

# CUANTIZACIÓN CANÓNICA (PRIMERA CUANTIZACIÓN)

MEC. CLÁSICA		QM.
VARIABLES CANÓNICAS $q, p$	$\rightarrow$	OPERADORES $\hat{Q}, \hat{P}$
HAMILTONIANO $H$	$\rightarrow$	$\hat{H}$
CORCHETES POISSON $\{, \}$	$\rightarrow$	$[, ]$ CONMUTADOR
$\{q, p\} = 1$	$\rightarrow$	$[\hat{Q}, \hat{P}] = i\hbar$

$\leadsto |\psi\rangle : \leadsto$  ESTADO CLÁSICO:  $(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$  INTERACCIONES  $\vec{F}$   
CONS. COMP. OP. CONMUTAN  $A, B / [A, B] = 0$   
 $\uparrow$   $(\hat{H})$  ENERGÍA

## ESPACIO DE HILBERT

ESPACIO VECTORIAL con UNA NORMA INDUCIDA POR  $\epsilon, \text{PROP. INT.}$

$\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}^*$   $|\psi\rangle = (:) \quad \langle\psi| = (...)$   $\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = 1$

Espacio  $\mathbb{R}^3 \leadsto \bar{A} = c_i \hat{e}_i = c'_i \hat{e}'_i$

$\mathcal{H}: |\psi\rangle, \{|\varphi_i\rangle\} / \langle \varphi_i | \varphi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$

$$|\psi\rangle = c_i |\varphi_i\rangle = k_i |\varphi_i\rangle \quad (U(1))$$

OPERADOR PES :  $B(\mathcal{H}) \quad |\psi\rangle = (:) \leadsto A = (\dots)$

ESTADOS Puros

$$\underline{|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}} \leadsto \rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \quad U \in U(n)$$

ESTADOS MEZCLA

$$\leadsto \rho = \underline{\sum p_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|} \leadsto$$

$$\boxed{p_i = 1}$$

OPERADOR DENSIDAD :  $\rho^\dagger = \rho, \text{Tr}(\rho) = 1$

$$\rho^2 = \rho \quad (\text{Puro})$$

$$\rho^2 \neq \rho \quad (\text{MEZCLA})$$

$$\rho^2 < \rho$$

# SISTEMAS DE 2 NIVELES

$$H|g\rangle = E_0 |g\rangle \quad ; \quad H|e\rangle = E_1 |e\rangle \quad ; \quad \text{spin } 1/2 \quad \uparrow \downarrow$$

$$|\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\rangle \quad ; \quad |\uparrow\rangle, |\leftarrow\rangle$$

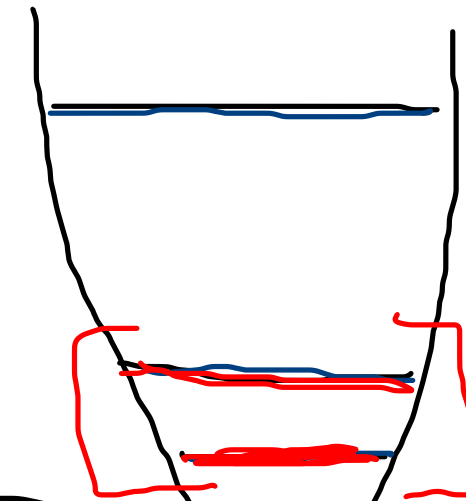
$$\leadsto |g\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ; |e\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \in B(\mathcal{H}) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b^* & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|0\rangle, |1\rangle$$

$$\rho_g = |g\rangle\langle g| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_e = |e\rangle\langle e| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

MATRICES DE PAULI

$$\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

BASE DE  $B(\mathcal{H})$

$$\varphi = c_i \sigma_i = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_0 + \tau_i \sigma_i) \quad \parallel \quad \text{REPRESENTACIÓN DE BLOCH}$$

# SISTEMAS MULTIPARTITOS

$$|\psi\rangle_A, |\varphi\rangle_B, |\phi\rangle_C$$

3 PARTIC. SPIN  $1/2$

$$\mathcal{H}_{ABC} = \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B \otimes \mathcal{H}_C$$

$$\leadsto \dim \mathcal{H}_{ABC} = (\dim \mathcal{H}_A)(\dim \mathcal{H}_B)(\dim \mathcal{H}_C)$$

## SISTEMAS BIPARTITOS $\mathcal{H}_A, \mathcal{H}_B$

$$|\psi_A \psi_B\rangle = |\psi_A\rangle \otimes |\psi_B\rangle ;$$

$$\rho_{AB} = (|\psi_A\rangle\langle\psi_A|) \otimes (|\psi_B\rangle\langle\psi_B|)$$

$$[\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3] \rightarrow [\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_j] \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_{AB})$$

REP. FANO-BLOCH.

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_A) \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + \vec{R} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_B) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [\mathbb{1}_4 + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_A \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 + \vec{y} \cdot \mathbb{1} \otimes \vec{\sigma}_B + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_A \otimes \vec{R} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_B]$$

$\nearrow$  CALCULAR  $\rho_{AB}$

¿SON TODOS LOS  $|\psi_{AB}\rangle = |\psi_A\rangle \otimes |\psi_B\rangle$ ? ¡NO!

'PARADOJA' EPR