Cason vjog v kvantore mechanice

Dra obecne prépady

1) je-li (K(4)) vlastruín reletoren hamiltonianu

=) $|\psi(t)\rangle = |\psi(t_0)\rangle \ell^{\frac{1}{4}} E(t_0)$... réseur casore l'Arodeagerorg

Jal de la projent na méréeu!

= {\(\psi_0)/A^7/\(\psi_0)\)

Mastru veltory hamiltomärus odponidaje stacionarude stavius.

2) je. li (4(10)) superforial vlastnich stavi =)

14), 14) , 14)

H/Ya> = E_1/4); M=1,2

14(40)>= 9,14>+9214> @ superforce Risiu Schrödingnon romice $|\mathcal{V}(t)\rangle = q_1 e^{\frac{1}{4}E_1(t-t_0)} |\mathcal{V}_1\rangle + q_2 e^{\frac{1}{4}E_2(t-t_0)}$ $|\mathcal{V}_1\rangle + q_3 e^{\frac{1}{4}E_4(t-t_0)} |\mathcal{V}_2\rangle + q_3 e^{\frac{1}{4}E_4(t-t_0)}$ Overme, ai je le resun $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} |V(t)\rangle = -\frac{1}{4} E_{1} q_{1} e^{\frac{1}{4}} E_{1} (t-t_{0}) + \frac{1}{4} E_{2} q_{1} e^{\frac{1}{4}} E_{1} q_{1} e^{\frac{1}{4}} E_{2} q_{1} e^{\frac{1}{4}} E_{2} q_{2} e^{\frac{1}{4}} E_{2} q_{1} e^{\frac{1}{4}} E_{2} q_{2} e^{\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}H|V(f)\rangle = -\frac{1}{4}E_{1}o_{1}e^{\frac{1}{4}E_{1}(f-K_{0})}|Y_{1}\rangle - \frac{1}{4}E_{2}q_{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}E_{2}(f-K_{0})}|Y_{2}\rangle$ Shidu luduoy reliciu Amu = (7/4/ Á/14/4) A = E Anm (Ym) (Ym) $\langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle \rightarrow 3$ cleny $\langle \psi(t) | \psi_{a} \rangle \langle \psi_{a} | \psi(t) \rangle$ $= q_{a}^{*} \ell^{\frac{1}{2}} E_{a}^{(t-\xi_{0})} q_{a}^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_{a}^{(t-\xi_{0})}$ <4(4)/4)<4/14(4)>= 1921 2. clen = $q_1^* q_2 e^{\frac{1}{4}(E_1 - E_2)(t - t_0)}$ | fulcion co

- * V casovein njøgi velicë luciji soli ponae rordily energie =) absolutni hvolusta energi je nepostatna
- rardefodobrost plastruch otavi a v case nemicu (v usavinem systemu)
- · V representaci vlostruct stavu energie je caroez výroj nystemu extremné jednoducký

Schrödingeron romine:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mathcal{H}(t)) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\hat{\mathcal{U}}(t, t_0)\right)|\mathcal{Y}(t_0)\rangle = -\frac{1}{4}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\hat{\mathcal{U}}(t, t_0)|\mathcal{H}(t_0)\rangle$$

Pré. frohminke
$$\hat{U}(t_0,t_0) = 11$$

Observation
$$U(t,t_0) = l$$

Oriend

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4}H(t-t_0) = -\frac{1}{4}H = \frac{1}{4}H(t-t_0)$$

Multiplied operation

 $\langle V(t_0) | V(t_0) \rangle = \langle V(t_0) | V(t_1t_0) | V(t_1t_0) | V(t_0) \rangle$
 $= \langle V(t_0) | V(t_0) \rangle = 1$

Representate V re relatively relatively the $V(t_0) = 1$
 $V(t_0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} E_n(t-t_0) | v(t_0) \rangle$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} E_n(t-t_0) | v(t_0) \rangle$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n e^{-\frac{1}{4}E_n(t-t_0)} | v(t_0) \rangle$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n e^{-\frac{1}{4}E_n(t-t_0)} | v(t_0) \rangle$

Coron measing $H = V(t_0) = V(t_0) \cdots \text{ approximate operation}$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n e^{-\frac{1}{4}E_n(t-t_0)} | v(t_0) \cdots \text{ approximate operation}$

Pro cason sanoly H > H(4) = O(4, 40) ... cason usparadana exponenciala