

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

$$t \begin{cases} q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n \\ \dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dots, \dot{q}_n \end{cases} \rightarrow \ddot{q}_i = f_i(q, \dot{q}) \quad \text{قوانين حركة} \quad \ddot{q}_i = f_i(q, \dot{q}) \quad t + \epsilon \begin{cases} q_i(t + \epsilon) = q_i(t) + \epsilon \dot{q}_i(t) \\ \dot{q}_i(t + \epsilon) = \dot{q}_i(t) + \epsilon \ddot{q}_i(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a} = m \vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow -\vec{\nabla} V(\mathbf{r}) = m \vec{\alpha}$$

$$L(q, \dot{q}) \rightarrow S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q, \dot{q}) dt$$

$$L(q + \eta, \dot{q} + \dot{\eta}) \rightarrow S' = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(q + \eta, \dot{q} + \dot{\eta}) dt$$



$$\Delta S = S' - S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(L(q + \eta, \dot{q} + \dot{\eta}) - L(q, \dot{q}) \right) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} \eta + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \dot{\eta} \right) dt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \eta \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right\} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \eta \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right\} dt = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = 0 \quad P_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

$$H = \sum_i q_i P_i - L ; \quad dH = \sum_i (dq_i) P_i + \dot{q}_i dP_i - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} \right) dq_i - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) d\dot{q}_i$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{P}_i \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_i} = \dot{q}_i \end{cases}$$

ج

Poisson Bracket

$$f(p, q) \quad g(p, q) \\ \{f, g\} := \sum_i \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i} \right\}$$

$$1) \{f, g\} = -\{g, f\}$$

$$2) \{f, g + \lambda h\} = \{f, g\} + \lambda \{f, h\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_i = \{q_i, H\} \\ \dot{P}_i = \{P_i, H\} \end{cases} \quad \text{معادلات حركة}$$

$A(q, P, t)$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \sum_i \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i + \sum_i \frac{\partial A}{\partial P_i} \dot{P}_i$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \sum_i \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \{A, H\}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \{A, H\}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{P^2}{m}$$

ج

$$\{q_i, q_j\} = 0 \quad \{ \vec{r}, H \} = \{ x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}, H \} = \vec{\nabla}_p H$$

$$\{q_i, p_j\} = \delta_{ij} \quad \{ \vec{p}, H \} = -\vec{\nabla}_r H$$

$$\{p_i, p_j\} = 0$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \{H, H\}$$

• $\rightarrow H(p, q) \neq H(p, q, t)$

پس، چنان هست صریح داشت که $H(p, q)$ تابعی نیست و به عبارت دیگر موقع دارم که میگوییم H زمانی دخواه است.

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \{H, H\} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{پس از این}$$

• $\rightarrow H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = H(\vec{r} + \vec{\alpha}, \vec{p})$ این را قانون مکانی میگوییم

$$H(\vec{r} + \vec{\alpha}, \vec{p}) = H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \{ \vec{p}, H \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \vec{p}, H \} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{پس از این مکانی$$

• قانون اولی

$$H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = H(\vec{r} + \theta \hat{n} \times \vec{r}, \vec{p} + \theta \hat{n} \times \vec{p})$$

$$H(\vec{r} + \theta \hat{n} \times \vec{r}, \vec{p} + \theta \hat{n} \times \vec{p}) = H(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N (\theta \hat{n} \times \vec{r}_i) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}_i} H}_{\Rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N (\theta \hat{n} \times \vec{p}_i) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{p}_i} H}_{\Rightarrow 0}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left[(\theta \hat{n} \times \vec{r}_i) \cdot \{ \vec{p}_i, H \} - (\theta \hat{n} \times \vec{p}_i) \cdot \{ \vec{r}_i, H \} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{n} \cdot \left(\vec{r}_i \times \{ \vec{p}_i, H \} - \vec{p}_i \times \{ \vec{r}_i, H \} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \vec{r}_i \times \vec{p}_i, H \} = 0$$

$$\{ \vec{L}, H \} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{پس از این مکانی}$$

کل اسی

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \{ \alpha, H \}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \{ P, H \}$$

$$\{ \alpha, P \} = 1$$

هایزبرگ (ایرنی)

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = [X, H] \frac{1}{i\hbar}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = [P, H] \frac{1}{i\hbar}$$

$$[X, P] = i\hbar I$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r})$$

E_n (eigen value)

ایرنی (ایرنی)

یا

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m X^2 \rightarrow E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} - \frac{e^2}{R} \rightarrow E_n = -\frac{1}{n^2} \alpha^2 (mc)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{tr}([X, P]) = 0 \\ \text{tr}(Ii\hbar) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ایرنی است} X, P$$

ایرنی (ایرنی) در این موج یون دستگیر گرفت.

$$\text{از } P, E \text{ با } \lambda = \frac{h}{p} \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{E}{h} \quad E = h\nu = \hbar\omega, P = \hbar k = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\Psi_{(n,t)} = A \cos(ku + \omega t)$$

$$\Psi_{(n,t)} = A e^{i(\omega t - k u)} = A e^{i(\frac{E}{\hbar}t - \frac{P}{\hbar}u)}$$

$$\Psi = \int \phi(p) e^{-i(\frac{P^2}{2\hbar m}t - \frac{P}{\hbar}u)} dp$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = i \frac{E}{\hbar} \Psi = i \frac{1}{\hbar} \left(\frac{P^2}{2\hbar m} \right) \Psi \\ \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial u} = -i \frac{P}{\hbar} \Psi \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial u^2} = -\frac{P^2}{\hbar^2} \Psi \end{cases} \Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial u^2}$$

$$\Psi = \int \phi(p) e^{-i(\frac{E}{\hbar}t - \frac{P}{\hbar}u)} dp \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \left\{ \int \phi(p) \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{P^2}{2\hbar m} + V(u) \right) \right) e^{-i(\frac{E}{\hbar}t - \frac{P}{\hbar}u)} dp \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial u^2} = \left\{ \int \phi(p) \left(-\frac{P^2}{\hbar^2} \right) e^{-i(\frac{E}{\hbar}t - \frac{P}{\hbar}u)} dp \right\}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial u^2} + V(u) \Psi \rightarrow$$

محادل شود

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right\} \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = e^{i(\omega t - E \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r})} = e^{i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} - i\omega t} = e^{i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} - i\frac{E}{\hbar} t}$$

$$E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$6\text{ ایرنی شود} \rightarrow V(r) = -\frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

ایرنی ایرنی کارهایزبرگ و شود

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \phi(\vec{r}) T(t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\phi(\vec{r}) T(t)] = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] [\phi(\vec{r}) T(t)]$$

$$i\hbar \phi(\vec{r}) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} T(t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} T(t) \nabla^2 \phi(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r}) \phi(\vec{r}) T(t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial_t T(t)}{T(t)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 \phi(\vec{r})}{\phi(\vec{r})} + V(\vec{r}) = E$$

حُبّ آتی از عروض دینر ای مخصوص برای دوگانی ذره و موج است اور دینر:

$$E = \hbar\omega, P = \hbar\vec{k}$$

$$\psi_{(n,t)} = e^{-i(\omega t - kn)} = e^{-i\left(\frac{E}{\hbar}t - \frac{P}{\hbar}k\right)} = e^{-i\left(\frac{E}{\hbar}t\right)} e^{i\left(\frac{P}{\hbar}k\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -i\frac{E}{\hbar} T \Rightarrow \frac{\partial_t T}{T} i\hbar = E$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial_t T(t)}{T(t)} = E \Rightarrow T(t) = A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \phi(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r}) \phi(\vec{r}) = E \phi(\vec{r}) \rightarrow$$

ب این عبارت می‌شنویم معادله عروض دینر است از امان

حُبّ مکاره معادله موجی دایمی جراحت این معادله هستیم؟

کاملاً واضح است وَهی مدلی بر اینهای موج با وجود هیچ‌های مدل است باری از اینهای برای سایر مدل دینر ای

می‌دانی در معادله شرودینر وجود دارد:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

معادله شرودینر معادله دینر این مدل است.

رسانیه جواب پل اوی فضای ۱ نتیجه یک فضای برداری می‌دهند.

این فضای چند بعدی \mathbb{R}^{n+1} نمودگردی از \mathbb{R}^n که بینایی بعدی است.

