D

(a) In legelland. Set:

H = - = - = - = - = - = - = - = ( - 2 - - - = - = - = ) + V

Will der Woordinden Urspring stets wirden der Briden lemenprindeten light, wird T = cont. sein, wil die Verbindung Amer ind. = 3,2 r = 0.; aufborden luben Nor Pein Potential = V=0.

 $H = + \frac{\pi^2}{2g_1} \frac{1}{\pi^2 r^2} \mathcal{L}^2$   $T^{ij} = \int g(S^{ij}) \Gamma - r^{i}r^{ij} d\Gamma \qquad \text{Atome in-a thomas } \mathcal{C}^{t}.$   $g = \frac{\pi}{2} S(\Sigma - \binom{\circ}{2}) + \frac{\pi}{2} S(\Sigma + \binom{\circ}{2}) \qquad \mathcal{C}^{t}$   $g = \frac{\pi}{2} S(\Sigma - \binom{\circ}{2}) + \frac{\pi}{2} S(\Sigma + \binom{\circ}{2})$ 

 $T^{**} = I_1 = \int g \cdot (y^2 + z^2) dz = \frac{4}{2} [(0 + R^2) + (0 + R^2)]$   $= HR^2.$ 

 $T^{22} = T_{11} = \int g \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx = 0.$   $H = \left( \frac{1}{M_{1}} + \frac{1}{M_{2}} \right)^{2} = \frac{M}{4}, \quad r = 2R$   $H = \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} \int_{0}^{2r} \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2rr^{2}} \frac{1}{2rr^{2}$ 

(b) En int

H 4= E4,

also int in EV in H with ever v E.  $D_n$   $H = \frac{1}{2T_1} \cdot L^2$ 

mad 5 11, m) = e(l+n) 12m >. Die 11, m)

 $\lambda'-d = 10 \quad E'ye = motionall, de$   $H | lm \rangle = E (lm ) = \frac{1}{2E_1} \cdot L^2 \cdot |lm\rangle = \frac{lum}{2E_2} \cdot |lm\rangle$   $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{l(lm)}{2E_2} \cdot \frac{l}{2E_1} \cdot \frac{l}{2E_2} \cdot \frac{l}{2$ 

t gill and linalle and anothe:

To cont . jelt imparen
System:

Dr = D.

T: Kyellood.
R: Fester Rd.
Abot d. Mone:
2R
M: Kerentmans
Les Systems

(a) I'V reige exemplained, dan [[2, [x] = 0]; daras

lan man analog [[2, [y] = [2], [z] = 0] bestimmung.

Dari buildigen or- [[x], y] = it [z], [[x], z] = -it [y]

[ [ = x x P = [x] x [P] = [yPz - 2Py] = [yPz - 2Py] = [yPz - 2Py]

22[[x], = [yPz - 2Py], = [x - xPz]

= [yPz], = Px 3 to [yPz], xPz 3 - [zPy], zPx ] + [zPy], xPz]

= yPx [Pz] + xPy (zPz] = it (xPy - yPx)

- it [z]

= it [z]

([[x]] analog!)

En silt bolghis mit  $\{L^2, L_i J = 0\}$  is  $x_{i,2}$ :  $[L^2, \frac{L^2}{2T_i} J = -L\frac{L^2}{2T_i}, \frac{L^2}{2J} = -\frac{L^2}{2T_i} [L_i, \frac{L^2}{2J} - \frac{1}{2T_i} [L_i, \frac{L^2}{2J} L_i] = 0]$ who are  $[L^2, L^2_i, J = 0]$  thurd no and  $[L^2_i, L^2_i, J = 0]$ da H are  $L^2_i$  and bestelet.

