

# Physique quantique:

Normalisation:

$$\int |\Psi(x, t)|^2 dx = 1$$

Probabilité de mesurer  $\Psi$  dans l'état  $\phi$ :

$$P_\phi = |\langle \phi | \Psi \rangle|^2$$

Eisenberg:

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Oscillateur harmonique:

$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{X} + i\hat{P})$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{X} - i\hat{P})$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left( \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Relations de base:

- Planck-Einstein:  $E = h\nu = \hbar\omega$

- De Broglie:  $p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \hbar k$

Fonction d'onde:

$$\Psi(x, t)$$

Opérateurs:

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \hat{\nabla}$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \Psi | A | \Psi \rangle$$

Équation de Schrödinger:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \Psi + V\Psi$$

État stationnaire:

$$\Psi(x, t) = \phi(x) e^{-i\frac{E}{\hbar}t}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \phi + V\phi = E\phi$$

Spin 1/2:  $\vec{\mu} = \gamma \vec{L}$  avec  $\gamma = \frac{-e}{2m}$

$$\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_y |+\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} |+\rangle \quad \hat{S}_y |-\rangle = -\frac{\hbar}{2} |-\rangle$$