(APÍTULOS Momento angular 5.1 MEDIDA SIMULTANGA DE VARIAS PROPLEDADES Si Y es sinoltanea mente punción propia de Áy B: ÂY=sY BY=tY Valores de Finidos Simultanea monte * Algunos teormas de mc. cuántica: Teorna: Conjunto completo de paradory punciones propias simults. Conmutar catrosó. Troma: S: A, B -> Magnitudes pieicas
[A, B] = 0 < conmutan Exist on conjunto completo I k gun A B son Func. propias d A B

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| * Identidade del connutador [Â, B] = ÂB-BÂ siendo
Â, By Ĉ linnales;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \rightarrow [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = -[\hat{B}, \hat{A}]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            → [Â,Â^]=0; N=1,Z,3,...
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           - [KÂ, Ŝ] = [Â, KŜ] = K[Â, Ŝ]
                                  \neg [\hat{A}, \hat{B} + \hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}] \rightarrow [\hat{A} + \hat{B}, \hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{B}, \hat{C}]
                              \rightarrow [\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C} + \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}] \rightarrow [\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B} + \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}]
                             EJEMPLO
          * [3/3x/x] = 3x/9x - x3/3x -> 3/3x (xe) = x3e + e
                           r = [x,x6/6]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1 + x < | \zeta \rangle = \langle \chi \rangle / s < | \zeta \rangle
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}
           * \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\rho}_{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \frac{\hbar}{i} & \frac{\lambda}{i} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{\chi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\chi} & \hat{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    [x,px]=it
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1 1 2 - 0 2 - 0
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* $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{x}] = [\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{x}, \hat{p}_{x}] = [\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{x}] \hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x}[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{x}] = \hat{t} \hat{h} \hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x} \hat{t}$ -b [x, ft] = (1/2m)[x, px] = (1/2m) 2t 3/2x $[\hat{a}, \hat{p}, \hat{J} = 2\hbar \hat{a} = 2\hbar \hat{D}_{x}$ * Para una partícula en un sistema 30: ~ H= T + (x,y, 2) $\neg \quad \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}, \hat{H} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}, \hat{T} + \hat{V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}, \hat{T} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}, \hat{V} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}, \hat{T} \end{bmatrix} + \hat{x}\hat{V} - \hat{V}\hat{x}$ = [x, (1/2m) (px+py+pz)] = (1/2m) {[x, px] + [x, px] + [x, px]]+ $- \sum \left[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{y} \right] = \left[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{y} \right] \hat{p}_{y} + \hat{p}_{y} \left[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{y} \right]$ $- \sum_{i} \left[\hat{x}_{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = \left[\hat{x}_{i} + \hat{p}_{i} \right] = 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 $[\hat{x}, \hat{y}] = \frac{\hbar^2}{M} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{h}{\partial x}$ [x, f] = it px No connuta ky Px * (ono: [x, px]=ih #0 No existo \mathcal{L} que $\hat{X}\mathcal{L} = X\mathcal{L}$ No se ponde asignar of $\hat{P}_{x}\mathcal{L} = P_{x}\mathcal{L}$ No se ponde asignar of $\hat{P}_{x}\mathcal{L} = P_{x}\mathcal{L}$ No connota & y He Principio de incretidon-Igual sucedo con: [x, H] = ih Px + 0 Can una Edipinida Estado estacionario

Varieded de valores posibles

Para una Función de estado 1 que no es Función proposido de A Adomás : (D A) = 0 = 2 = < A> - < A> = Postulado de Born: Joh : Desviación estandar : σ = ΔA: Incertidual n en la propondad A TO SISTMAS identices no intraction tes in al milmo estado 4 Vonos posibles valores resultados cuando se anide A en sistemas idánticos no interactionhais qui la portícula está entre Desviacolo de cada medida respec-to a la media: \$ A = A; - < A> Probabilidad de cacantras la Per trois contro x y x+dx co Desuracions possitivas y nosa-tivus so conceton: JUX = [(1 (x,t))] JX Promodio de todas las des viaciones = 05 Varianza de A: Modes les des viècemes se haun positions $(\widetilde{A})^{2} = \overline{\sigma_{A}^{2}} = \langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^{2} \rangle = \int \chi^{*} (\widehat{A} - \langle A \rangle)^{2} \chi d\tau$ Notagin To estadistica Valur promodio de B: Compra me.