$$4RA Cx = \frac{1}{2}(L_{+} + L_{-}) \quad C_{y} = \frac{1}{2!}(L_{+} - L_{a-})$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2I_{x}} + \frac{1}{2I_{y}} + \frac{1}{2I_{y}} = \frac{1}{8I_{x}} (L_{+} + L_{-})^{2} + \frac{1}{2I_{z}}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2I_{x}} + \frac{1}{2I_{y}} + \frac{1}{2I_{y}} = \frac{1}{8I_{x}} (L_{+} + L_{-})^{2} + \frac{1}{8I_{y}} (L_{+} - L_{-})^{2} + \frac{1}{2I_{z}}$$

(b) H 12m > Pari . (7 12m) # 4. 11m+2>

da Lellus oc llimens, Le lluens & Ilimens >

· 4+6- 12, m> & 4 (4 12 m-1) & 12, m>

· La leur & leur } du leur }

(4) => H12,m> = 2 12,m-2> + F12,m+2> + 8 12,m> dere 6

=) alle un stad gende / ringerade ~ Hilly Heibt im relben UR. He bew. He. (Die le bleiben glich!)

(4) Hem? læst mil als dieestombination in (12m), 12m+27, 12, 12, m-27 ) læstellen; alle diese l.i. Velforen geloven

entweds in The str The ; je mod dem, ob m gerade other ingerade ist.

Il vid in the Offe afgermelter, veil H, U out I le'ue avscribtigen haben!

2. With tell H jehn He in He, He's of (no s. (6)).

3. 3: U tilt He - Fie, He of (U list Fle investant, da 12, -> 12, --> +1, --> +1, --> und wenn in productingende it, ist and -in in-gerade!)

Feir fester l def. Busin so van He ats {111, m} 1 m = -e, ..., 42 } = Be

En niss gelter (l, m) > +10 11, -m), also in ne o.g. Fasis

A: 2x2 - Matix, & reell. (1) (As (-1)

A= (-1) (10),

woke i ma de Basis dizimbet welgt in {ll,m>, 14,-m>} if 12, m+1>, 12,-m-1)3i... i{12,07} = 5

und A d'e Abbil Lingsmatis für jede einselne Teilmenge

Sortiert man de Baisvertoren vie in Be, whilt man als

Abbildingmahix of & Fle:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c} \left(-1\right)^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \end{array}\right)^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \end{array}\right)^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1$$

Diese Hatt hat Blockgestalt. Will man rie diagonalineren, Ean man de évuluer Blobe d'apon alivieren:

 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  at diagon:  $\left| \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ ,  $\lambda = -1$  all Eigenwelen Mid Eigerestoren In (1) ×1= == (1), 12 (-1)

- 2c -

Daniel lister vi- den Operatur U diagonalisiet in de Eigen basis \( \frac{1}{\inter} \left(\frac{1}{\inter} \left

urbie in dieser Ar U die Gatispertelt (-10 0-1)

Die meinen Basis verloren sind lie, weil le, m), le, -m) lie waren (she wind noger Or orthonormal!).

The ord daniet afgerpalten in

The ord daniet afgerpalten in

The the state of the

und sie oben gereift (2(b), 2(c) n-3.) worden diese Routine von H viedt in tenter sie rwei UR für gevade (He±) und nigerale (Ke±) UK un welegt.

FEN var mod zi reign: [C, UJ=0. Dies gill,
weil [L, LyJ=0 in-1 U in algebraischer

Dout. U= Ej j! (-i = (2)) ist, also Tenne

mid (zi vorhammen; dane Paum um scheich

es [C, L, z] = -[Lz, L] = - (z [(2, L)] - [Lz, L]) !

und identiv so weider.

(A)

Allemins: Bu Vor fatore no L+ , L- , Ls:

4 / fm> = to Jeken ! - (men) / funn > (2 ( l, m) = un to (1, m)

アーサイスト 12, m-2> (2 14m) = 4° 18600 - m (mors) VARENI- (m+17)600) (2 16m) = 4° 18(41) - m (mors) VA(41) - (m+17)600) (2 14m) = 4° m° 18(m) - m (mors) VA(41) - (mors)

6+6-16m> = 42 /2(4+1)-m (m-1) /2(4+1)-(m-1)2 1/m> Soft Eyelon of Und de Ell, H3=0 Eyesburin wevende in de as se

in H vermude is die Bd. 27 2 a.

