

3 FORMULARI FÍSICA QUÀNTICA II

3.1 ESTATS DE FOCK

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

$$N = a^\dagger a, \quad H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 = \hbar\omega \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$a |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle, \quad a^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$N |n\rangle = n |n\rangle, \quad H |n\rangle = \hbar\omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) |n\rangle$$

$$(\Delta A)_\psi^2 = \langle A^2 \rangle_\psi - \langle A \rangle_\psi^2$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt/\hbar} |\psi(0)\rangle \quad (\text{Evolució temporal})$$

3.2 COMMUTADORS

$$[a, a^\dagger] \equiv 1 \Leftrightarrow [x, p] = i\hbar$$

$$[f(a), a^\dagger] = \frac{df(a)}{da}, \quad [a, f(a^\dagger)] = \frac{df(a^\dagger)}{da^\dagger}$$

$$[A+B, C] = [A, C] + [B, C], \quad [A, BC] = [A, B]C + B[A, C]$$

3.3 ESTATS COHERENTS

$$a |\alpha\rangle = \alpha |\alpha\rangle, \quad f(a) |\alpha\rangle = f(\alpha) |\alpha\rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = D(\alpha) |0\rangle = e^{a^\dagger \alpha - \alpha a^\star} |0\rangle = e^{-|\alpha|^2/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$$

$$e^{A+B} = e^{-[A,B]/2} e^A e^B \quad (\text{Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff})$$

$$D^\dagger(\alpha) a D(\alpha) = a + \alpha, \quad D^\dagger(\alpha) a^\dagger D(\alpha) = a^\dagger + \alpha^\star$$

$$|\alpha(t)\rangle = e^{-i\omega t/2} |e^{-i\omega t} \alpha\rangle \quad (\text{Evolució temporal})$$

$$\langle x \rangle_t = \sqrt{\frac{2\hbar}{m\omega}} \operatorname{Re}\{\alpha(t)\} = x_0 \cos(\omega t) - \frac{p_0}{m\omega} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\langle p \rangle_t = \sqrt{2\hbar m\omega} \operatorname{Im}\{\alpha(t)\} = p_0 \cos(\omega t) - m\omega x_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$(\Delta x)_t = (\Delta x)_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}, \quad (\Delta p)_t = (\Delta p)_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}}$$

3.4 TRANSLACIONS I MOMENTUM KICKS

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D(\alpha) = e^{ip_0 \hat{x}/\hbar} \quad (\text{Mom. kick de } p_0)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D(\alpha) = e^{-ix_0 \hat{p}/\hbar} \quad (\text{Translació de } x_0)$$

3.5 MOMENT ANGULAR

$$J_\pm = J_x \pm J_y, \quad J_x = \frac{1}{2}(J_+ + J_-), \quad J_y = \frac{1}{2i}(J_+ - J_-)$$

$$[J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} J_k, \quad [J_z, J_\pm] = \pm \hbar J_\pm$$

$$[J_+, J_-] = 2\hbar J_z, \quad [J^2, J_{z,\pm}] = 0$$

$$J_\pm |j, m\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} |j, m \pm 1\rangle$$

$$J^2 |j, m\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1) |j, m\rangle$$

$$J_z |j, m\rangle = \hbar m |j, m\rangle$$

3.6 SPIN-1/2

$$S_i = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_i, \quad \sigma_i \sigma_j = \delta_{ij} \mathbb{1} + i\epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k, \quad \begin{aligned} \sigma_x |\pm\rangle &= |\mp\rangle \\ \sigma_y |\pm\rangle &= \pm i |\mp\rangle \\ \sigma_z |\pm\rangle &= \pm |\pm\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_+ = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_- = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{\hat{n}} = \hat{n} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} S_x \\ S_y \\ S_z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & e^{-i\phi} \sin \theta \\ e^{i\phi} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

3.7 SPIN-1

$$S_z = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_\pm = \sqrt{2}\hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_+ & 0 \\ 1_- & 0 & 1_+ \\ 0 & 1_- & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_+ S_- = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_- S_+ = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S^2 = S_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(S_+ S_- + S_- S_+) = 2\hbar^2 \mathbb{1}$$

3.8 SISTEMES DE DUES PARTÍCULES

$$J_z = S_z^A + S_z^B$$

$$J^2 = (\vec{S}^A + \vec{S}^B)^2 = S_A^2 + S_B^2 + 2S_z^A S_z^B + S_+^A S_-^B + S_-^A S_+^B$$

$$\text{spin} = \frac{p}{2}, \quad \dim = p+1 \quad (\text{Young Tableaux, } SU(2))$$

4 FORMULARI FÍSICA QUÀNTICA II

4.1 ESTATS DE FOCK

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(a^\dagger + a), \quad p = i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}}(a^\dagger - a), \quad N = a^\dagger a$$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle, \quad a^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle, \quad N|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 = \hbar\omega\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$2\langle K \rangle = \left\langle x \frac{dV}{dx} \right\rangle \quad (\text{Teroema del virial})$$