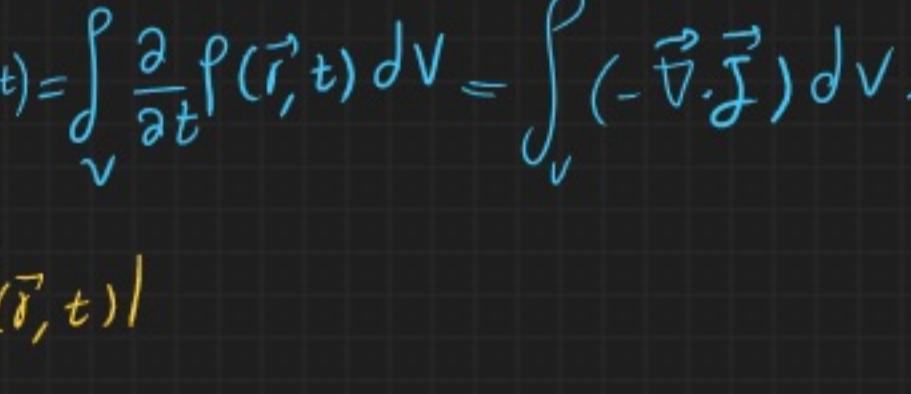
حُبّ این چیز چیست؟

جواب پس بیناید دادند که \mathbb{R}^n بیانگر چیزی است که اینهای ذره‌ی بلند است.

حُبّ

stop, stop

فرض می‌کنیم بقایه دارم پس در نتیجه آن



$$\rho(t) \sim Q(t) = \int_V \rho(\vec{r}, t) dV$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \int_V \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho(\vec{r}, t) dV = \int_V (-\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}) dV = - \oint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\alpha} = -I$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi^* i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V \right] \psi \\ \psi^* -i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V \right] \psi^* \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow i\hbar \left[\psi^* \partial_t \psi + \psi \partial_t \psi^* \right] = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^* \right]$$

$$\partial_t (\underbrace{\psi^* \psi}_{\rho}) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \underbrace{\left[\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^* \right]}_{-\vec{J} \cdot \vec{J}} \frac{1}{i\hbar}$$

$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{\hbar}{2im} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*)$$

$$\rho = \psi^* \psi$$

یعنی داریم می‌شیریم بقایه دارم این را بگیریم

$$\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \int \psi^* \phi dV$$

وَهی دایمی این فضای می‌شیریم بقایه دارم را در این این وَهی می‌شیریم بقایه دارم

complete vector space defined

Definition 7.1.2 A complete vector space \mathcal{V} is a normed linear space for

which every Cauchy sequence of vectors in \mathcal{V} has a limit vector in \mathcal{V} . In

other words, if $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ is a Cauchy sequence, then there exists a vector

$a \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|a_i - a\| = 0$.

حال آنکه این شرط را داشتیم

فضای می‌شیریم بقایه دارم

فضای می‌شیریم بقایه دارم

$$P = \int |\psi|^2 dV$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \langle n \rangle = \int n |\psi|^2 \, d\omega = \int n \psi^* \psi \, d\omega = \int \psi^* \alpha \psi \, d\omega$$

$$(\psi_1^*, \psi_2^*, \dots) \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & & \\ & n_2 & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \psi | \mathcal{H} | \psi \rangle = \langle \mathcal{H} \rangle$$

این بیسی ٹون کار ہائیبرنگ می
 $\Rightarrow \langle \Psi | X | \Psi \rangle = \langle X \rangle$
 اسے:

$$\langle p \rangle = m \frac{d}{dt} \langle \varphi \rangle = m \frac{d}{dt} \int \psi^* \varphi \psi \, d\mu = m \int \varphi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \, d\mu = -m \int \varphi \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \mu} \, d\mu$$

\Rightarrow توجه نسبت حرارتی فرم اتال
 توجه کن.

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2i} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^* dx \right] = \frac{\hbar}{2i} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi dx - [\psi \psi]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi dx \right]$$

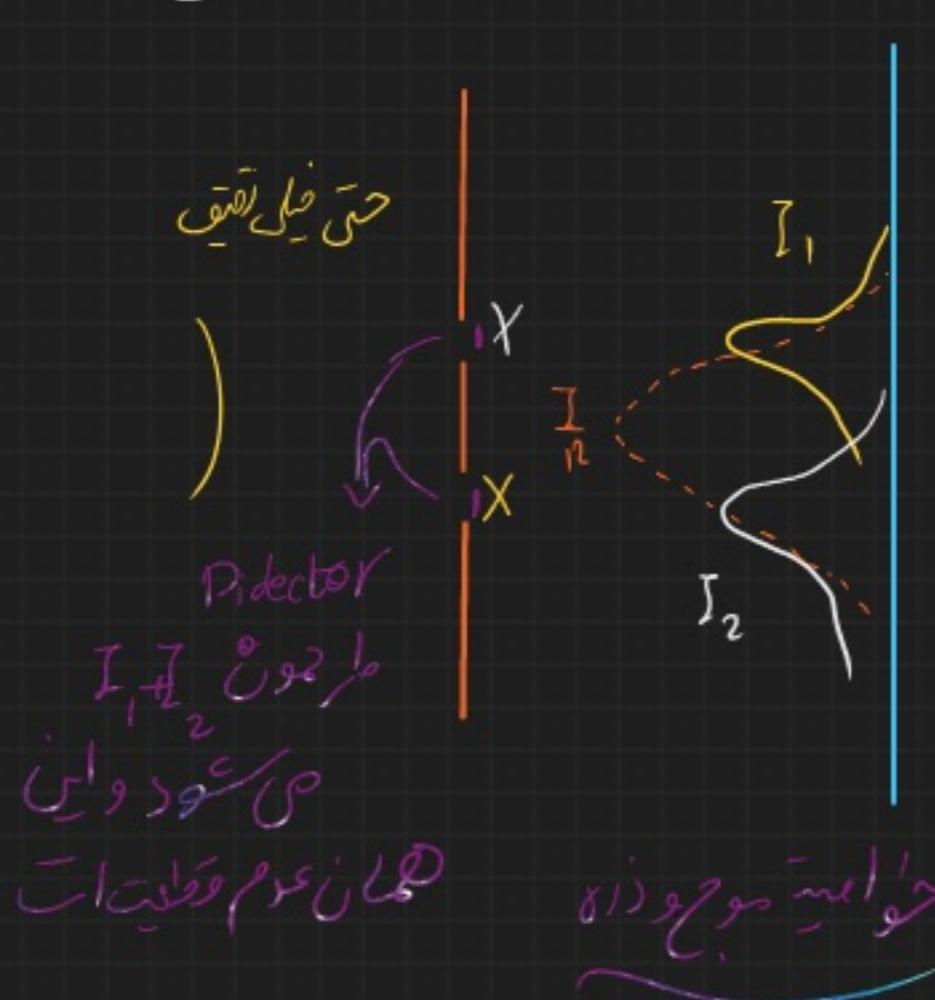
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \psi \, dx \Rightarrow \langle \psi | \hat{P} | \psi \rangle \sim \hat{P} = -i\hbar \partial_x$$

$$\Delta u \sim \frac{\lambda}{\sin \theta} \quad \text{with} \quad \Delta u \Delta p \sim h$$

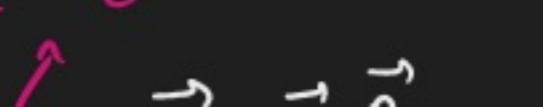
$$\Delta P \sim 2 \sin \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{if } \mathcal{L}_1 = |\psi|^2$$

$$I_2 = |\Psi_2|^2$$



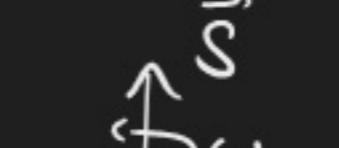
عمل مغناطیسی



$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{S}}{\partial t} = \vec{\tau}$$

کلاز اولیه از آن

$$\frac{\partial \vec{p}}{\partial t} = \vec{F}$$


$$S = r p = r m \omega = m r^2 \omega$$

$$\vec{\mu} = g \frac{e}{2m} \vec{S} \sim \vec{\mu} = \gamma \vec{S}$$

مقدار المولري المغناطيسي

$$\frac{\partial \vec{S}}{\partial t} = \vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} = \gamma \vec{S} \times \vec{B} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial \vec{S}}{\partial t} = \gamma \vec{S} \times \vec{B}} \xrightarrow{\omega = \gamma B}$$