7=7

X (4+1)= 2

\* HIM 1, 1> = \( \frac{1}{8} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) - \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) - \( \frac{1}{9} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{3} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1}{3} \tau^2 \) + \( \frac{1 への'レーサ。 - STATE

Dis Waren de le Fir Dills jobt kommen speriel 42 /h12 + (42 42 ) 12-13 of (1247+14-19) = (42) Figher Dough .

1=3 (1241)=12

(31-3)

· (+13,3> = 32+(0+435013,12) + 2± \$ + 6 13,3> - 2+13+13,3>

+ 114, 13,3>

= Hx + Hy + Hz SG .: HP = EP F= 4(5) X/4 =-it 2 4 = 4(1). (-it 2x(1)) = E.4(1). x(1) => 2(t) = e tt => Ĥ4=E4 Ansate 4 = 4x (x) 4x(y) - 4z(2) Belowert: Hx4x = Ex4x gilt for Marinon Shis. € Ex 4 + Ex 4 + Ex 4 = E 4 => E= /Ex+ 5,+62/ Now Bor Sommefeld: Ex=(nx+1) with n; = 0,1. ... , N => E= (uxtry + uz + = ) wt N N Dy. Anall von Vantinationen der Wi, da Eini-N (b)  $\Delta = \partial_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\partial_x - \frac{t^2x^2}{L^2}$ (=) H= - = - = (32+20-) - [= + moz 2 [H, L] ] = 0 de [ ] = 0 de L AH. op. and 4,0 it. == - +3 [ with 3/2 - 1 = 30 (und 30)] Outo [Hile] = o da la = to do (c) A4=E4 27 - = (27-=27) . Xe[] Y - XII = XY + wair xxx EXX - 1 ( ) + 2 2 ) xer = xer + 2 ((e+1) + mir xer) + xer (eatr)) y

Teterreilmasatz mit Ochrack hing ~- 700. DGL for ~ > 16 it! ( Non whele of singula From Ger.) [ d= - 12 /2] x = 0 Josinger sid - Ar3/2 x, = e ax 8=x2= 2r(2rx1) = 2- (-Ar = Ar3/2) = 3-2 = Ar3/2 - A = Ar3/2 => A7 4/2 - A-4/2 = 0 => will embheided, da 1 profs. - Art 2 ist de "Grantining" his 1- 200 Wir verwenden sie als "Eintertlande" ar eigebeilen Long: X(F) = = + AF x (F) Lett me der h die vichtige DEC [0]2 - ele+1) - - - - + E] xe = 0 en, what on him X de folgen Rel. 02 (xe) = 2- (2- xe)= de[2-(=Ar42 xer)] = 2-[-Ar = Ar42xer) + = Ar42xer) = -A = A=2/2 X(r) + A=2-A-1/2 - A=42(0-X(r)) - A=2-A-2/2(0-X(r)) + 6 (0-X(r)) mud diren un et 272. Einst nie -AX ACRX - (A-+A-212) 2- (x 1= [22 x - 24 (2x) - 4x + (22x)]. = 1/2 3 3,2x - 2x1 2,x sst +[-A - 1(1+1) + E]x = 0

