

Problema III

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{k}] = i \hat{1} \quad \text{ou} \quad [\hat{k}, \hat{x}] = -[\hat{x}, \hat{k}] = -i \hat{1}$$

$$\exp(\beta \hat{k}) = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n \quad ; \quad \langle x | k \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i k x}$$

$$\bullet \quad e^{\beta \hat{k}} |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n \hat{1} |x\rangle$$

$$\bullet \quad \left| \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |k\rangle \langle k|x\rangle dk \right|$$

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

$$\bullet \quad \text{donc } (\langle x | k \rangle)^{\dagger} = (\langle k | x \rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-i k x} \quad \& \quad \hat{k} = -i \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$e^{\beta \hat{k}} |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n |x\rangle \quad / \langle k|_0 \quad / \langle x|_0$$

$$1) \langle k | \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \langle k | \hat{k}^n |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n k^n}{n!} \langle k | x \rangle$$

$$/ \langle k | \hat{k}^n = \langle k | k^n$$

$$2) \langle x | \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \hat{k}^n |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \langle x | \left(i \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n |x\rangle = \sum_n \frac{\beta^n}{n!} \left(i \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \langle x | x \rangle$$

$$e^{\beta k} \langle k | x \rangle \quad \text{donde} \quad \langle x | k \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ikx} \quad / ()^+$$

$$(\langle x | k \rangle)^+ = \langle k | x \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-ikx}$$

así $e^{\beta k} \frac{e^{-ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ es el vector proyectado a k . = $\phi(k)$
 resultante

este proyectado a x podemos lograr mediante la fórmula

$$\phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} \frac{e^{-ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\beta k} dk$$

$$\phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\beta k}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dk //$$