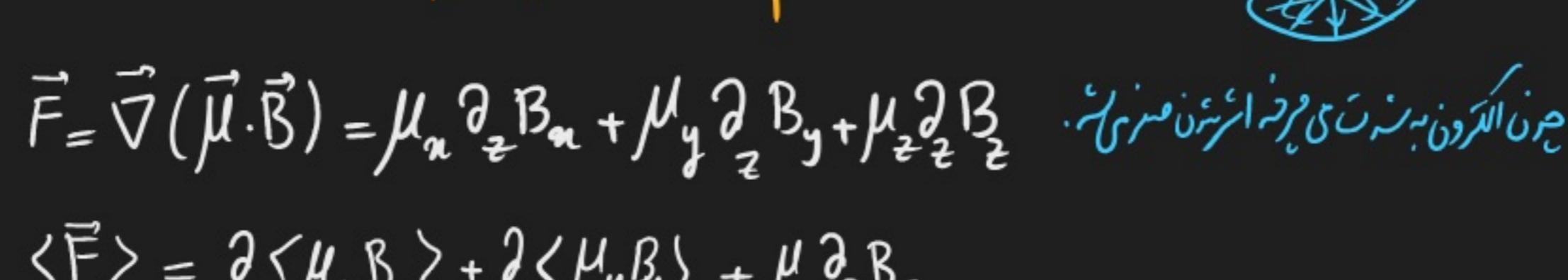
سی چرخیدن مدار المزونی سود
ت مداری چرخه حرکت آن این اسم دیده بودم (اللعن)

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

مکری حامیت ام کارنامه دلی اگر قبایل ایمان باشد علاوه بر حرض اسر

سید علی

Diagram illustrating the concept of pressure. A vertical cylinder represents a container. Inside, three yellow arrows point upwards from the bottom, representing air molecules. A blue arrow points upwards from the bottom of the cylinder, labeled F_{up} , representing the pressure of the air molecules on the container walls.



$$= 0 + 0 + \mu_z \frac{\partial \beta_z}{\partial z} z^2 z$$

A row of four orange U-shaped clips is positioned on a black background. From left to right, the first three clips are evenly spaced and aligned horizontally. To the right of these three clips is a vertical blue line. To the right of the blue line is a fourth, separate orange U-shaped clip, which is also aligned horizontally with the others.

111



1000

$$P(x_t | a) = P(x_t | a) P(z_t | x_t)$$

$$+ P(a_+ | a) P(z_+ | a_+)$$

۹۷ چون خان که دزدیم کشود

ماد نامه



$$P(b_j|a) = |\langle b_j|a\rangle|^2$$

$$P(c_k|a) = |\langle c_k|a\rangle|^2$$

$$P(c_k|b_j) = k c_k(b_j)$$

$$\langle c_k | a \rangle = \sum_{a \Rightarrow c_k} \text{path} = \sum_j \langle c_k | b_j \rangle \langle b_j | a \rangle$$

LITERATUR

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= \sum_i v_i \hat{e}_i \\ \vec{v} &= \sum v'_i \hat{e}'_i \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow v_j = \hat{e}'_j \cdot \vec{v} = \hat{e}'_j \cdot \left(\sum_i v_i \hat{e}_i \right) = \sum_i (v_i \cdot \hat{e}'_i) e_j$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \sum a_i P(a_i|\Psi) = \sum a_i |\langle a_i|\Psi \rangle|^2 = \langle \Psi | \left(\sum a_i |a_i\rangle \langle a_i| \right) |\Psi \rangle$$

$= \langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle$ eigenvalue, eigenvector

$$\begin{array}{c}
 |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{S_z} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} |z_+\rangle \quad |z_-\rangle \\ -\lambda_{y_2} |z_-\rangle \end{array} \quad P(z_+|\psi) = |\langle z_+|\psi\rangle|^2 \quad P(z_+|z_+) = 1 \\
 \quad \quad \quad P(z_-|\psi) = |\langle z_-|\psi\rangle|^2 \quad P(z_+|z_-) = 0 \\
 \quad \quad \quad P(z_+|n_+) = 1/2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{S_n} \rightarrow \boxed{S_z} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} |n_+\rangle \quad |z_+\rangle \\ |z_-\rangle \quad \cos^2 \theta/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \hat{z} \uparrow \theta \rightarrow \hat{n} \\ \hat{z} \downarrow \theta \rightarrow \hat{n} \end{array} \quad P(z_+|n_+) = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \\
 \quad \quad \quad |z_-\rangle \quad \sin^2 \theta/2 \quad P(z_-|n_+) = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{B} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} |n_+\rangle \\ |z_+\rangle \end{array} \quad P(c_k|\psi) = |\langle c_k|\psi\rangle|^2 \\
 \langle c_k|\psi\rangle = \sum_j \langle b_j|\psi\rangle \langle c_k|b_j\rangle = \sum_j \langle c_k|b_j\rangle \langle b_j|\psi\rangle
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{h}{2}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} |z_+\rangle \\ |z_-\rangle \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} |z_+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \langle z_+|z_+ \rangle \\ \langle z_-|z_+ \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ |z_-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \langle z_+|z_- \rangle \\ \langle z_-|z_- \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$|\alpha_+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \langle z_+|n_+ \rangle \\ \langle z_-|n_+ \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow |\alpha_+\rangle = \alpha |z_+\rangle + \beta |z_-\rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \langle z_+|n_+ \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 \langle z_+|n_- \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 \langle n_+|n_- \rangle = 0
 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow |\alpha_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{i\alpha} |z_+\rangle + e^{i\beta} |z_-\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle + |z_-\rangle)$$

$$|\alpha_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha' |z_+\rangle + \beta' |z_-\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha'} |\alpha_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle + \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'} |z_-\rangle)$$

$$|\alpha_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle + e^{i\theta} |z_-\rangle) \quad \langle \alpha_+|\alpha_-\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow e^{i\theta} = -1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi \Rightarrow |\alpha_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle - |z_-\rangle)$$

$$|\gamma_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha'' |z_+\rangle + \beta'' |z_-\rangle) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha''} |\gamma_+\rangle = |\gamma_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle + e^{i\phi} |z_-\rangle)$$

$$|\gamma_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha''' |z_+\rangle + \beta''' |z_-\rangle) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha'''} |\gamma_-\rangle = |\gamma_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle + e^{i\phi'} |z_-\rangle)$$

$$\langle \gamma_+|\gamma_-\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow e^{i(\phi' - \phi)} = -1 \Rightarrow \phi - \phi' = \pi$$

$$|\langle \alpha_+|\gamma_+ \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |\frac{1}{2} (1 + e^{i\phi})|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (|1 + e^{i\phi}|^2) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |1 + e^{i\phi}|^2 = 2 \Rightarrow (1 + e^{i\phi})(1 + e^{-i\phi}) = 1 + e^{i\phi} + e^{-i\phi} + 1 = 2$$

$$2 \cos \phi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \phi' = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 |\gamma_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle + i|z_-\rangle) \\
 |\gamma_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z_+\rangle - i|z_-\rangle)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} |z_+\rangle \langle z_+| - \frac{\hbar}{2} |z_-\rangle \langle z_-| = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} |n_+\rangle \langle n_+| - \frac{\hbar}{2} |n_-\rangle \langle n_-| = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} |y_+\rangle \langle y_+| - \frac{\hbar}{2} |y_-\rangle \langle y_-| = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} \hat{S}_x & \hat{S}_y \end{bmatrix} = i \hbar \hat{S}_z$$

جیگانہ کلاسیکی

$$S_x = S \cos \theta$$

$$S_y = S \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$S_z = S \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\hat{n} = (\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta)$$

جیگانہ کلاسیکی

فرض

$$|n_+ \rangle = \hat{n}$$

$$\langle \hat{S}_z \rangle = \langle n_+ | \hat{S}_z | n_+ \rangle = \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \theta e^{i\phi} \right) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \theta$$

وہ میں رہتے ہیں:

$$\langle \hat{S}_n \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad \langle \hat{S}_y \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

کہ اسی مقدار برا کیا ہے کلاسیکی جزوی دار

یعنی یہی کہ ماباہم گین و مجموعہ کار دار مہ سائی کلاسیکی تقلیل ہے کیا ہے

جیسا ہے:

$$\vec{B} = B \hat{z} \quad \hat{H} |\psi\rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = -\gamma \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} = -\gamma S_z B_z = -\gamma B_z \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_z = -\omega \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_z$$

$$-\omega \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_z |\psi\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle$$

ذیہ جا جو صورت میں ہے اسے

وائی بہت جالب ہے۔

$$[\hat{X}, \hat{P}] = i\hbar$$

$$\hat{X} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

$$\langle n | n' \rangle = \delta(n - n')$$

$$\int |n\rangle \langle n| dm = I$$

$$e^{i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{X}} \hat{X} e^{-i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{X}} = \hat{X} + a$$

$$\hat{X} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

$$\hat{X}(T_a |n\rangle) = \hat{X}(e^{-i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{X}}) |n\rangle = e^{-i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{X}} (\hat{X} + a) |n\rangle = \underbrace{(\hat{X} + a)}_{\text{eigen value } \hat{X}} T_a |n\rangle$$

