State

*Operator expressions for orthonormality appear quite **different** from expressions for completeness.*

$$\mathbf{P}_j\mathbf{P}_k = \delta_{jk}\mathbf{P}_k = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & if: j \neq k \\ \mathbf{P}_k & if: j = k \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2 + \ldots + \mathbf{P}_n$$

$$|\varepsilon_j\rangle\langle\varepsilon_j|\varepsilon_k\rangle\langle\varepsilon_k| = \delta_{jk}|\varepsilon_k\rangle\langle\varepsilon_k| \quad \text{or:} \quad \langle\varepsilon_j|\varepsilon_k\rangle = \delta_{jk}$$

$$\mathbf{1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1| + |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2| + \ldots + |\varepsilon_n\rangle\langle\varepsilon_n|$$

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$$\langle\varepsilon_i|\varepsilon_j\rangle = \delta_{i,j} = \qquad \ldots + \psi_i^*(x)\psi_j(x) + \psi_2(y)\psi_2^*(y) + \ldots \rightarrow \int dx\, \psi_i^*(x)\psi_j(x)$$

However Schrodinger wavefunction notation $\psi(x) = \langle x|\psi\rangle$ shows quite a difference…

…particularly in the orthonormality integral.

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors
...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors
Circle-to-ellipse mapping
Ellipse-to-ellipse mapping (Normal space vs. tangent space)
Eigensolutions as stationary extreme-values (Lagrange λ-multipliers)

Matrix-algebraic eigensolutions with example $M=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
Secular equation
Hamilton-Cayley equation and projectors
Idempotent projectors (how eigenvalues⇒eigenvectors)
Operator orthonormality and Completeness

Factoring bra-kets into "Ket-Bras:

Spectral Decompositions
Functional spectral decomposition
Orthonormality vs. Completeness vis-a`-vis Operator vs. State
Lagrange functional interpolation formula
Proof that completeness relation is "Truer-than-true"

Spectral Decompositions with degeneracy
Functional spectral decomposition

A Proof of Projector Completeness *(Truer-than-true by Lagrange interpolation)*

Compare matrix *completeness relation* and *functional spectral decompositions*

$$\mathbf{1}=\mathbf{P}_1+\mathbf{P}_2+\ldots+\mathbf{P}_n=\sum_{\varepsilon_k}\mathbf{P}_k=\sum_{\varepsilon_k}\frac{\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)} \qquad f(\mathbf{M})=f(\varepsilon_1)\mathbf{P}_1+f(\varepsilon_2)\mathbf{P}_2+\ldots+f(\varepsilon_n)\mathbf{P}_n=\sum_{\varepsilon_k}f(\varepsilon_k)\mathbf{P}_k=\sum_{\varepsilon_k}f(\varepsilon_k)\frac{\prod_{m\neq k}(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_m\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{m\neq k}(\varepsilon_k-\varepsilon_m)}$$

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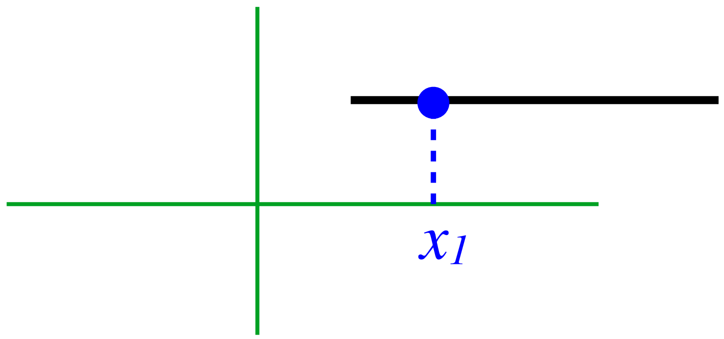