4.2 MÈTODE VARIACIONAL

$$E_1 \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\langle \psi_\alpha | H | \psi_\alpha \rangle}{\| \psi_\alpha \|^2} \right\}$$

$$\langle K \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \left| \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \right|^2 dx = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \psi^*(x) \psi''(x) dx$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \int \psi^*(x) V(x) \psi(x) dx$$

4.3 POU INFINIT

$$\left[-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right), & n \text{ senar} \\ \phi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right), & n \text{ parell} \end{cases}, \quad E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

4.4 PERTORBACIONS

$$H = H_0 + H_1$$

$$E_n^{(0)} = \langle n | H_0 | n \rangle, \quad E_n^{(1)} = \langle n | H_1 | n \rangle, \quad E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|\langle n | H_1 | m \rangle|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

4.5 POSICIÓ (FOCK)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2|0\rangle &= |0\rangle + \sqrt{2}|2\rangle \\ x^2|1\rangle &= 3|1\rangle + \sqrt{6}|3\rangle \\ x^2|2\rangle &= \sqrt{2}|0\rangle + 5|2\rangle + 2\sqrt{3}|4\rangle \\ x^3|0\rangle &= 3|1\rangle + \sqrt{6}|3\rangle \\ x^3|1\rangle &= 3|0\rangle + 6\sqrt{2}|2\rangle + 2\sqrt{6}|4\rangle \\ x^3|2\rangle &= 6\sqrt{2}|1\rangle + 9\sqrt{3}|3\rangle + 2\sqrt{15}|5\rangle \\ x^4|0\rangle &= 3|0\rangle + 6\sqrt{2}|2\rangle + 2\sqrt{6}|4\rangle \\ x^4|1\rangle &= 15|1\rangle + 10\sqrt{6}|3\rangle + 2\sqrt{30}|5\rangle \\ x^4|2\rangle &= 6\sqrt{2}|0\rangle + 39|2\rangle + 28\sqrt{3}|4\rangle + 6\sqrt{10}|6\rangle \end{aligned}$$

4.6 INTEGRALS

$$\frac{d|x|}{dx} = 2\vartheta(x) - 1, \quad \frac{d\vartheta(x)}{dx} = \delta(x), \quad \int \delta(x-x_0)f(x)dx = f(x_0)$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} x^m dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)}{a^{(m+1)/2}}, \quad \Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n), \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-ax^2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-ax^2} x^4 dx = \frac{3}{4a^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^n dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}, \quad 0 \leq n$$

4.7 MOMENT ANGULAR

$$J_\pm = J_x \pm J_y, \quad J_x = \frac{1}{2}(J_+ + J_-), \quad J_y = \frac{1}{2i}(J_+ - J_-)$$

$$[J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} J_k, \quad [J_z, J_\pm] = \pm \hbar J_\pm$$

$$[J_+, J_-] = 2\hbar J_z, \quad [J^2, J_{z,\pm}] = 0$$

$$J_\pm |j, m\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} |j, m \pm 1\rangle$$

$$J^2 |j, m\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1) |j, m\rangle$$

$$J_z |j, m\rangle = \hbar m |j, m\rangle$$

4.8 SPIN-1/2

$$S_i = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_i, \quad \sigma_i \sigma_j = \delta_{ij} \mathbb{1} + i\epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k, \quad \begin{aligned} \sigma_x |\pm\rangle &= |\mp\rangle \\ \sigma_y |\pm\rangle &= \pm i |\mp\rangle \\ \sigma_z |\pm\rangle &= \pm |\pm\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_+ = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_- = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle_x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, & |+\rangle_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, & |+\rangle_z &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ |-\rangle_x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, & |-\rangle_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}, & |-\rangle_z &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4.9 SPIN-1

$$S_z = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_\pm = \sqrt{2}\hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_+ & 0 \\ 1_- & 0 & 1_+ \\ 0 & 1_- & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_+ S_- = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_- S_+ = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S^2 = S_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(S_+ S_- + S_- S_+) = 2\hbar^2 \mathbb{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle_x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, & |0\rangle_x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, & |-\rangle_x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ |+\rangle_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ i \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, & |0\rangle_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, & |-\rangle_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -i \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ |+\rangle_z &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, & |0\rangle_z &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, & |-\rangle_z &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4.10 EIGENSTUFF A 2×2

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c+id \\ c-id & b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{a+b}{2} \mathbb{1} + \frac{a-b}{2} \sigma_z + c\sigma_x + d\sigma_y = \varepsilon \mathbb{1} + \|\vec{v}\| \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{\sigma}\|} \vec{\sigma}$$

$$vaps : \lambda_\pm = \varepsilon \pm \|\vec{v}\|$$

$$veps : |\pm\rangle = \left(-\frac{-a+b \pm \sqrt{a^2-2ba+b^2+4c^2+4d^2}}{2(c-id)} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$