ہائیگرگر کبھی

جو فضام بینا سیت ہے اسے وہی سے

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dm |n\rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle = \int dm |n\rangle \psi(n)$$

$$\psi(n) = \langle n | \psi \rangle \quad e^{i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{X}} |p\rangle = |p + a\rangle$$

$$\hat{P} |p\rangle = p |p\rangle$$

$$\langle p | p' \rangle = \delta(p - p')$$

$$\int |p\rangle \langle p| dp = I$$

$$|p\rangle = \int dm |n\rangle \langle n | p \rangle = \int dm |n\rangle \psi(n)$$

$$\langle n | p \rangle = ? \quad \langle n | e^{i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{P}} | p \rangle = e^{i\frac{a}{\hbar} p} \langle n | p \rangle$$

$$e^{-i\frac{a}{\hbar} \hat{P}} |n\rangle = |n + a\rangle$$

$$\circledast \langle n + a | p \rangle = e^{i\frac{a}{\hbar} p} \langle n | p \rangle$$

$$\circledast \Rightarrow f_{(n+a)} = e^{i\frac{a}{\hbar} p} f(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} np} \Rightarrow \langle n | p \rangle = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} np}$$

$$\langle m | m' \rangle = \delta(m - m') \Rightarrow \int \langle m | p \rangle \langle p | m' \rangle dp = \delta(m - m')$$

$$\int A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (n - n') p} dp = A^2 2\pi \hbar \delta(n - n') = \delta(n - n') \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar}}$$

$$\langle n | p \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} np}$$

$$\psi(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} np}$$

$$p/\hbar = k \Rightarrow p = \hbar k \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\hbar}{p}$$

$$\psi(p) = \langle p | \psi \rangle = \int \langle p | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle dm = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \hbar}} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} pn\right) \psi(n) dm$$

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = U(t) |\psi(0)\rangle \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{d}{dt} U(t) |\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{d}{dt} U(t) U^\dagger(t) |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$= U U^\dagger |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$A = U^\dagger$$

$$A + A^\dagger = U U^\dagger + U^\dagger U = \frac{d}{dt} (U U^\dagger) = \frac{d}{dt} I = 0 \Rightarrow A = -A^\dagger \Rightarrow (A) = (i\lambda)^\dagger, A = i\beta$$

$$d_t |\psi(t)\rangle = i \hat{B} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\langle Q(t) \rangle = \langle \psi | Q | \psi \rangle, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle Q(t) \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{Q} | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \hat{Q}^\dagger | \psi \rangle$$

$$d_t \langle Q(t) \rangle = \langle \psi | -i \hat{B} \hat{Q} | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | i \hat{Q} \hat{B} | \psi \rangle = i \langle [\hat{Q}, \hat{B}] \rangle$$

کو اسی طرح کے کل کے ارتبا اسے ایسا کہا جائے ہے۔

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle Q \rangle = \{Q, H\}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle Q \rangle = i \{Q, B\} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{i} H$$

وائی فیکٹر ایسا کہا جائے ہے کہ اسے ایسا کہا جائے ہے۔

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar \hat{I}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle n | \hat{p} | n' \rangle &=? \\ &= \int \langle n | p \rangle \langle p | \hat{p} | n' \rangle dp = \int \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{ipx}{\hbar}} p \bar{e}^{\frac{in'p}{\hbar}} dp = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{2}{2n} \int e^{\frac{i(x-x')p}{\hbar}} dp \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{2}{2n} \delta(x-x') \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle p | \hat{x} | p' \rangle = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \delta(p-p')$$

$$\langle n | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle = n \langle n | \psi \rangle = n \psi(n)$$

$$\langle n | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int \langle n | \hat{p} | n' \rangle \langle n' | \psi \rangle dn' = \int \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \delta(n-n') \psi(n') dn' = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \psi(n)$$

$$\hat{x} \leftrightarrow n \quad \hat{x} \leftrightarrow -\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$$

$$\hat{p} \leftrightarrow \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \quad \text{or} \quad \hat{p} \leftrightarrow p$$

عنصری میان
محلی کار

$$\sigma_x^2 = \langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{x} \rangle^2 = \langle \psi | \hat{x}^2 | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle \quad \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle - \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle = \langle \psi | (\hat{x} - \langle x \rangle) (\hat{p} - \langle p \rangle) | \psi \rangle$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = \langle \psi | \hat{p}^2 | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle := (\hat{x} - \langle x \rangle) |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = \sigma_x^2$$

$$|\beta\rangle := (\hat{p} - \langle p \rangle) |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = \sigma_p^2$$

$$\| |\alpha\rangle - i\lambda |\beta\rangle \| \geq 0$$

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle + i\lambda \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle - i\lambda \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle + \lambda^2 \langle \beta | \beta \rangle \geq 0$$

$$i \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle - i \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle + 2\lambda \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{i(\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle - \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle)}{2 \langle \beta | \beta \rangle} = -\frac{\hbar}{2 \langle \beta | \beta \rangle}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{4\sigma_y^2} + i(\lambda\hbar) \frac{\hbar}{2\sigma_y^2} = \sigma_x^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{4\sigma_y^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_x \sigma_y \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$[X, P] = i\hbar$$

$$X_1 | ? \rangle = n_1 | ? \rangle$$

$$X_2 | ? \rangle = n_2 | ? \rangle$$

$$| ? \rangle = | n_1 \rangle \otimes | n_2 \rangle = | n_1, n_2 \rangle$$

$$X_1 = X_1 \otimes I, \quad X_2 = I \otimes X_2$$

در اینجا من بدلیل یافتن متناسب برای دو ذرمه که بعدها گردید

حالانه میتوانیم این ذرمه را به باری اینجا

$$X_1 | ? \rangle = n_1 | ? \rangle$$

$$X_2 | ? \rangle = n_2 | ? \rangle$$

$$| ? \rangle = | n_1 \rangle | n_2 \rangle | n_3 \rangle$$

$$X_3 | ? \rangle = n_3 | ? \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{x} | \vec{p} \rangle = \langle n_1 | p_1 \rangle \langle n_2 | p_2 \rangle \langle n_3 | p_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar^3}} e^{\frac{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}}{\hbar}}$$

1) $\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E_n|\psi_n\rangle$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \sum_n C_n |\psi_n\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}\right) |\psi(0)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}\right) \left(\sum_n C_n |\psi_n\rangle \right) = \sum_n C_n \exp\left(-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}\right) |\psi_n\rangle$$

$$= \sum_n C_n \exp\left(-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}\right) |\psi_n\rangle$$

$$2) \hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{x}) \right) |\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \quad \psi(a) = ?$$

$$\langle a | \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} |\psi\rangle + \langle a | V(\hat{x}) |\psi\rangle = E \psi(a) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2m} \langle a | \hat{p}^2 |\psi\rangle + V(a) \psi(a) = E \psi(a)$$

$$\langle a | \hat{p}^2 |\psi\rangle = \int \langle a | \hat{p}^2 |a'\rangle \langle a' | \psi\rangle da' = \int \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} \right)^2 \psi(a') \delta(a-a') da' = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} \right)^2 \psi(a)$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} \psi(a) + V(a) \psi(a) \right) = E \psi(a)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V(a) = V(-a)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} + V(a) \right) \psi(a) = E \psi(a) \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_1(a) = \psi(a) + \psi(-a) \\ \psi_2(a) = \psi(a) - \psi(-a) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} + V(a) \right) \psi(-a) = E \psi(-a)$$

\textcircled{2} $V(a) \rightarrow \text{Real}$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} + V(a) \right) \psi_1(a) = E \psi_1(a) \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_1(a) = \psi(a) + \psi^*(a) \\ \psi_2(a) = \frac{1}{i} (\psi(a) - \psi^*(a)) \end{array} \right.$$

\textcircled{3} $\psi_1, \psi_2 \text{ میں ایک دوسرے کا مکمل ہے}$

کیونکہ $\psi_1 + \psi_2 = \psi(a)$ اسی وجہ سے ψ_1, ψ_2 میں ایک دوسرے کا مکمل ہے

کیونکہ $\psi_1^* = \psi_2$ اسی وجہ سے $\psi_1^* = \psi^*(a)$ اسی وجہ سے $\psi_1^* = \psi_2$

$\psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2 = \psi^*(a) \psi(a) + \psi_2^* \psi_2 = \psi^*(a) \psi(a) + \psi_2^* \psi_2$