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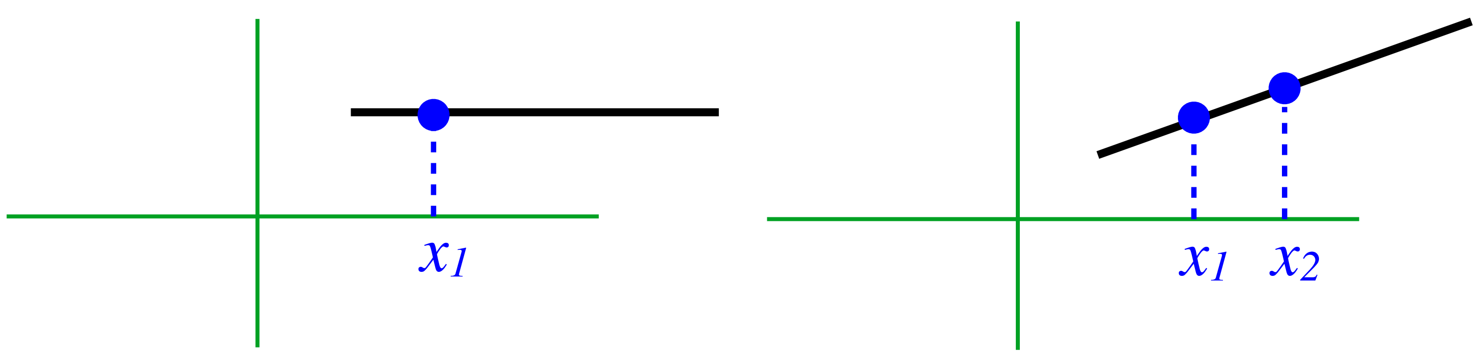

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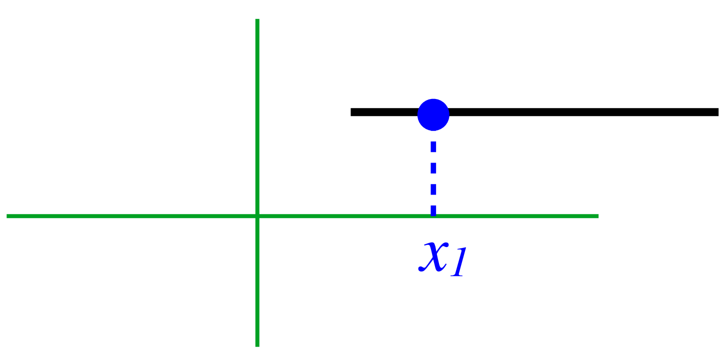

