## OPERADORES E PROBLEMA AOS VALORES PRÓPRIOS

Exemplo: operadons de spin

$$\hat{S}_{x} = \frac{t_{x}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \hat{S}_{y} = \frac{t_{x}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_z = \frac{h}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vectores e valoresproprios de operador de spin:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

operadon zerton ou stado proprio

$$\frac{h}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{h}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{h}{Z}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{h}{Z}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{h}{Z}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{5y}{b} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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os valores proprios decorrem de

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$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\Delta y = t_0/2 = (a); |\Delta y = -t_0/2 = (a, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\alpha|^2 + |\alpha|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + (i\alpha)(-i\alpha) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \alpha^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 1$$

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$$|\Delta y = + t_0/2 = |\mathcal{O}\rangle = 1 \quad (1) = 1 \quad (|1\rangle + i|1\rangle)$$

$$|\Delta y = -t_0/2 = |\mathcal{O}\rangle = 1 \quad (1) = 1 \quad (|1\rangle + i|1\rangle)$$

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$$|\Delta y = -t_0/2 = 1 \quad ($$

(Eq-E)(Ee-E)-1812=0

$$E^{2} - E(E_{g} + E_{e}) + E_{g}E_{e} - |\beta|^{2} = 0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (E_{g} + E_{e}) \pm \frac{1}{2} [(E_{g} + E_{e})^{2} - 4(E_{g}E_{e})^{2} - 4(E_{g}E_{e})^{2}]^{2}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (E_{g} + E_{e}) \pm \frac{1}{2} (E_{g} - 4E_{g}E_{e}) \pm 4|\beta|^{2} f^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (E_{g} + E_{e}) \pm \frac{1}{2} (E_{g} - E_{e})^{2} + 4|\beta|^{2}$$

$$Se \beta = 0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (E_{g} + E_{e}) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(E_{g} - E_{e})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} (E_g + E_e) \pm \frac{1}{z} (E_g - E_e)^2 + 4(\beta)^2$$
Se  $\beta = 0$ 

= 1 (Eg+Ee) ±1 \ Eg-Ee)

E = SEe Eg

= 1 (Eg+Ee) ±1 (Ee - Eg) (=>

Se 
$$\beta \neq 0$$
:  $E_{e}$  repulsão de méreis.

 $E_{g}$   $\rightarrow 1\beta 1$ 
 $E \rightarrow E_{e} + E_{g} + 1$   $|\beta|$ 
 $E \rightarrow E_{e} + E_{e}$   $|\alpha|$ 
 $E \rightarrow E_{e} + E$ 

Usando a primeira linha

Eg. 
$$a + \beta \cdot b = E + a$$

$$\Rightarrow (Eg - E +) a = -\beta b$$

$$\Rightarrow a - \frac{-\beta}{Eg - E +} b$$
temos a condição:  $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$ 

timos a comdição: 
$$|a| + |b| =$$

a real: (couridenaido  $\beta$  real)

$$\frac{\beta^2}{(E_g - E + j)^2} \cdot b^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\overline{(E_g - E \pm )^2}}{b^2 \left[\frac{\beta^2}{(E_g - E \pm )^2} + 1\right] - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{-} \frac{(E_{g}-E_{1})^{2}}{\beta^{2}+(E_{g}-E_{1})^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{+} \frac{(E_{g}-E_{1})^{2}}{\beta^{2}+(E_{g}-E_{1})^{2}}$$

$$b_{\pm} = \frac{|E_{q} - E_{\pm}|}{|S^{2} + (E_{q} - E_{\pm})^{2}|^{1/2}}$$

$$a_{t} = \frac{-\beta}{|E_{q} - E_{\pm}|} = \frac{|E_{q} - E_{\pm}|}{|S^{2} + |E_{q} - E_{\pm}|^{2}|^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta \cdot MigM(E_{q} - E_{\pm})}{|E_{q} - E_{\pm}|}$$

$$= \frac{|B^{2} + (E_{q} - E_{\pm})^{2}|^{1/2}}{|E_{q} - E_{\pm}|^{2}|^{1/2}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{\pm} \\ C_{\pm} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\left[\beta^2 + \left(E_g - E_{\pm}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\beta \cdot \text{Migm}(E_g - E_{\pm}) \\ E_g - E_{\pm} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} a_t \\ b_t \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\left[\beta^2 + \left(E_g - E_t\right)^2\right]^{1/2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\beta \cdot \text{Migm}(E_g - E_t) \\ E_g - E_t \end{bmatrix}$ and a dos
as energias  $E_t$ .

ALGUMAS PROPRIEDADES DE OPERADORES e EVOLUÇÃO TEMPO RAL

 $S_{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}O_{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(0, -\lambda\right)$ 

Sy repalanta em osur rainle de pontanto os rens valores proparios são resis.

Sy e' humética: Sy = Sy  $S_{ij} = t_{ij} (0) (i)^{\frac{1}{2}} - t_{ij} (0)$ 

 $S_{y}^{t} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 & (i)^{t} \\ (-i)^{t} & 0 \end{array} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 & -i \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$ 

Esq.

A matmit 2X2 hermética mais
geral per re 120 de escruzer:

(M=aoa+boy+coz+d1) com a, b, c ed neais

$$IM = (0 a) + (0 - ib) + (c0) + (c0)$$

$$|M^{\dagger} = (c+d)^{*} (a+ib)^{*}$$

$$= (a+ib)^{*} d - c$$

$$= (c+d) a-ib = |M|.$$

$$= (a+ib) d - c$$

$$= (a+ib)^{*} d - c$$

$$= (a+ib)^{*}$$

$$= (a+ib)^{*$$

6 transposto anjudado do produto de matrizes (A·1B) = 1B+1A+ Se tizer mos um valon médio: (<\p//A/\psi) = <\psi/A | \psi \x

nuimero = <\psi/A/\psi \x Evolução dos estados :  $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \psi / \hat{A} / \psi \rangle$  $|\psi(t)\rangle = U(t)|\psi(0)\rangle$  $\langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle =$  $= <\psi(0)|U^{\dagger}(t) A V(t)|\psi(0)\rangle$ No care particular em  $\hat{A} = 1$   $<\psi(t)|1||\psi(t)> = <\psi(0)|U'(t)U(t)|\psi(0)>$  1  $<\psi(0)|\psi(0)>=1$ 

6 inverso de U(t) é Ut(t), ou seja,  $U^{-1}(t) = U^{\dagger}(t)$ ()(t) é um opnadou unifário. Diz. se, que a explução dos estados, para compusou a propositionade tom que su unitaria. (Y(t)>=()(4(0)) <p(\$\psi\) => os entados:  $\langle \phi / U(t) (\psi) \rangle \approx \langle \phi(t) | \psi(t) \rangle$ A evolução unita'ha presurva o produtto internodos estados. • U(t) = C-  $iHt/\hbar$ • U(t) = C• U(t) = C= C

Comutadons de operadons

 e \( \hat{B} \) comertadon \( \hat{E} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{B} - \hat{B} \hat{A} \)

[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = \( \hat{A} \hat{B} - \hat{B} \hat{A} \)

Exemplos: metrizes de Pauli

Ox Oy = \( \hat{O}\_Z \)

Oy Ox = -\( \hat{O}\_Z \)

[O2,04]=2i02

Loi, oj 7 = 2 i Eijkok