$\psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2 = 0$

$\psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_1^* \psi_1 = 0$

$\psi_1^* \psi_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_1^* = 0$

$\psi_1^* = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_1 = 0$

$\psi_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_2 = \psi(a)$

$\psi_2 = \psi(a) \Rightarrow \psi_2^* = \psi^*(a)$

$\psi_2^* = \psi^*(a) \Rightarrow \psi_2^* = \psi_2$

$\psi_2^* = \psi_2 \Rightarrow \psi_2 = \psi(a)$

$\psi_2 = \psi(a) \Rightarrow \psi_1 = \psi(a)$

$\psi_1 = \psi(a) \Rightarrow \psi_1^* = \psi^*(a)$

$\psi_1^* = \psi^*(a) \Rightarrow \psi_1^* = \psi_1$

$\psi_1^* = \psi_1 \Rightarrow \psi_1 = \psi(a)$

$\psi_1 = \psi(a) \Rightarrow \psi_1^* = \psi^*(a)$

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$\psi_1^* = \psi^*(a) \Rightarrow \psi_1^* = \psi_1$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \quad \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) \Psi = E \Psi \quad \text{اہ حل سودا ہے،}$$

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \quad H |\Psi\rangle = E |\Psi\rangle ; \quad H = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \hat{x}^2$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{N} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{N} |\lambda\rangle = \lambda |\lambda\rangle$$

$$(\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2}) |\lambda\rangle = (\lambda + \frac{1}{2}) |\lambda\rangle$$

$$\omega = 1, \quad \hbar = 1, \quad a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x + iP), \quad a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x - iP)$$

$$m = 1$$

$$\hat{H} |\lambda\rangle = (\lambda + \frac{1}{2}) |\lambda\rangle$$

$$[N, a] = -a$$

$$\hat{N} |\Psi\rangle = \lambda |\Psi\rangle, \quad \hat{N} (\hat{a} |\Psi\rangle) = (\hat{a} \hat{N} - \hat{a}) |\Psi\rangle = (\lambda - 1) (\hat{a} |\Psi\rangle)$$

$$[N, a^\dagger] = a^\dagger$$

$$\hat{N} (\hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi\rangle) = (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{N} + \hat{a}^\dagger) |\Psi\rangle = (\lambda + 1) (\hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi\rangle)$$

$$\hat{a} |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$\hat{N} |\Psi_0\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$\hat{N} |\Psi_n\rangle = n |\Psi_n\rangle$$

$$|\Psi_{n+1}\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi_n\rangle$$

$$|\Psi_n\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi_0\rangle$$

$$a |\Psi_n\rangle \sim |\Psi_{n-1}\rangle$$

$$\langle \Psi_n | \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} |\Psi_0\rangle = \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{a}^{n-1} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi_0\rangle$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{+m} a^{+n-m-1} = n \hat{a}^{n-1}$$

$$a a^\dagger = n \hat{a}^{n-1} + a^\dagger \hat{a}$$

$$\langle \Psi_n | \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{a}^{n-1} n \hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi_0\rangle = n \langle \Psi_{n-1} | \Psi_{n-1} \rangle$$

$$= (n!) \langle \Psi_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

$$= n!$$

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} |\Psi_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} a^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$N |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = (\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \hbar \omega \neq 1$$

$$|0\rangle = |\Psi_0\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} |n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2}) |n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega |n\rangle$$

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} |\Psi_{n+1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\sqrt{(n+1)!}) |n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$\hat{a} |n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \hat{a} |\Psi_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger |\Psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} |\Psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} n |\Psi_{n-1}\rangle$$

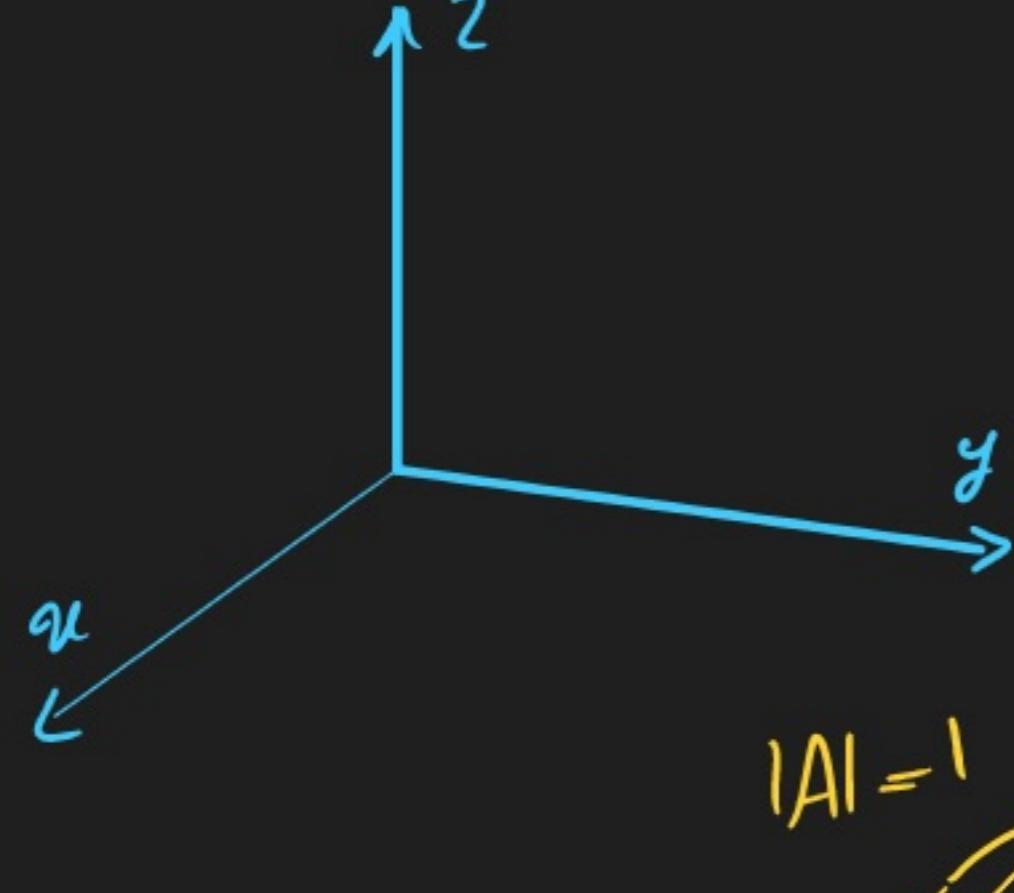
$$= \frac{n}{\sqrt{n!}} \sqrt{(n-1)!} |n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$\langle n | a | \Psi_0 \rangle = 0 \quad \text{یہ کیونکہ اس کا دلیل اس کا دلیل ہے}$$

تعریف گروه تابلات

$$G = \{g_1, g_2, \dots\}$$

- 1) $g_1, g_2 \in G \quad \forall g_1, g_2$
- 2) $\exists e \in G \quad eg = g e = g$
- 3) $g_1(g_2 g_3) = (g_1 g_2) g_3$
- 4) $\forall g \exists g^{-1} \quad gg^{-1} = g^{-1}g = e$



$$r \rightarrow r' \rightarrow r' = Ar \rightarrow r'^t = r^t A^t$$

$$r^t r = r^t r' = r^t A^t A r, \quad \forall r$$

$$\Rightarrow A^t A = I$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A^t) = 1 \Rightarrow \det(A) = \pm 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1 \\ |A| &= -1 \\ A, A^t &\notin G \\ (-1) &(-1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

دوران حول محور بردار دلخواه

آنکه تغییری کند

این مجموعه متمایز باشد.

این مجموعه متمایز باشد.

نمایم A متعامد و دترمینانس باشد.