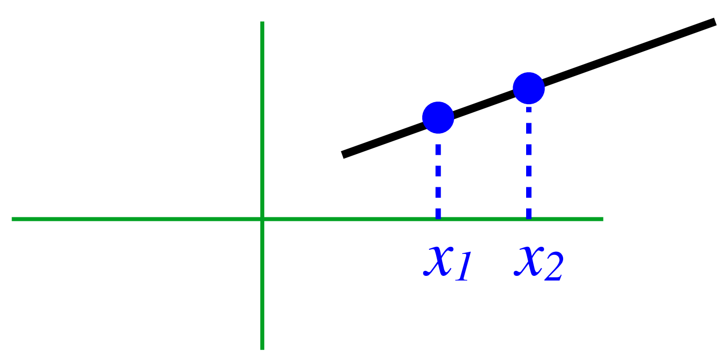

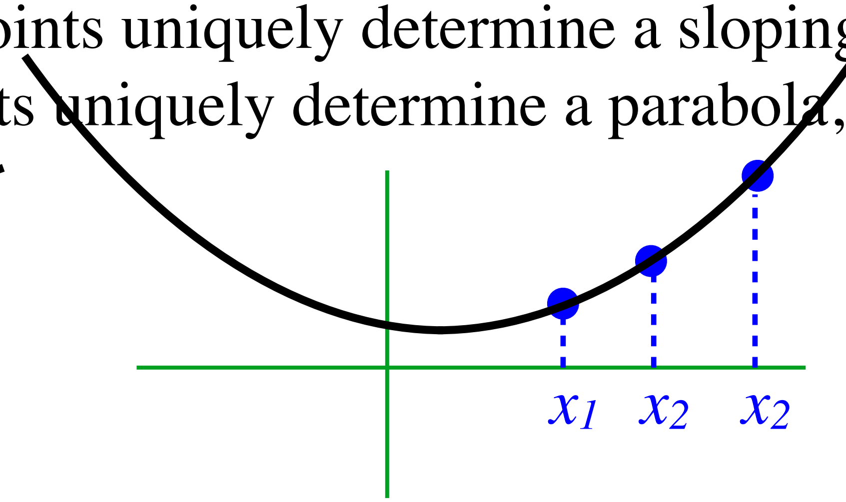

A Proof of Projector Completeness *(Truer-than-true)*

Compare matrix *completeness relation* and *functional spectral decompositions*

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Lagrange interpolation formula→*Completeness formula* as $x\rightarrow\mathbf{M}$ and as $x_k\rightarrow\varepsilon_k$ and as $P_k(x_k)\rightarrow\mathbf{P}_k$

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All distinct values $\varepsilon_1\neq\varepsilon_2\neq\ldots\neq\varepsilon_N$ satisfy $\Sigma\mathbf{P}_k=\mathbf{1}$. Completeness is *truer than true* as is seen for $N=2$.

$$\mathbf{P}_1+\mathbf{P}_2=\frac{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_j\mathbf{1}\right)}{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_j\right)}+\frac{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_j\mathbf{1}\right)}{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\varepsilon_2-\varepsilon_j\right)}=\frac{\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1}\right)}{\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_2\right)}+\frac{\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1}\right)}{\left(\varepsilon_2-\varepsilon_1\right)}=\frac{\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1}\right)-\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1}\right)}{\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_2\right)}=\frac{-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1}+\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1}}{\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_2\right)}=\mathbf{1}\ (\text{for } all\ \varepsilon_j)$$

A Proof of Projector Completeness *(Truer-than-true)*

Compare matrix *completeness relation* and *functional spectral decompositions*

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$$1=\sum_{m=1}^{N} P_m(x) \qquad x=\sum_{m=1}^{N} x_m P_m(x) \qquad x^2=\sum_{m=1}^{N} x_m^2 P_m(x)$$

One point determines a constant level line, two separate points uniquely determine a sloping line, three separate points uniquely determine a parabola, etc.

Lagrange interpolation formula→*Completeness formula* as $x\rightarrow\mathbf{M}$ and as $x_k\rightarrow\varepsilon_k$ and as $P_k(x_k)\rightarrow\mathbf{P}_k$

All distinct values $\varepsilon_1\neq\varepsilon_2\neq\ldots\neq\varepsilon_N$ satisfy $\Sigma\mathbf{P}_k=\mathbf{1}$. Completeness is *truer than true* as is seen for $N=2$.

$$\mathbf{P}_1+\mathbf{P}_2=\frac{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_j\mathbf{1}\right)}{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_j\right)}+\frac{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_j\mathbf{1}\right)}{\prod_{j\neq 1}\left(\varepsilon_2-\varepsilon_j\right)}=\frac{\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1}\right)}{\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_2\right)}+\frac{\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1}\right)}{\left(\varepsilon_2-\varepsilon_1\right)}=\frac{\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1}\right)-\left(\mathbf{M}-\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1}\right)}{\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_2\right)}=\frac{-\varepsilon_2\mathbf{1}+\varepsilon_1\mathbf{1}}{\left(\varepsilon_1-\varepsilon_2\right)}=\mathbf{1}\text{ (for }all\ \varepsilon_j\text{)}$$

However, only *select* values ε_k work for eigen-forms $\mathbf{MP}_k=\varepsilon_k\mathbf{P}_k$ or orthonormality $\mathbf{P}_j\mathbf{P}_k=\delta_{jk}\mathbf{P}_k$.

Unitary operators and matrices that change state vectors

...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

Geometric visualization of real symmetric matrices and eigenvectors

Circle-to-ellipse mapping

Ellipse-to-ellipse mapping (Normal space vs. tangent space)

Eigensolutions as stationary extreme-values (Lagrange λ-multipliers)

Matrix-algebraic eigensolutions with example $M=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Secular equation

Hamilton-Cayley equation and projectors

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Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

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Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

Given our eigenvectors and their Projectors.

