

Fall 2004 #1

$$\langle \psi | (\vec{S}_a \cdot \hat{n}_a) (\vec{S}_b \cdot \hat{n}_b) | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{ij} (n_a)_i (n_b)_j \langle \psi | (S_a)_i (S_b)_j | \psi \rangle$$

↙ ↘

$$\langle \psi | \langle \psi | \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \sum_K (S_a)_K (S_b)_K | \psi \rangle + \dots$$

abers eq. 5.40

(this is expanding

$(S_a)_i (S_b)_j$  into traceless matrices)

only need first term

since  $(S_a)_i (S_b)_j$  is a scalar

$$\rightarrow \langle \psi | (\vec{S}_a \cdot \hat{n}_a) (\vec{S}_b \cdot \hat{n}_b) | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \hat{n}_a \cdot \hat{n}_b \langle \psi | S_a \cdot S_b | \psi \rangle$$

$$\text{But } S^2 = 0 \quad S = S_a + S_b$$

$$S_a \cdot S_b = \frac{1}{2} (S^2 - S_a^2 - S_b^2) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\langle \psi | (\vec{S}_a \cdot \hat{n}_a) (\vec{S}_b \cdot \hat{n}_b) | \psi \rangle = -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \cos \theta$$