(B) = 54*B4d7 >= \ 4*B\$dt $\Delta \times \Delta P_{\kappa} > \frac{\hbar}{7}$

Producto de las desviaciones estándar: Macer problema $\Delta A \Delta B > 1/2 | \Psi [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \Psi d\tau |$ 7.58 Si Ay B connuton: DABB > 0 > Ambas pudon ser Por depinición, para un complejo z=x+iy: | | Z | = | \(\bar{z} \) = \[\bar{3} \bar{z} \] * Principio de incortidondre de Heisenberg: $\Delta_{\kappa}\Delta_{P_{\kappa}} > \frac{1}{2} \left| \right| 2^{*} \left[\hat{\lambda}, \hat{P}, \mathbf{7} \mathbf{P} d\tau \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \mathbf{5} \mathbf{Y}^{*} i \mathbf{K} \mathbf{P} d\tau \right| = \left| \frac{i \mathbf{K}}{2} \mathbf{5} \mathbf{F}^{*} \mathbf{P} d\tau \right|$

Para números complesos

[3,22 2 | 2 | by | 22 |

ETEMPLO: Para el estado purdamental de partícula en una

$$capa$$
:

 $capa$:

 $\Rightarrow \langle b^{k} \rangle = \int_{a}^{9} \xi_{+} \frac{i}{T} \frac{9X}{9} E 9X = 0 \quad (3.37)$

$$\langle x^{2} \rangle = q^{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2\pi^{2}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle p_{x}^{2} \rangle = \int_{0}^{q} e^{x} \frac{L^{2}}{2\pi^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} dx$$

< > = h²/4a²

 $(\triangle A)^{1} = \sigma_{A}^{1} = \langle A^{2} \rangle - \langle A \rangle^{1}$ $\rightarrow (\nabla^{x})_{z} < \langle^{x}\rangle - \langle^{x}\rangle_{z}$ * Incertidon bor que relaciona la energia y el tiempo: profiedad física toma DE Dt ≥ 1 K $= q^{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2\pi^{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{q}{2} \right)^{2} = q^{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{q}{2\pi^{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = q^{2} \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2\pi^{2}} \right)$ t: no es un observable, es un parametro = 4 (Th - 6 $\Delta X = \frac{C1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{11^2 - 6}{12}}$ No hay un operador mocano cuántito para el t. Dt Tienpo de vida modia del estado cuya martidombre en la energéa es DE $\rightarrow (\Delta P_{x})^{2} = \langle P_{x}^{2} \rangle - \langle P_{y} \rangle^{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} - 0$ * l'osibilided de asignar s'enviténcemente valures concertos a tres magnitudes présides A, B y C: $4 \times \Delta \gamma_{x} = \frac{h}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^{2}-6}{12}} = h \sqrt{\frac{\pi^{2}-6}{12}} = 6.568 h > \frac{1}{2} h$ $[A,B] = \emptyset$ [A, C] = 0 AC-CA=0 ÂB-BÂ=0 Âb4, = Ba4, $ACY_z = CaY_z$ Si comple el b 21 v cibis 90 incertibundre ab 41= ab 21 ac4= ac42 (anjouto como o de Canjunto carún de Funciones propos England broken bara

Porporte By Como no es ha establishe que EB, CJ=0, es diair que pud Si hay degeneración fara A: Âl, = al, Al=alz L, I dependiantes [B, C] + 0 Galquer conditades linal de 4k es fondas proprade A C + C B A Equy = q, AY, +q, AYz+... BCEanth + CBEanth = 9, 44, +9, a /2 + ... $\hat{\beta} \geq a_{k} \hat{c} + \hat{c} \geq a_{k} \hat{b} + a_$ AZantu= aZantu Ean BCY, * Zan CBY, Como [Â,BJ=0 y [Â,Ĉ]=0: ÂB Zartr = BÂZartn AC Zan Yn= CAZan Yn Pero si: $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{b} & \hat{c} \end{bmatrix} = \hat{b} & \hat{c} - \hat{c} & \hat{b} = \delta, \hat{b} & \hat{c} = \hat{c} & \hat{b} = \delta \\ \end{bmatrix}$ $\hat{A} = \hat{B} + \hat{B} + \hat{B} = \hat{B} + \hat{B} +$ Zan ĈŶn=CaZanŶn Σαη β C 4 = Σαη β C 4 / / · A Zan B Ln = a Zan B Ln AZanêtn=aZanêth Entonces para tona un conjunto completo de Euro. porpras de 3 operadores o enas ontos: [Â,B]=o, [Â,C]=o, [B,C]=o,..., Función proposa de A