بله و جریان خالی کوچک در نظر نگیریم

$$\begin{aligned} A &= I + L \\ A^t &= I + L^t \end{aligned} \Rightarrow A^t A = (I + L^t)(I + L) = I + L^t + L = I$$

$$\Rightarrow L^t + L = 0 \Rightarrow L$$

جون لایاد همیزی قطر اهلی صفر است در نظر بگیرید

$$A = I + \epsilon_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = I + \epsilon_1 T_1 + \epsilon_2 T_2 + \epsilon_3 T_3 = I + \epsilon \hat{n} \cdot \vec{T}$$

حالاتی A جریان کوچک حول یک محوری است و بقدر

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \vec{r} + \epsilon \hat{n} \times \vec{r} \Rightarrow \hat{n} = \hat{n}$$

$$\vec{r}' = (I + \epsilon \hat{n} \cdot \vec{T}) \vec{r} \Rightarrow \hat{n} = \hat{n}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon \begin{pmatrix} n_1 n_2 n_3 \\ n_1 y - n_2 z \\ n_1 y - n_2 z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon \begin{pmatrix} 2n_2 - y n_3 \\ n_3 x - n_1 z \\ n_1 y - n_2 z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{n} = \hat{n}$$

$$L + \epsilon \hat{n} \cdot \vec{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_2 & 0 \\ -\epsilon_3 & 0 & \epsilon_1 \\ 0 & -\epsilon_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_3 y - \epsilon_2 z \\ -\epsilon_3 x + \epsilon_1 z \\ \epsilon_1 x - \epsilon_2 y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + (\vec{r} \times \hat{n}) \epsilon$$

و از آنجایی که $\vec{r} \in G$ برای دوران خواهد بود

$$R_n(\theta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I + \frac{\theta}{n} \hat{n} \cdot \vec{T})^n = e^{\theta \hat{n} \cdot \vec{T}}$$

حال آنکه حسابات جابه جایی اساساً همیزی خواهد داشت

$$[T_1, T_2] = T_3 \quad \text{3D} \quad \text{دو ابعادی}$$

کم حسابات

$$S A S^{-1} = D \Rightarrow A = S^{-1} D S$$

$$e^A = e^{S^{-1} D S} = \sum_n \frac{(S^{-1} D S)^n}{n!} = S^{-1} \left(\sum_n \frac{D^n}{n!} \right) S = S^{-1} e^D S$$

این و هارا در فضای حوزه کوئی همیزی نداشته باشند

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi'\rangle = U(g_1) |\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi''\rangle = U(g_2) |\psi'\rangle = U(g_2) U(g_1) |\psi\rangle = U(g_1 g_2) |\psi\rangle$$

$$\text{فرمایشی میان 2 و 3 مولفه ای}$$

برای مجموعه ای

$$S U(g) S^{-1} = U(g)$$

این مجموعه که این سه کمایس (Π) عامل هستند. جریان باشد تغییر را به برمی بینیم

$$U(e) |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle \rightsquigarrow U(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U(\Pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

مثال:

حال مامیں جاہے جائی جی.

$$U(T_\alpha)|n\rangle = |n+\alpha\rangle$$

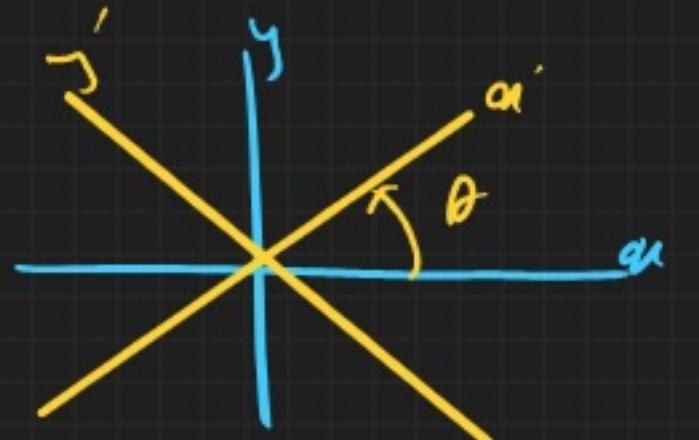
$$\hookrightarrow U(T_\alpha) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha \vec{P}_n} \quad \text{or} \quad U(T_\alpha) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{P}}$$

و حرجی. بایم جو حسن حول 2 در فریبرگ (سچن کر (y, z) ایجاد بھی پہنچانے)

$$U|n, y\rangle = |n', y'\rangle$$

$$XU|n, y\rangle = X|n', y'\rangle = n'|n', y'\rangle = (n \cos \theta + y \sin \theta) |n', y'\rangle$$

$$= U(n \cos \theta + y \sin \theta) |n, y\rangle = U(\hat{X} \cos \theta + \hat{Y} \sin \theta) |n, y\rangle$$



$$U^\dagger X U = \hat{X} \cos \theta + \hat{Y} \sin \theta$$

$$YU|n, y\rangle = y'|n', y'\rangle = (y \cos \theta - n \sin \theta) |n', y'\rangle$$

$$U^\dagger Y U = \hat{Y} \cos \theta - \hat{X} \sin \theta$$

سچن کر آن را بست آور دیم حال پر کر جو حسن کو دی جو دیگر

$$U = I + \theta L \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{1}{\theta} U^\dagger - I$$

$$UU^\dagger = I \quad \Rightarrow \quad (iL)^\dagger = -i(-L) = iL$$

$$L \sim T$$

$$U = I + iL$$

$$(I - i\theta L) \hat{X} (I + i\theta L) = \hat{X} + \hat{Y} \theta$$

$$(\hat{X} - i\theta \hat{X})(I + i\theta L) = \hat{X} - i\theta L \hat{X} + i\theta \hat{X} L = \hat{X} - i\theta [L, \hat{X}] = \hat{X} + \hat{Y} \theta \Rightarrow [L, \hat{X}] = -i\hat{Y}$$

$$\Rightarrow [L, \hat{Y}] = i\hat{X}$$

و فقط سہارہ را اولیا لیں دیگر کی را دارد.

و ارثست قبیلہ دیں

$$U = e^{-\frac{i\theta L_z}{\hbar}}, \quad U = e^{-\frac{i\theta \hat{n} \cdot \vec{L}}{\hbar}}$$

$$U, U_n, U_y \in \mathbb{G}$$

$$H(x, p) = H(x', p') = H(U X U^\dagger, U^\dagger P U) = U H(x, p) U^{-1}$$

باید تیکریں معلوم

$$H(x, p) U = U H(x, p) \Rightarrow [U, H] = 0$$

حال اگر رسول U, T باشد

$$U = e^{i\theta T} \rightarrow [T, H] = 0$$

حال اگر زمانی مروی شارون داشتے باشیں

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [H, L_2] = 0 \\ [H, L_1] = 0 \\ [H, L_3] = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H|\Psi_{E,m}\rangle = E|\Psi_{E,m}\rangle \\ L_2|\Psi_{E,m}\rangle = m|\Psi_{E,m}\rangle \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{ہم من و آنی دارم در ازیزی E} \\ \text{(سال سبب یادت بیاد)} \end{array}$$

(ای حالت کلی)

$$\langle T_a \rangle = \langle \Psi(t) | T_a | \Psi(t) \rangle = \langle \Psi(0) | e^{i \frac{H}{\hbar} t} T_a e^{-i \frac{H}{\hbar} t} | \Psi(0) \rangle = \langle \Psi(0) | T_a | \Psi(0) \rangle$$

$$\langle T_a \rangle(t) = \langle T_a \rangle(0)$$

یعنی یوں تبدیل کر کارون دارد میانگینیں بازمان تھیں کہ.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = H|\psi\rangle, \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} U|\psi\rangle = HU|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow i\hbar (HU)^{-1} \partial U = \partial t \Rightarrow i\hbar H^{-1} \partial U = t$$

$$\Rightarrow U = e^{\frac{Ht}{i\hbar}} \Rightarrow$$

$$U(t) = e^{i \int_0^t H(t') dt'} = e^{i \sum_n H(n\epsilon) \epsilon} \neq e^{i \{ H(0)\epsilon + H(\epsilon)\epsilon + \dots + H(n\epsilon)\epsilon \}}$$

این اثبات از این دلیل است که اگر ϵ کوچک باشد

این خواص عواید برای L صادق هست.

$$UU^t = I \quad R_z(\theta) = e^{i\theta L_z} = \cos\theta I + i\sin\theta L_z = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} + i\sin\theta L_z$$

$$U^2 = L \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = R_z(\theta) \Rightarrow L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_z$$

$$L_z = X P_y - Y P_x \Rightarrow L_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(u \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$x = r \cos\theta$$

$$y = r \sin\theta$$

Quantum M9

$$L_z = X P_y - Y P_x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \langle \psi | L_z | \psi \rangle$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \left(u \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \right) \psi(u, y) = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi(r, \theta)$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi(r, \theta) = \lambda \psi(r, \theta)$$

$$\psi(r, \theta) = R(r) \chi(\theta) \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar}{i} R(r) \frac{\partial \chi(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \lambda R(r) \chi(\theta) \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{\chi(\theta)} \frac{\partial \chi(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar}{i} \ln(\chi) = \lambda \theta \Rightarrow \chi = e^{+\frac{i\lambda\theta}{\hbar}}$$

$$\chi(\theta) = \chi(\theta + 2m\pi) \Rightarrow e^{\frac{i\lambda\theta}{\hbar}} = e^{\frac{i\lambda(\theta + 2m\pi)}{\hbar}} = e^{\frac{i\lambda\theta + 2m\pi i\lambda}{\hbar}} \Rightarrow \frac{2m\pi i\lambda}{\hbar} = i2\pi m \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{\hbar} = m$$

$$\lambda = m\hbar, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

حریتی سیستمی $\chi(\theta)$ برای $R(r)$ مختص فضای کامل است که میگذرد. (و درجه مقادیر λ محدود نیست).

