

1.7

$$|d\rangle = \sum_{a'} |a'\rangle \langle a'|d\rangle$$

$$B = \prod_{a'} (A - a') = (A - a') (A - a'') (A - a''') \dots$$

$$B|d\rangle = \sum_{a''} \prod_{a'} (A - a') |a''\rangle \langle a''|d\rangle$$

$$\stackrel{w}{=} \sum_{a''} \prod_{a'} (a'' - a') |a''\rangle \langle a''|d\rangle$$

so clearly every term is zero!

1.8

$$S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} [(1+\rangle\langle -1) + (-1)\rangle\langle +1)]$$

$$S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} [-i(1+\rangle\langle -1) + i(-1)\rangle\langle +1)]$$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} [(1+\rangle\langle +1) - (-1)\rangle\langle -1)]$$

$$S_x S_y = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} [(1+\rangle\langle -1) + (-1)\rangle\langle +1)] [-i(1+\rangle\langle -1) + i(-1)\rangle\langle +1)]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{4} i [(1+\rangle\langle +1) - (-1)\rangle\langle -1)] = i S_z \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$S_y S_x = -\frac{\hbar^2}{4} i [(1+\rangle\langle +1) + (-1)\rangle\langle -1)] = -i S_z \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_x S_y - S_y S_x = [S_x, S_y] = S_z \hbar \Rightarrow [S_y, S_x] = -S_z \hbar$$

$$\{S_x, S_y\} = 0 = \{S_y, S_x\}$$

$$S_y S_z = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 i [-1+\rangle\langle -1 + 1-\rangle\langle +1)] [1+\rangle\langle +1 - 1-\rangle\langle -1)] = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2}\right) i [-1+\rangle\langle -1 + 1-\rangle\langle +1)]$$

$$= -i \frac{\hbar}{2} S_x$$

$$S_z S_y = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2}\right) i [-1+\rangle\langle -1 - 1-\rangle\langle +1)] = -i \frac{\hbar}{2} S_x$$

$$[S_y, S_z] = i \hbar S_x \Rightarrow [S_z, S_y] = -i \hbar S_x$$

$$\{S_y, S_z\} = 0 = \{S_z, S_y\}$$

$$S_z S_x = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [1+\rangle\langle+1-1-\rangle\langle-1] [1+\rangle\langle-1+1-\rangle\langle+1]$$

$$= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [1+\rangle\langle-1-1-\rangle\langle+1] = -i^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [1+\rangle\langle-1-1-\rangle\langle+1]$$

$$= i \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right) \frac{\hbar}{2} [-i1+\rangle\langle-1+i1-\rangle\langle+1] = i \frac{\hbar}{2} S_y$$

$$S_x S_z = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [-1+\rangle\langle-1+1-\rangle\langle+1] = -i^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [-1+\rangle\langle-1+1-\rangle\langle+1]$$

$$= -i \frac{\hbar}{2} S_y$$

$$[S_z, S_x] = i \hbar S_y \Rightarrow [S_x, S_z] = -i \hbar S_y$$

$$\{S_z, S_x\} = 0 = \{S_x, S_z\}$$

$$S_x S_x = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [1+\rangle\langle+1+1-\rangle\langle-1] = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 \mathbb{1}$$

$$S_y S_y = -\left(i \frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [-1+\rangle\langle+1-1-\rangle\langle-1] = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [1+\rangle\langle+1+1-\rangle\langle-1] = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 \mathbb{1}$$

$$S_z S_z = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 [1+\rangle\langle+1+1-\rangle\langle-1] = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 \mathbb{1}$$

obviously $[A, A] = 0$ for any operator, so

$$[S_x, S_x] = [S_y, S_y] = [S_z, S_z] = 0$$

and

$$\{S_x, S_x\} = \{S_y, S_y\} = \{S_z, S_z\} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 \mathbb{1}$$

So from there we conclude

$$[S_i, S_j] = i \epsilon_{ijk} \hbar S_k \quad \text{and} \quad \{S_i, S_j\} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 \delta_{ij} \mathbb{1}$$