Da i Physis alle Firstroien # To The InPoherel introdulber vist, wähle it de Asak d(r) = rt 2 deri mit but. 12 wa do \$0! Blast Dura Gilde id All with rete rie in (1) en. 22 x = 2-(1-x)=2-[ x - 1 ] + + 2 = i xi - i - ] は(れ-1) \*\*\* [+ 22 mm] + 水豆"- 24(の(なで"で)+ L-+ - 11exり+モ丁ベビ=0 Die wiederighe Poter von rigt (12-2). Betriste Alle Terme in in -K-2 (Nii- Woefs.) K(K-1) do + 24 0 + 0 - 24 ( 0 + 0 ) + 60 - E(C+1) 2, +0] =0 Da do to teile datind! 12 (12-1) - 2 (1+1) = 0 => 1/2 / 1/2 = (+1) In (3) behadten or non Tune nit Potenz vor 1: 12-1= 1: 12(16-1) × + 2Kd, + 0 - 0 00) + [0-1(1-0)d, L0]=0 ○ [K(K-1)+75 - x(2+3)] K= 0 => Xn-0 da K+0. 14 (23) bor. aleg. bliet. a. Pohr R+94: -A +E ] ag [(4+5+2)(4+5+1) - 1(1+1)] & + [-21(4+1)] wg. n= e+1 jolgt de Revision: (3+2)(9+28+3) Rg+2 = [(29+28+3) 1-E] xg that belowstern to, de Can an alle World. bestimmen! ( no di=0 for i i gent)

Den't his Pober redu 6: 6. Tem allarida, were felter:  $a_{q+q} = 0 \Rightarrow$   $(\lambda_q + 2\ell + 3) \cdot A_q = \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \lambda_q (q+\ell + \frac{3}{2})^{-\frac{\omega}{q}} = \mathcal{E}_2$   $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{m\omega}{\pi}$ 

D'in definier Enopie & Betalog! & 9,1 EN

N = 0 V = 1 V = 1 V = 2 V = 3 V = 3 V = 3 V = 3 V = 3 V = 4 V =

## 2d – Matrix diagonalisieren ...

Die Matrix fuer H ist A; sie ist diagonalisiert via:

Maxima 5.13.0 http://maxima.sourceforge.net Using Lisp GNU Common Lisp (GCL) GCL 2.6.8 (aka GCL) Distributed under the GNU Public License. See the file COPYING. Dedicated to the memory of William Schelter. This is a development version of Maxima. The function bug\_report() provides bug reporting information.

## (%i1) A :

 $\mathtt{matrix}([9/(2*Iz)+(3*(1/Iy+1/Ix))/4,0,(sqrt(15)*(1/Iy+1/Ix))/4,0,0,0],[0,2*(1/Iz+1/Iy+1/Ix),$ (1/Iy+1/Ix)/4,0,(sqrt(15)\*(1/Iy+1/Ix))/4],[0,0,0,0,2/Iz+2\*(1/Iy+1/Ix),0],[0,0,0,(sqrt(15)\*(1/Iy+1/Ix))/4]

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{9}{2 \text{ Iz}} + \frac{3\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{15}\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iz}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{15}\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2 \text{Iz}} + \frac{11\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2 \text{Iz}} - \frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}}{4} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{15}\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4}$$

$$0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2 \text{Iz}} - \frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}}{4} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{15}\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{15}\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4} & 0 & \frac{9}{2 \text{Iz}} + \frac{3\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{15}\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4} & 0 & \frac{9}{2 \text{Iz}} + \frac{3\left(\frac{1}{\text{Iy}} + \frac{1}{\text{Ix}}\right)}{4}
\end{pmatrix}$$

(%i2) eigenvalues(A);