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M} - 5 \cdot \mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \frac{(\mathbf{M} - 1 \cdot \mathbf{1})}{(5-1)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_2} = |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

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$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M} - 5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

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Load distinct bras $\langle\varepsilon_1|$ and $\langle\varepsilon_2|$ into d-tran rows, kets $|\varepsilon_1\rangle$ and $|\varepsilon_2\rangle$ into <u>inverse</u> d-tran columns.

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$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

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$(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2) \leftarrow (1,2)$ *d–Tran matrix* $\qquad$ $(1,2) \leftarrow (\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2)$ INVERSE *d–Tran matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

Given our eigenvectors and their Projectors.

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(5-1)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_2} = |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

Load distinct bras $\langle\varepsilon_1|$ and $\langle\varepsilon_2|$ into d-tran rows, kets $|\varepsilon_1\rangle$ and $|\varepsilon_2\rangle$ into <u>inverse</u> d-tran columns.

$$\left\{\langle\varepsilon_1| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \langle\varepsilon_2| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right\}, \quad \left\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}, |\varepsilon_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right\}$$

$(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2) \leftarrow (1,2)$ *d–Tran matrix* $\qquad$ $(1,2) \leftarrow (\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2)$ INVERSE *d–Tran matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Use *Dirac labeling for all components* so transformation is OK

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\mathbf{K}|x\rangle & \langle x|\mathbf{K}|y\rangle \\ \langle y|\mathbf{K}|x\rangle & \langle y|\mathbf{K}|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

Given our eigenvectors and their Projectors.

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(5-1)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_2\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_2} = |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

Load distinct bras $\langle\varepsilon_1|$ and $\langle\varepsilon_2|$ into d-tran rows, kets $|\varepsilon_1\rangle$ and $|\varepsilon_2\rangle$ into <u>inverse</u> d-tran columns.

$$\left\{\langle\varepsilon_1| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \langle\varepsilon_2| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right\} \quad , \quad \left\{|\varepsilon_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}, |\varepsilon_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}\right\}$$

$(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2) \leftarrow (1,2)$ *d–Tran matrix* $\qquad$ $(1,2) \leftarrow (\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2)$ INVERSE *d–Tran matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Use *Dirac labeling for all components* so transformation is OK

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\mathbf{K}|x\rangle & \langle x|\mathbf{K}|y\rangle \\ \langle y|\mathbf{K}|x\rangle & \langle y|\mathbf{K}|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{K}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Check inverse-d-tran is really inverse of *your* d-tran.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|2\rangle \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \langle 1|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle 1|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle 2|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle 2|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

Given our eigenvectors and their Projectors.

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-5\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(1-5)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_1} = |\varepsilon_1\rangle\langle\varepsilon_1|$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \frac{(\mathbf{M}-1\cdot\mathbf{1})}{(5-1)} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_2\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{k_2} = |\varepsilon_2\rangle\langle\varepsilon_2|$$

Load distinct bras $\langle\varepsilon_1|$ and $\langle\varepsilon_2|$ into d-tran rows, kets $|\varepsilon_1\rangle$ and $|\varepsilon_2\rangle$ into <u>inverse</u> d-tran columns.

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$(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2) \leftarrow (1,2)$ *d–Tran matrix* $\qquad (1,2) \leftarrow (\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2)$ INVERSE *d–Tran matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Use *Dirac labeling for all components* so transformation is OK

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Check inverse-d-tran is really inverse of *your* d-tran. In standard quantum matrices inverses are "easy"

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|\mathbf{1}|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle\varepsilon_1|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_1|y\rangle \\ \langle\varepsilon_2|x\rangle & \langle\varepsilon_2|y\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle^* & \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle^* \\ \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle^* & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle x|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle x|\varepsilon_2\rangle \\ \langle y|\varepsilon_1\rangle & \langle y|\varepsilon_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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...and eigenstates ("ownstates) that are mostly immune

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Proof that completeness relation is "Truer-than-true"

