



**Prueba III**  
**Métodos Matemáticos**  
Licenciatura en Física - 2015  
*IPGG*

Obs. La prueba es de carácter individual.

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**(I) Espacio Bidimensional**

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El Hamiltoniano de un sistema de dos estados está dado por:

$$\hat{H} = E ( |1\rangle \langle 1| - |2\rangle \langle 2| - i |1\rangle \langle 2| + i |2\rangle \langle 1| )$$

donde  $|1\rangle$  y  $|2\rangle$  forman una base ortonormal completa y  $E$  es una constante real con dimensiones de energía.

- a).- (10%) ¿Es  $\hat{H}$  hermitiano?
- b).- (15%) Halle la forma matricial de  $\hat{H}$  en la base antes mencionada.
- c).- (20%) Evalúe  $[\hat{H}, |1\rangle \langle 1|]$  y  $[\hat{H}^2, |1\rangle \langle 2|]$
- d).- (25%) Halle valores y vectores propios normalizados de  $\hat{H}$
- e).- (30%) Escriba los vectores  $|1\rangle$  y  $|2\rangle$  como combinaciones lineales de los vectores propios de  $\hat{H}$ .

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**(II) Operador Traslación**

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Considere la transformación unitaria:

$$\exp(i\alpha\hat{k})|\phi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

siendo  $\alpha$  un escalar real. Demuestre formalmente a partir de la operación anterior que:

$$\psi(x) = \phi(x + \alpha)$$

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**(III) Operador Matricial - diagonalización**

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Considere el operador:

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- a).- (25%) Halle valores y vectores propios normalizados de  $\hat{A}$ .
- b).- (25%) Construya la matriz  $\hat{U}$  con los autovectores (columna) de  $\hat{A}$  y verifique que:

$$\hat{U}^\dagger \hat{A} \hat{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

siendo  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  los valores propios de  $\hat{A}$ .

c).- (30%) Halle la representación en ket-bras de  $\hat{A}$ .

d).- (20%) Muestre que  $\exp(a\hat{A}) = \hat{1} \cosh(a) + \hat{A} \sinh(a)$ . ( $a$  es un escalar arbitrario).

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#### (IV) Operadores y Conmutación

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Si  $\hat{A}$  y  $\hat{B}$  conmutan y si  $|\varphi_1\rangle$  y  $|\varphi_2\rangle$  son dos autovectores de  $\hat{A}$  con diferentes autovalores, muestre que:

a).- (50%)  $\hat{B}|\varphi_1\rangle$  es también un autovector de  $\hat{A}$  con el mismo autovalor.

b).- (50%)  $\langle \varphi_1 | \hat{B} | \varphi_2 \rangle = 0$ .

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#### (V) Álgebra de Operadores

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Demuestre:

a).- (25%)  $Tr(\hat{A}\hat{B}\hat{C}) = Tr(\hat{B}\hat{C}\hat{A})$

b).- (30%)  $Tr(|\Psi\rangle\langle\Phi|) = \langle\Phi|\Psi\rangle$

c).- (45%)  $[\exp(a\hat{x}), \hat{k}] = ia \exp(a\hat{x})$

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Probl. 1

$$\hat{H} = E ( |1\rangle\langle 1| - |2\rangle\langle 2| - i |1\rangle\langle 2| + i |2\rangle\langle 1| )$$

$$\text{con } \langle i | j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2)$$

$$a) \hat{H}^\dagger = E ( (|1\rangle\langle 1|)^\dagger - (|2\rangle\langle 2|)^\dagger + i (|1\rangle\langle 2|)^\dagger - i (|2\rangle\langle 1|)^\dagger )$$

$$\hat{H}^\dagger = E ( |1\rangle\langle 1| - |2\rangle\langle 2| + i |2\rangle\langle 1| - i |1\rangle\langle 2| ) = \hat{H}$$

$\hat{H}$  es hermitiano //

$$b) H_{ij} = \langle i | \hat{H} | j \rangle$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} E & -iE \\ iE & -E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) \otimes [\hat{H}, |1\rangle\langle 1|] = \hat{H} |1\rangle\langle 1| - |1\rangle\langle 1| \hat{H}$$

