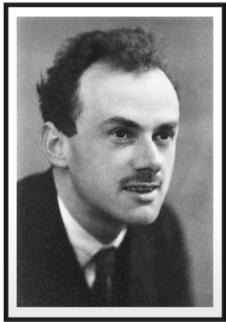
Schrödingerno, Heisentergio a Diracio obraz Pochopitelne nemyslime teuble V obraz







Kdo je kdo?

Vie co jone depend délali byl Schrödingerier obes > caron moj - lompletne re stavoiece veleton Z (V(A)) = - \frac{1}{4} H (Y(A)) Schrödingerora romice 18(4)> = U(t, to) 18(4)>/ $\langle A(\epsilon) \rangle = \langle \psi(\epsilon) | \hat{A} | \psi(\epsilon) \rangle$ deralon - rélocuon cason mesavirle Shidu occharane krolnohy (A(41) = (4(4)) U(+,40) Ã U(+,40)/4(40) Á(+) Definizione (4) = V(+, to) Á V(+, to) Stew surtain remeung - 18(80)> "\ parametricha < A(+)> = < V(+) | A(+) | V(+)>

Heitenbergir obrat: vyvifigi te operalor, star ji konstantus Jake folybore romice oplnigi operalor

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \widehat{A(t)} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \widehat{U(t_{\ell}(t_{0}))} \right) \widehat{A} U(t_{\ell}(t_{0})) + \widehat{U(t_{\ell}(t_{0}))} \widehat{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} U(t_{\ell}(t_{0}))$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} (\widehat{H} \widehat{A(t_{0})} - \widehat{A(t_{0})} \widehat{H}) = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\widehat{H}, \widehat{A(t_{0})}]$$

$$\operatorname{Precateent frolumble} [\widehat{A(t_{0})} - \widehat{A'}]$$

Diracur/interaliene obras

$$H = H_0 + H_0 = 3 + |V(R)| = -\frac{1}{4} (K_0 + K_0) |V(R)|$$

$$V_0(K_1 K_0) = e^{\frac{1}{4} (K_0 + K_0)}$$

stavor reletar v interalicemen obrase

Polybora romice

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \gamma \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon) \rangle = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \mathcal{V}_{0}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) | \mathcal{V}_{0}(\epsilon_{t}) \rangle + \mathcal{V}_{0}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \gamma \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}) \rangle + \frac{i}{4} H_{0} \mathcal{V}_{0}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \right) | \gamma \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle + \frac{i}{4} H_{0} \mathcal{V}_{0}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t})$$

$$= \frac{i}{4} H_{0} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}) \rangle - \frac{i}{4} H_{0} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) - \frac{i}{4} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle - \frac{i}{4} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle + \frac{i}{4} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{i}{4} H_{0} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle - \frac{i}{4} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle + \frac{i}{4} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t}, \epsilon_{t}) \rangle - \frac{i}{4} \mathcal{Q}(\epsilon_{t$$

Stavoy reletar

$$(V^{(c)}(\epsilon)) = V_{\sigma}^{(c)}(\epsilon_{i}(\epsilon_{o})) V(\epsilon_{o})$$
Operator
$$\tilde{A}^{(c)}(\epsilon) = V_{\sigma}^{(c)}(\epsilon_{i}(\epsilon_{o})) \tilde{A} V_{\sigma}(\epsilon_{i}(\epsilon_{o}))$$

unitainé transformace mese brang

$$D./I. \qquad \widehat{A}_{,}/V(4) > \longrightarrow \qquad \widehat{A}^{(2)}(4) = V_{o}^{4}(4/6) \widehat{A} U(4/4)$$

$$|V^{(2)}(4) > = V_{o}^{4}(4/4) |V(4) >$$