Diagonalizing Transformations (D-Ttran) from projectors

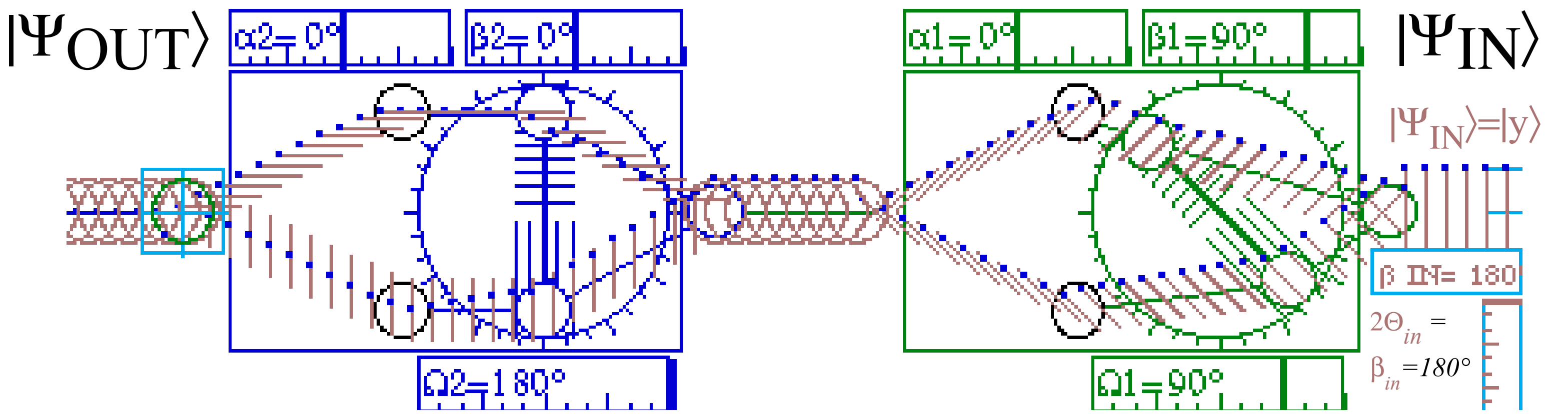
→ *Eigensolutions for active analyzers* ←

Spectral Decompositions with degeneracy

Functional spectral decomposition

Matrix products and eigensolutions for active analyzers

Consider a *45°* tilted ($\theta_1=\beta_1/2=\pi/4$ or $\beta_1=90°$) analyzer followed by a untilted ($\beta_2=0$) analyzer.
Active analyzers have both paths open and a phase shift $e^{-i\Omega}$ between each path.
Here the first analyzer has $\Omega_1=90°$. The second has $\Omega_2=180°$.



The transfer matrix for each analyzer is a sum of projection operators for each open path multiplied by the phase factor that is active at that path. Apply phase factor $e^{-i\Omega_1}=e^{-i\pi/2}$ to top path in the first analyzer and the factor $e^{-i\Omega_2}=e^{-i\pi}$ to the top path in the second analyzer.

$$T(2)=e^{-i\pi}|x\rangle\langle x|+|y\rangle\langle y|=\begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\pi} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(1)=e^{-i\pi/2}|x'\rangle\langle x'|+|y'\rangle\langle y'|=e^{-i\pi/2}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{-1-i}{2} \\ \frac{-1-i}{2} & \frac{1-i}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix product *T(total)=T(2)T(1)* relates input states $|\Psi_{IN}\rangle$ to output states: $|\Psi_{OUT}\rangle = T(total)|\Psi_{IN}\rangle$

$$T(total)=T(2)T(1)=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{-1-i}{2} \\ \frac{-1-i}{2} & \frac{1-i}{2} \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1+i}{2} & \frac{1+i}{2} \\ \frac{-1-i}{2} & \frac{1-i}{2} \end{pmatrix}=e^{-i\pi/4}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}\sim\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

We drop the overall phase $e^{-i\pi/4}$ since it is unobservable. *T(total)* yields two eigenvalues and projectors.

$$\lambda^2-0\lambda-1=0,\text{ or: }\lambda=+1,\ -1\text{ , gives projectors}\quad P_{+1}=\frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}+1 & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+1 \end{pmatrix}}{1-(-1)}=\frac{\begin{pmatrix} -1+\sqrt{2} & i \\ -i & 1+\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}}{2\sqrt{2}},\quad P_{-1}=\frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{2} & -i \\ i & -1+\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$