

Outer Product of a Vector on Itself

$$|v_1\rangle = |+\rangle \doteq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_2\rangle = |-\rangle \doteq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_3\rangle = |+\rangle_x \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_4\rangle = |-\rangle_x \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_5\rangle = |+\rangle_y \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_6\rangle = |-\rangle_y \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_7\rangle \doteq \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_8\rangle \doteq \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_9\rangle \doteq \begin{pmatrix} a \\ be^{i\gamma} \end{pmatrix} \quad (a \text{ and } b \text{ are real and } a^2 + b^2 = 1 \text{ because it's a quantum state.})$$

$$|v_{10}\rangle = |1\rangle_x \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_{11}\rangle = |0\rangle_x \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_{12}\rangle = |-1\rangle_x \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

1. For one of the vectors above, determine the outer product of the vector on itself
(i.e., $|v_i\rangle\langle v_i|$).
2. Determine the transformation caused by your outer-product matrix.
3. Find the determinant of your outer-product matrix.
4. Find the square of your outer-product matrix.

Bonus: What happens when you add the outer products for a complete orthonormal basis?