و لیکن $\chi(\theta)$ برای $R(r)$ مختص فضای λ محدود نیست.

$$[H, L_a] = 0, \quad U(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\hbar\theta}{\hbar} L_a}, \quad L_a = L_u L_y L_z$$

$$[L_u, L_b] = i\hbar \epsilon_{abc} L_c$$

$$L^2 = L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2 = L_a L_a$$

$$[H, L^2] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$[L_u^2, L_z] = 0 \Rightarrow [L_u^2, L_z] + [L_y^2, L_z] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$[H, L_z] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$H|\psi\rangle = \lambda_E |\psi\rangle \quad |\psi\rangle = |\psi_{Elm}\rangle$$

$$L_z |\psi\rangle = \lambda_m |\psi\rangle$$

$$L^2 |\psi\rangle = \lambda_\ell |\psi\rangle$$

حکم λ را برای ψ میگیریم.

$$L_z |\psi(\theta, \phi)\rangle = m\hbar |\psi(\theta, \phi)\rangle \quad -l \leq m \leq l \quad |\psi(\theta, \phi)\rangle = e^{im\phi} P_l^m(\theta)$$

$$L^2 |\psi(\theta, \phi)\rangle = \hbar^2 l(l+1) |\psi(\theta, \phi)\rangle$$

دستگاه

$$|\psi(\theta, \phi)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l+1}} \sum_{m=-l}^l e^{im\phi} P_l^m(\theta) |\psi_{Elm}\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + V(R)$$

حکم λ را برای ψ میگیریم.

$$L^2 = (r \hat{P})^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 - (r \hat{P})^2$$

$$L^2 = \hat{P}^2 - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{P})^2 + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{P}$$

$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

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$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

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$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

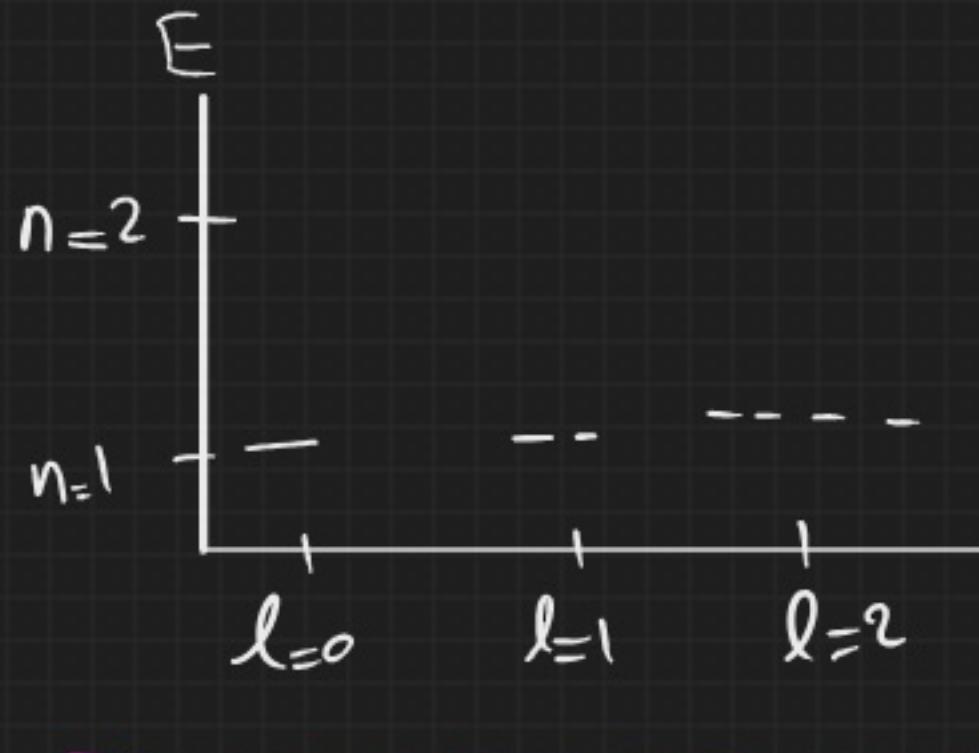
$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

$$L^2 = r^2 \hat{P}^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)^2$$

$$L^2 = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} [L_z, L_x] &= L_+ & HL_+ |\Psi_{nlm}\rangle &= \sum_{nl} L_+ |\Psi_{nlm}\rangle \\ [L_z, L_-] &= L_- & L_z L_+ |\Psi_{nlm}\rangle &= [L_+ + L_z L_z] |\Psi_{nlm}\rangle = [L_+ + L_z m] |\Psi_{nlm}\rangle \\ & \quad = (1+m) L_+ |\Psi_{nlm}\rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$[L_x, L_y] = i L_z$$

$$[L_y, L_z] = i L_x$$

$$[L_z, L_x] = i L_y$$

$$L_{\pm} |l, m\rangle = C_{lm}^{\pm} |l, m \pm 1\rangle$$

$$(L_{\pm} |l, m\rangle)^{\dagger} (L_{\pm} |l, m\rangle) = |C_{lm}^{\pm}|^2$$

$$\langle l, m | L_{\pm} L_{\pm} | l, m \rangle = \langle l, m | L_{-}^2 - L_z^2 \mp \hbar L_z | l, m \rangle$$

$$= \hbar^2 (l+1) - \hbar^2 m^2 \mp \hbar m$$

$$C_{lm}^{\pm} = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m \pm 1)}$$

$$L_x |l, m\rangle /$$

$$L_y |l, m\rangle \checkmark$$

$$V = \text{span} \{ |l, m\rangle; l \leq m \leq l \} : 2l+1 \text{ ای}$$

$$l = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$$

$$L^2 |l, m\rangle = l(l+1) |l, m\rangle$$

$$|l, l\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |l, -l\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

لیکن این مجموعه کامل نیست و ممکن است که برای تکمیل آن نیاز باشد

نمایش مارسی از این کسر

و این بسیار متعان نمایش های معادل است

$$S L S^{-1} = L'$$

$$L_z = \begin{pmatrix} l & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & -l \end{pmatrix}, L^2 = l(l+1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|P_i\rangle, |P_j\rangle$$

$$\hat{P} = \hat{P}_1 + \hat{P}_2$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{P}_i = \hat{P}_i \otimes \hat{I} \\ \hat{P}_2 = \hat{I} \otimes \hat{P}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{P} |P_i P_j\rangle = (\hat{P}_1 + \hat{P}_2) |P_i P_j\rangle = (P_1 + P_2) |P_i P_j\rangle$$

$$\vec{L}_1 = \vec{L} \otimes I \quad [L_x, L_y] = i L_z$$

$$\vec{L}_2 = I \otimes \vec{L}, \quad ;$$

$$L = \vec{L}_1 + \vec{L}_2$$

$$[L_x \otimes I + I \otimes L_x, L_y \otimes I + I \otimes L_y] = i L_z \otimes I + I \otimes L_z = i L_z$$

حال بیشتر شناخته شده ای

ادامه کنم که L هم که اجمع $\vec{L}_1 \otimes \vec{L}_2$ و $\vec{L}_1 \otimes \vec{L}_2$ نهاده شده است این ای

