Viederholung

- Vellenfunktion $\psi(\vec{x}) = \sum v_k u_k(\vec{x}) \Leftrightarrow Zastandsvelder \vec{v}$ Operatoren $\hat{q} \Leftrightarrow Matrizen \vec{q}$, mit $(\vec{q})_{ij} = (u_i | \hat{q} | u_i)$
- Unitare Matrizen: $\ddot{U}^{+} = \ddot{U}^{-1}$ $(\ddot{A}^{+})_{ij} = A^{*}_{ij}) = |\ddot{U}\dot{V}| = |\ddot{V}|$
- · Falls quk = qkuk : q diagonal
- Schrödinger-Bild: $\psi(\vec{x},t) = \sum_{k} \psi_{k}(t) U_{k}(\vec{x})$ => $\hat{H}_{S} \hat{\Psi}_{S}(t) = i \hbar \frac{d \tilde{\Psi}_{S}(t)}{d t}$

Heisenberg-Bi(d: $\gamma(\hat{x},t) = Z \gamma_k u_k(\hat{x},t)$ $\hat{H}u_k(\hat{x},t) = i + \frac{\partial u_k(\hat{x},t)}{\partial t}$

Zeitabhängigkal der Operatoren im Heisenberg Bild $\frac{d}{dt}$ qik = $\left(\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial t} | \hat{q} | u_{k}\right) + \left(u_{i} | \hat{q} | \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial t}\right) + \left(u_{i} | \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial t} | u_{k}\right)$ $= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\langle \hat{H}u_{i} | \hat{q} | u_{k} \rangle - \langle u_{i} | \hat{q} | \hat{H}u_{k}\right) + \langle u_{i} | \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial t} | u_{k}\right)$ $\hat{H} + \hat{H}^{\dagger} = \left(\langle u_{i} | \hat{H} \hat{q} | u_{k}\right) - \langle u_{i} | \hat{q} | \hat{H} | u_{k}\right) + \langle u_{i} | \frac{\partial \hat{q}}{\partial t} | u_{k}\right)$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \ddot{q}_{H} = \frac{i}{\hbar} (\ddot{H}, \ddot{q}_{H}) + \frac{\partial \ddot{q}_{H}}{\partial t} \qquad (9.29)$

Vgl (8.2) für Erwartungswert <q>, (5.14) für klassische Observablen Formal: Können aus Schrödinger-Basisfunkhonen Heisenberg-Basisfunktionen erhalten durch Anwendung der "Zeitentwicklungsoperatoren"

$$\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{+} := e^{-i\hat{H}^{\dagger}/\hbar} \tag{9.30}$$

Ist unitar, da
$$(e^{\hat{A}})^{\dagger} = e^{\hat{A}^{\dagger}}$$
, $\bar{e}^{\hat{A}}e^{\hat{A}} = 1$, $\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{+}^{\dagger} = e^{i\hat{A}^{\dagger}/\hbar}$
 $u_{n}(\vec{x},f) = \hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t} u_{n}(\vec{x}) = e^{i\hat{A}^{\dagger}/\hbar} u_{n}(\vec{x})$ (9.31)

Denn

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u_n(\bar{x}, t) = \left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} e^{-i\hat{H}/\hbar}\right) u_n(\bar{x}) = \hat{H} e^{-i\hat{H}/\hbar} u_n(\bar{x})$$

$$(3.31) \hat{H} u_n(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$(u_{k}(\bar{x},t)|u_{n}(\bar{x},t)) = (0,0) |\hat{u}_{k}(\bar{x})|\hat{u}_{k}(\bar{x})| = \delta_{kn}$$

$$|| (x) || (x) || (x) || = || (x, +) (x, +)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{q}_{H}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t} \hat{q}_{s} e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$
(9.32)

1st offensichtlich Konsistent mit (9.29)

Wechselwirkungs - Darstellung

Nachteil der Heisenberg-Darstellung:

Für explizite Rechnung, branche exakte lösungen der Schrödinger-Gleichung. =), Kompromiss" $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_1$ (9.33)

Basis functionen extillen
$$\hat{H}_{0}u_{k}(\bar{x},t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial u_{k}(\bar{x},t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\psi(\bar{x},t) = \sum_{k} \psi_{k}(t) u_{k}(\bar{x},t) \qquad (9.34)$$

$$\hat{H}_{1}\psi(\bar{x},t) = (\hat{H}_{0} + \hat{H}_{A}) \sum_{k} \psi_{k}(t) u_{k}(\bar{x},t)$$

$$= \hat{H}_{A} \sum_{k} \psi_{k}(t) u_{k}(\bar{x},t) + \sum_{k} \psi_{k}(t) i\hbar \frac{\partial u_{k}(\bar{x},t)}{\partial t}$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(\bar{x},t)}{\partial t} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_{k}(t)}{\partial t} u_{k}(\bar{x},t) + \psi_{k}(t) \frac{\partial u_{k}(\bar{x},t)}{\partial t}$$

$$= i\hbar \sum_{k} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_{k}(t)}{\partial t} u_{k}(\bar{x},t) + \psi_{k}(t) \frac{\partial u_{k}(\bar{x},t)}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= i\hbar \sum_{k} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_{k}(t)}{\partial t} u_{k}(\bar{x},t) + \psi_{k}(t) \frac{\partial u_{k}(\bar{x},t)}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k} (\hat{H}_{A})_{nn} \psi_{k}(t) = (\hat{H}_{A} \hat{\psi})_{n} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_{n}}{\partial t} \qquad \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{Az} \hat{\psi}_{z} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_{z}}{\partial t} \qquad z : Herachon \qquad (9.35)$$

Zeitabhängigkeit der Operatoren:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \dot{q}_{I} = \frac{d}{dt} \dot{q}_{I} + \frac{i}{tr} \left[\dot{H}_{oI}, \hat{q}_{s} \right]$$
 (9.36)

9d) überabzählbar - unendlich dimensionale "Mafricen"

Bislang: diskrete Menge von (höchstens) abzählbar-co vielen Basis-funktionen

yetzt: Edaube Kantinvierlichen Index r, d.h. Dimension des Vektorraums, der durch Ur aufgespannt wird, nicht mehr abzählbar. Orthonormalität:

$$Z_{\mu} |u_{\mu}\rangle\langle u_{\mu}| \rightarrow \int dv \; u_{\mu}^{*}(\bar{z})u_{\mu}(\bar{z}) = \delta^{(3)}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}') \qquad (9.38)$$

$$v_{ql} (6.27)$$

Entaichlung der Wellenfunletion:

$$Y(x,t) = \int Y(r) u_r(x) dr \qquad (9.39)$$

$$(9.39) = 2u_{s}(4) = \int d^{3}x \ u_{s}^{*}(\bar{x}) \psi(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$= \int dr \ \psi(r) \int d^{3}x \ u_{r}(\bar{x}) u_{s}^{*}(\bar{x})$$

$$\delta(r-s)$$

$$=> 4(s) = < u_s/4>$$
 (9.40)

Matrix - Darstellung von 9:

$$q_{rs} = \int d^3x \, u_r^*(\hat{x}) \, \hat{q} \, u_s(\hat{x})$$
 (9.41)

Falls
$$\hat{q} uq(\bar{x}) = qu_q(\bar{x}):$$
 $q_{rs} = r \delta(r-s)$ (3.42)
 \hat{q} 1st diagonal

$$\vec{q} \vec{v} = \vec{\varphi} \quad hai \beta f \quad Pr = \int ds \quad qrs \quad Vs$$
 (9.44)

Beispiele

•
$$u_{r}(\vec{x}) \equiv u_{\vec{k}}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}$$
 Solviolonger-Bild:
Eigenfunktion won $\hat{\vec{p}}$

=> $u_{\vec{k}}$ ist Farrier-Trafo von $u_{\vec{k}}$, $u_{\vec{k}}$. (4.8, 4.9)