$$\frac{\sqrt{\left(19\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 + 38\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy} + 19\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\right)\,\mathrm{Iz}^2 + \left(32\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 + 32\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} + 64\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}^2} + \left(-\,\mathrm{Iy} - \mathrm{Ix}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} - 10\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}}{4\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}}, \\ \frac{\sqrt{\left(19\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 + 38\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy} + 19\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\right)\,\mathrm{Iz}^2 + \left(32\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 + 32\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} + 64\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}^2} + \left(\,\mathrm{Iy} + \mathrm{Ix}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} + 10\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}}{4\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}}, -\frac{\sqrt{\left(31\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 + 62\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy} + 31\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\right)\,\mathrm{Iz}^2 + \left(-\,64\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 - 64\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} + 64\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}^2} + \left(-\,7\,\mathrm{Iy} - 7\,\mathrm{Ix}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} - 10\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}}{4\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}}, \\ \frac{\sqrt{\left(31\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 + 62\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy} + 31\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\right)\,\mathrm{Iz}^2 + \left(-\,64\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}^2 - 64\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} + 64\,\mathrm{Ix}^2\,\mathrm{Iy}^2} + \left(7\,\mathrm{Iy} + 7\,\mathrm{Ix}\right)\,\mathrm{Iz} + 10\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}}{4\,\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}}, \\ \frac{\mathrm{Ix}\left(2\,\mathrm{Iz} + 2\,\mathrm{Iy}\right) + 2\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}{\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}\right], \\ \left[1, 1, 1, 1, 2\right] \right]}{\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}} \right], \\ \frac{\mathrm{Ix}\left(2\,\mathrm{Iz} + 2\,\mathrm{Iy}\right) + 2\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}{\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}\right], \\ \left[1, 1, 1, 1, 2\right] \right]}{\mathrm{Ix}\,\mathrm{Iy}\,\mathrm{Iz}}$$

(%i3) eigenvectors(A);

$$\frac{\sqrt{(19 \, \mathrm{Iy}^2 + 38 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{Iy} + 19 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2) \, \mathrm{Iz}^2 + \left(32 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{Iy}^2 + 32 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{Iy}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 64 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{Iy}^2}{41 \, \mathrm{xI} \, \mathrm{y} \, \mathrm{Iz}} + \left(-1 \, \mathrm{y} - 1 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} - 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{Iy}} }{\sqrt{(19 \, \mathrm{Iy}^2 + 38 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{Iy} + 19 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2) \, \mathrm{Iz}^2 + \left(32 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{Iy}^2 + 32 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{Iy}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 64 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{Iy}^2} + \left(-1 \, \mathrm{Iy} - 1 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{Iy}} }{41 \, \mathrm{x} \, \mathrm{Iy}} \frac{41 \, \mathrm{x} \, \mathrm{y} \, \mathrm{Iz}}{41 \, \mathrm{x} \, \mathrm{y}} \frac{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2} + \left(-71 \, \mathrm{y} - 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}} \frac{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}} \frac{1}{2} + 64 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{Iy}^2 + \left(-71 \, \mathrm{y} - 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} - 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}} \frac{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}} \frac{1}{2} + 64 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{Iy}^2 + \left(-71 \, \mathrm{y} - 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} - 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + 62 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + \left(-64 \, \mathrm{1x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 - 64 \, \mathrm{1x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2\right) \, \mathrm{y}^2 + 64 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + \left(71 \, \mathrm{y} + 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{12} \frac{1}{41 \, \mathrm{x}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + 32 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + 64 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + \left(71 \, \mathrm{y} + 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{12} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + 44 \, \mathrm{Ix}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + \left(71 \, \mathrm{y} + 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{12} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + \left(71 \, \mathrm{y} + 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{Iz} + 10 \, \mathrm{Ix} \, \mathrm{y}}{12} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}^2 + \left(71 \, \mathrm{y} + 71 \, \mathrm{x}\right) \, \mathrm{y}^2 \, \mathrm{y}$$

(%i5)

Die Matrix nimmt in dieser Basis Diagonalgestalt an...

Bemerkung: Die Hier aufgefuehrten Eigenvektoren sind lediglich die Koeffizienten, mit der die  $|3, m\rangle$  dargestellt werden; bspw. wird ein Vektor [a, b, c, d, e, f] von oben dem Ket-Vektor

$$a|3,-1\rangle + b|3,-2\rangle + c|3,-1\rangle + d|3,1\rangle + e|3,2\rangle + f|3,3\rangle$$

zugeordnet ...