حال ادامه کنم که بردارهای ویرایش

$$L_z = (L_{1z} \otimes I) + (I \otimes L_{2z}) \rightarrow L_z |j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle = (m_1 + m_2) |j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle$$

$$\vec{L}^2 = (L_1 + L_2)^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2 + 2 L_1 L_2$$

$$\vec{L}^2 |j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle = \left(j_1 (j_1 + 1) + j_2 (j_2 + 1) + 2 \underbrace{\left(L_{1x} L_{2x} + L_{1y} L_{2y} + L_{1z} L_{2z} \right)}_{?} \right) |j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle$$

$$m_1 m_2$$

$$\vec{L}^2 \cdot \vec{L}^2 = \vec{L}^2 \cdot \vec{L}^2$$

این ادامه باید طبقه بندی شود

$$S_z |z\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{2} |z\rangle$$

$$[S_x, S_y] = i \hbar S_z$$

$$L^2 = S^2, L_z = S_z$$

سیاه کیم سیاه کیم Spin

از نمایش مارسی که برای این سیاه کیم می شود در آن دو قسمی شده است S_x, S_y, S_z

برای دو قسمی از سیاه کیم می شود

$$|+\rangle = |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$L_2 |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle = (m_1 + m_2) |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \text{لیکو} L_2 |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle = |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|+\rangle |+\rangle = |++\rangle$$

$$|+\rangle |-\rangle = |+0\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle |+\rangle = |-0\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle |-\rangle = |--\rangle$$

$$L^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2 + 2L_1 L_2 + \left(L_{1+} L_{2-} + L_{1-} L_{2+} \right) \rightarrow \text{حکم ایجاد کردن ایجاد کردن}$$

$$L^2 |++\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} + 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right) |++\rangle = \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) |++\rangle = 2 |++\rangle = |(1+1)++\rangle \Rightarrow ? = 1$$

$$L^2 |--\rangle = - - - - \rightarrow ? = 1$$

$$L^2 |+-\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) \right) |+-\rangle - \frac{1}{2} |+-\rangle + |+-\rangle = |+-\rangle + |+-\rangle$$

$$L^2 |-+\rangle = \underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}}}} = |+-\rangle + |+-\rangle$$

$$(L_1^2)(L_2^2) |+\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = |+\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$L^2 \left(\frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = |(1+1) \left(\frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{اونکی ایجاد کردن ایجاد کردن ایجاد کردن ایجاد کردن}$$

$$L_2 |10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(L_2 |+-\rangle + L_2 |+-\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left[(L_2 \otimes I) + (I \otimes L_2) \right] |+\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle + \left[(L_2 \otimes I) + (I \otimes L_2) \right] |-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \right) = 0 |10\rangle$$

$$L^2 |+-\rangle \bigoplus L^2 |+-\rangle$$

$$\frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{|+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$L^2 \left(\frac{|+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \left(\frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle - |+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 0 \left(\frac{|+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$L_2 \left(\frac{|+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 0 \left(\frac{|+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$|00\rangle = \frac{|+-\rangle - |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$|11\rangle = \frac{|+-\rangle + |+-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$|11\rangle = |++\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

$$|11\rangle = |--\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

$$|j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{برای مختلط}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{برای مختلط} \\ \text{برای مختلط} \end{array} \right.$$

$$L_2 |a\rangle = a |a\rangle$$

$$L_2 |b\rangle = b |b\rangle$$

$$L_2 (\alpha |a\rangle + \beta |b\rangle) = \alpha (\alpha |a\rangle + \beta |b\rangle)$$

$$\ell_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \ell_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{برای مختلط}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مرکب مختلط} \\ \text{مرکب مختلط} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{حیثیت ایجاد کردن}$$

مانند ادواتی برای spin مسأله را حل کردیم دیگر

$$|11\rangle = |++\rangle$$

$$|1-1\rangle = |--\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+-\rangle + |-+\rangle)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{j=1}$$

$$|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+-\rangle - |-+\rangle)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{j=0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} = 1 \otimes 0$$

حال آنکه مسأله اساله را حل کردیم $\frac{1}{2}$ spin و سه اندیشه را در مسأله بگیریم

$$\frac{1}{2} \otimes 1 = \frac{3}{2} \oplus \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$2 \times 3 \quad 4 \quad 2$$

$$6$$

بعد

$$j_1 \otimes j_2 = (j_1 + j_2) \oplus \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{(2j_1+1)(2j_2+1)} \quad \oplus (|j_1 - j_2|) \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2(|j_1 - j_2|) + 1}$$

بعد

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} j_1 j_2 \\ (2j_1+1)(2j_2+1) = \frac{4j_1+2}{2} n = (2j_1+1)n \\ n = (2j_2+1) \\ a_n = a_0 + (n-1)d \\ 2(j_1 + j_2) + x = 2(j_1 - j_2) + x + 2j_2 d \\ d = 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \otimes 1 = \frac{3}{2} \oplus \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle = |11\rangle |++\rangle \xrightarrow{L_-} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \xleftarrow{L_+} |\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\rangle = |1-1\rangle |-+\rangle$$

$$|\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \alpha |11\rangle |-\rangle + \beta |10\rangle |+\rangle \xrightarrow{L_+} 0 ; L_+ = (L_+ \otimes I) + (I \otimes L_+)$$

$$|\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \gamma |1-1\rangle |+\rangle + \delta |10\rangle |-\rangle \xrightarrow{L_-} 0 ; L_- = (L_- \otimes I) + (I \otimes L_-)$$

$$|J, M, j_1 j_2\rangle = \sum_{m_1, m_2} C(J, M, j_1 j_2 | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2) |j_1 m_1\rangle |j_2 m_2\rangle$$

$$J \rightarrow j_1, j_2$$

$$m_1, m_2 \rightarrow j_1, j_2$$

$$\langle j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 | J_2 - J_2 - J_2 | J, M \rangle = 0$$

$$1 \otimes 1 = 2 \oplus 1 \oplus 0$$

$$\langle J, M, j_1 m_2 | M - m_1, -m_2 | J, M \rangle = 0$$

$$|122\rangle = |111\rangle |111\rangle \xrightarrow{L_-} 0$$

$$|121\rangle \xrightarrow{L_-} 0$$

$$|120\rangle \xrightarrow{L_+} 0$$

$$|12-1\rangle \xrightarrow{L_+} 0$$

$$|12-2\rangle = |1-1\rangle |1-1\rangle \xrightarrow{L_+} 0$$

$$(M - m_1, -m_2) \langle J, M, j_1 m_2 | J, M \rangle = 0$$

$$(M - m_1, -m_2) \underset{\times 0}{\cancel{C}} (J, M, j_1 j_2 | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2) = 0$$

$$V = V_{\text{spin}} \otimes V_{\text{space}}$$

$$X = L \otimes X$$

$$P = I \otimes P$$

$$S = S \otimes I$$

$$|u, \alpha\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \int |u, \alpha\rangle \langle \alpha, u| \psi \rangle du$$

$$|+u\rangle \langle +u| = |+u\rangle + |+u\rangle \otimes |+u\rangle \langle +u| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes |+u\rangle \langle +u| = \begin{pmatrix} |+u\rangle \langle +u| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A yellow line drawing on a grid background. It features a knot in the center, with two curved lines extending from it. The top line has a wavy pattern and is labeled '10/5' in yellow text above the knot. The bottom line is straighter and is labeled '20/5' in yellow text below the knot.

ولی در کوانتوم $[X, P] = i\hbar$ بسیاری توأم دفعاتاً در صورت مکان و زمان در ذره حرف بزشم و با این حال حرفی زشم

ایضاً ممکن است

پس تهارم که می توان زد این لست که احتمال بیش اکردن بیش ذره در پیو و بیش ذره در طبقه حصر هست.

$$|\Psi(r, r')|^2 = |\Psi(r', r)|^2$$

$$\text{if } m \text{ odd } \Psi(r, r') = -\Psi(r', r)$$

if m even $\Psi(r, r') = \Psi(r' r)$

$$|\Psi_{\alpha, \beta}(r, r')|^2 = |\Psi_{\beta, \alpha}(r', r)|^2$$

$$\Psi_{\infty}^{(n)} = \langle X | \Psi \rangle \langle S | S \rangle \circ \circ$$

آمادگی دو الگون دریم از دو مایس لئترن باز اهون بیرون میگردد و کمتر از ۱۰۰۰ میلیمتری از این میزان نباید باشند.

ادعا منسوخ $e_r, e_r' \rightarrow e_r, e_r$ \rightarrow حون اصل یارم قطعیت دارم
نیست بالا

$$r \ r' \rightarrow r \ r' \checkmark$$

$$e_\alpha \xrightarrow{r} e_\beta \xrightarrow{r'} e_\beta \xrightarrow{r''} e_\alpha$$

$$\begin{matrix} r & r' \\ \alpha & \beta \\ e \rightarrow e \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} r & r' \\ \alpha & \beta \\ e & e \end{matrix}$$

پس از این کل من $V = V_{\text{Space}} \otimes V_{\text{Spin}}$ می‌باشد.

$$\Psi_B(r, r') = \pm \Psi(r', r)$$

اینکه + یا - برگزیرم در دامنه فریب کو اتفاقی نمی باشد.

$$|\Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}(r, r', r'')|^2 = |\Psi_{P(\alpha\beta\gamma)}\rho(r, r'')|^2$$

$$\Psi_{\alpha\beta\gamma}(r, r', r'') = (\pm 1)^{101} \Psi_{\beta\alpha\gamma}(r', r'', r)$$

هـ + هـ بـ عـ زـ وـ نـ حـ گـ دـ سـ وـ هـ - هـ اـ زـ هـ مـ هـ نـ

حال اگر سہ ذرہ دا ہے جائے

۱۵ نہاد جاگریت مامنی رائٹر