Además  $\hat{H} |1\rangle = E |1\rangle\langle 1|1\rangle + i E |2\rangle\langle 1|1\rangle$   
 $= E |1\rangle + i E |2\rangle //$

y

$$\langle 1 | \hat{H} = E \langle 1 | - iE \langle 2 |$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\langle 1 | \hat{H} = (\hat{H} | 1 \rangle)^{\dagger}$$

$\therefore$

$$[\hat{H}, |1\rangle\langle 1|] = E |1\rangle\langle 1| + iE |2\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$- (E |1\rangle\langle 1| - iE |1\rangle\langle 2|)$$

$$= E (|1\rangle\langle 1| + i |2\rangle\langle 1| - |1\rangle\langle 1| + i |1\rangle\langle 2|)$$

$$= iE (|2\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 2|) //$$

$$(**) [\hat{H}^2, |1\rangle\langle 2|] = \hat{H}^2 |1\rangle\langle 2| - |1\rangle\langle 2| \hat{H}^2$$

Matricialmente

$$\hat{H}^2 = E^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & -1 \end{pmatrix} = E^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{H}^2 = 2E^2 \hat{\mathbb{I}}$$

luego

$$[\hat{H}^2, |1\rangle\langle 2|] = 2E^2 [\hat{\mathbb{I}}, |1\rangle\langle 2|] = 0 //$$

d) Valores propios

$$\det(\hat{H} - \lambda \hat{\mathbb{I}}) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} E - \lambda & -iE \\ iE & -E - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2E^2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = +E\sqrt{2} \\ \lambda = -E\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

Vectores propob.

$$v(E\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -i(1+\sqrt{2}) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v(-E\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -i(1-\sqrt{2}) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

No normalized!

Obs..

$$v(E\sqrt{2}) \perp v(-E\sqrt{2})$$

e) No considerados

## Proble. 2

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$$e^{i\alpha\hat{k}}|\phi\rangle=|\psi\rangle \quad / \langle x|$$

$$\langle x|e^{i\alpha\hat{k}}|\phi\rangle=\langle x|\psi\rangle=\psi(x)$$

$$\hat{1}=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}dk|k\rangle\langle k|$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\langle x|e^{i\alpha\hat{k}}|k\rangle\langle k|\phi\rangle dk=\psi(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\langle x|e^{i\alpha k}|k\rangle\langle k|\phi\rangle dk=\psi(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{i\alpha k}\langle x|k\rangle\langle k|\phi\rangle dk=\psi(x)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{ikx}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{i\alpha k}\frac{e^{ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\langle k|\phi\rangle dk=\psi(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{e^{i(\alpha+x)k}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\langle k|\phi\rangle dk=\psi(x)$$

pero  $\frac{e^{i(x+\alpha)k}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \langle x+\alpha | k \rangle$

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∴

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle x+\alpha | k \rangle \langle k | \phi \rangle dk = \psi(x)$$

$$\langle x+\alpha | \phi \rangle = \psi(x)$$

$$\phi(x+\alpha) = \psi(x) \quad // \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

### Probl. 3

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A}$$

a) valores propios  $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1$   
 $\lambda_2 = -1.$

Vectores propios

para  $\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = v_1$

para  $\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = v_2$

vectores normalizados

$$\tilde{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \tilde{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$b) \hat{U} = (\tilde{v}_1 | \tilde{v}_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

luego

$$\hat{U}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

luego

$$\hat{U}^\dagger \hat{A} \hat{U} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$c) \hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = i|1\rangle\langle 2| - i|2\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$d) \text{ se observe que } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \hat{A}^2 = \hat{I} !!!$$

$$\text{luego } e^{a\hat{A}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} a^n \frac{\hat{A}^n}{n!}$$



esto es:

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$$e^{a\hat{A}} = \hat{\mathbb{I}} + a\hat{A} + \frac{a^2\hat{A}^2}{2!} + \frac{a^3\hat{A}^3}{3!} + \frac{a^4\hat{A}^4}{4!} + \frac{a^5\hat{A}^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \hat{\mathbb{I}} + a\hat{A} + \frac{a^2}{2!} + \hat{A}\frac{a^3}{3!} + \frac{a^4}{4!} + \hat{A}\frac{a^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \hat{\mathbb{I}} \left( 1 + \frac{a^2}{2!} + \frac{a^4}{4!} + \dots \right) + \hat{A} \left( a + \frac{a^3}{3!} + \frac{a^5}{5!} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \hat{\mathbb{I}} \cosh(a) + \hat{A} \sinh(a) //$$

