

Ergänzung zu Übung 5 #4

Nörling 5/2 # 8.2.3

1. $N = 2$:

$$S_2^{(+)} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1}_2 + P_{12}) ,$$

$$S_2^{(-)} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1}_2 - P_{12})$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2^{(+)} + S_2^{(-)} = \mathbf{1}_2 .$$

$\mathcal{H}_2^{(+)}$ und $\mathcal{H}_2^{(-)}$ bilden offensichtlich den gesamten \mathcal{H}_2 .

2. $N = 3$:

$$S_3^{(+)} = \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{1}_3 + P_{12} + P_{13} + P_{23} + P_{12} P_{23} + P_{12} P_{13}) ,$$

$$S_3^{(-)} = \frac{1}{6} (\mathbf{1}_3 - P_{12} - P_{13} - P_{23} + P_{12} P_{23} + P_{12} P_{13})$$

$$\Rightarrow S_3^{(+)} + S_3^{(-)} = \mathbf{1}_3 .$$

$$^1 |\alpha \beta\rangle + ^{P_{12}} |\beta \alpha\rangle$$

$$^1 |\alpha \beta\rangle - ^{P_{12}} |\beta \alpha\rangle$$

$$^1 |\alpha \beta \gamma\rangle + ^{P_{12}} |\beta \alpha \gamma\rangle + ^{P_{23}} |\alpha \gamma \beta\rangle$$

$$+ ^{P_{13}} |\gamma \beta \alpha\rangle + ^{P_{12} P_{23}} |\gamma \alpha \beta\rangle + ^{P_{12} P_{13}} |\beta \gamma \alpha\rangle$$

$$P_{12} P_{23} |\alpha \beta \gamma\rangle =$$

$$P_{12} |\alpha \gamma \beta\rangle = |\gamma \alpha \beta\rangle$$