Darstellung von $\hat{\vec{p}}$ in object Basis (for 1-Teikhor Zusland)

 $(\hat{\vec{p}}_{x})_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} (-i\pi\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

= $\frac{t_{\vec{k}}\dot{x}}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} (-i\pi\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

= $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} x e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

= $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

= $-i\frac{\partial}{\partial k'_{x}} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

= $-i\frac{\partial}{\partial k'_{x}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

= $-i\frac{\partial}{\partial k'_{x}} \int d^{3}x e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} (-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{x}}$

(9.46)

o Eigenfunktionen van Zals Basis:

$$U_{\vec{x}_0}(\vec{x}) = \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \qquad (9.47)$$

$$Y(\vec{x}) = \int d^3x_0 \quad Y_{\vec{x}_0} \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \quad \text{delen fun letion} \quad rs + 1$$

hier en Vebtor in

àberabzahlbar-oo-dimensionalen

Vektorvaum, der durch die

 $U_{\vec{x}_0}(\vec{x}) = \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)$ aufgespannt wird.

10 Drehimpuls

Bisher: Alle nicht-triviale Dynamile war 1-dimensional (Kastenpolantiale, harm. Ostillator).

In mehr-dimensionalen Systemen mit Rolations Symmetrie:

Drehimpa(s 1st klassisch erhalten =) nützlich Zustände

mach dem Drehimpu(s zu klassifizieren

(vgl. in 1-dim. Parität)

10.01 Operatoren des Balmdrehimpulses

Klassish:
$$\vec{L} = \vec{x} \times \vec{p}$$
 (10.1)
d.h. $L_z = \times p_y - y p_x$ and zylelisch (10.2)

Da $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_{y}] = [\hat{y}, \hat{p}_{x}] = 0$: Quanten-Operator nach 6. Postulat eindeutig.

$$\hat{Z} = \hat{X} \times \hat{P} \qquad (10.3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{x} = -i\hbar \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \tag{10.9a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{z} = -i\hbar\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \tag{10.4c}$$

Operatoren \hat{Z} sind hermitisch, da \hat{x} , \hat{p} hermitisch sind and nur kommutierende Komponenten von \hat{x} , \hat{p} and \hat{Z} vorkommen.

Kommutatoren

$$\begin{split} & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{z}] = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\rho}_{z}] = 0 \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{x}] = -\hat{y}[\hat{P}_{x}, \hat{x}]_{(6.35)}^{2} \text{ it } \hat{y} \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\rho}_{x}] = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{x}, \hat{P}_{x}] \hat{P}_{y} = \text{ it } \hat{P}_{y} \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\rho}_{x}] = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{x}, \hat{P}_{x}] \hat{P}_{y} = \text{ it } \hat{P}_{y} \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\gamma}] = \hat{x} (\hat{p}_{y}, \hat{y}] = \text{ it } \hat{x} \\ & (10.5e) \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{P}_{y}] = -[\hat{\gamma}, \hat{P}_{y}] \hat{P}_{x} = -\text{ it } \hat{P}_{x} \\ & (10.5e) \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{P}_{y}] = -[\hat{\gamma}, \hat{P}_{y}] \hat{P}_{x} = -\text{ it } \hat{P}_{x} \\ & (10.5f) \\ & \text{Andere } [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{i}, \hat{P}_{j}], [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{i}, \hat{x}_{j}] \text{ out } zyldische \text{ Permutation.} \\ & [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{x}] = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{V}}] \hat{P}_{z} - \hat{z} \hat{P}_{y}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{V}}] \hat{P}_{z} - \hat{z} [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{P}_{y}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{V}}] \hat{P}_{z} - \hat{z} [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{P}_{y}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{V}}] \hat{P}_{z} - \hat{z} [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{P}_{y}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{x}] = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{x}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{L}_{x}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{x}] \\ & = [\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{z}, \hat{\mathcal{L}$$