## Problema 4

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$$\text{Se tiene que } \hat{A} |\psi_1\rangle = a_1 |\psi_1\rangle$$

$$\hat{A} |\psi_2\rangle = a_2 |\psi_2\rangle$$

$$\text{y } [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$$

Evaluemos y analicemos lo siguiente.

$$\langle \psi_1 | [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] | \psi_2 \rangle = 0 \quad (\text{dado que conmutadores nulo})$$

$$\langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} \hat{B} - \hat{B} \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle - \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle = 0.$$

$$a_1^* \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle - a_2 \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle = 0.$$

$$(a_1^* - a_2) \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle = 0.$$

$$\text{Como } a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow a_1^* \neq a_2$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$\langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle = 0 //$$

Ahora vemos lo siguiente.

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$$\hat{A}|\psi_1\rangle = a_1 |\psi_1\rangle \quad / \quad \hat{B}$$

$$\hat{B}\hat{A}|\psi_1\rangle = a_1 \hat{B}|\psi_1\rangle \quad \text{pero} \quad \hat{B}\hat{A} = \hat{A}\hat{B}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\hat{A}\hat{B}|\psi_1\rangle = a_1 \hat{B}|\psi_1\rangle$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\hat{A}(\hat{B}|\psi_1\rangle) = a_1 (\hat{B}|\psi_1\rangle)$$

$\therefore \hat{B}|\psi_1\rangle$  es un autovector de  $\hat{A}$   
con autovector  $a_1 //$ .

# Probl. 5

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$$a) \text{Tr}(\hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{C}) = \sum_i (\hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{C})_{ii} = \sum_i \langle i | \hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{C} | i \rangle$$

Introduisons  
une base  
arbitraire

$\{|i\rangle\}$

ortonormal. ///

$$= \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k A_{ij} B_{jk} C_{ki}$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k B_{jk} C_{ki} A_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_j \sum_i \sum_k B_{jk} C_{ki} A_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_j (\hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{A})_{jj} = \text{Tr}(\hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{A}) //$$

$$b) \text{Tr}(|\psi\rangle\langle\phi|) = \sum_i \langle i | \psi \rangle \langle \phi | i \rangle$$

Utilisons une

base arbitraire

$\{|i\rangle\} \Rightarrow$  ortonormal.

$$\text{Tr} (|\psi\rangle\langle\phi|) = \sum_i \langle\phi|i\rangle\langle i|\psi\rangle$$

$$= \langle\phi|\psi\rangle //$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) [e^{\alpha \hat{x}}, \hat{k}] &= \left[ \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{\alpha^n \hat{x}^n}{n!}, \hat{k} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} [\hat{x}^n, \hat{k}] \end{aligned}$$

Vemos:

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{k}] = i$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{x}^2, \hat{k}] &= \hat{x} [\hat{x}, \hat{k}] + [\hat{x}, \hat{k}] \hat{x} \\ &= 2i\hat{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{x}^3, \hat{k}] &= [\hat{x}\hat{x}^2, \hat{k}] = \hat{x} [\hat{x}^2, \hat{k}] + [\hat{x}, \hat{k}] \hat{x}^2 \\ &= 2i\hat{x}^2 + i\hat{x}^2 = 3i\hat{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$[\hat{x}^n, \hat{k}] \stackrel{||}{=} i n \hat{x}^{n-1}$$

luego

$$[e^{\alpha \hat{x}}, \hat{k}] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} [\hat{x}^n, \hat{k}]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} i n \hat{x}^{n-1} ; \quad n \hat{x}^{n-1} = \frac{d}{d\hat{x}} \hat{x}^n$$

$$= i \frac{d}{d\hat{x}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} \hat{x}^n$$

$$= i \frac{d}{d\hat{x}} e^{\alpha \hat{x}} = i \alpha e^{\alpha \hat{x}} //$$