

$$2.26 \quad |a_1\rangle = \vec{a}_1 = (1, 1, -1) \Rightarrow |\bar{a}_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, -1) \\ |a_2\rangle = \vec{a}_2 = (-2, 1, -1) \Rightarrow |\bar{a}_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (-2, 1, -1) \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} |a_1\rangle \\ |a_2\rangle \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{normalized}$$

$$a) \quad P_1 = |\bar{a}_1\rangle \langle \bar{a}_1|$$

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

$$P_1^2 = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P_1$$

$$P_2 = |\bar{a}_2\rangle \langle \bar{a}_2|$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2^2 = \frac{1}{6^2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6^2} \begin{pmatrix} 24 & -12 & 12 \\ -12 & 6 & -6 \\ 12 & -6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P_2$$

$$b) \quad P_1 + P_2 = P = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/2 & -3/2 \\ 0 & -3/2 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = P$$

$$c) \quad P(r) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1/2 y - 1/2 z \\ -1/2 y + 1/2 z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|a_3\rangle = \vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle Pr | a_3 \rangle = 3(1/2 y - 1/2 z) + 3(-1/2 y + 1/2 z) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow P$ projects a vector into the plane spanned by \vec{a}_1 and \vec{a}_2