## Aula 15 (4/Mer)

## No oulo de hoje:

\* Relisées des oules onteriores.

\* Refresentação de Vets, bras e oferadores.

\* Mudança de refresentação.

& Auto-Valores e auto-Vectores de oferador.

\* Obserbébeir.

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## Recisão de oula enterior

\* Bras e Kets.

\* Operadores e notação de Dirac. \* Representações no espaço de estados.

(44) Notoção de Direc

4.4.4) Refresentações mo esfaço de estados

4.4.4.2) Representação de Rets e Bros

Podernos escreter um ket 14) em termos dos seus componentes mune bose discrete [mi) ou continue {100x}?

$$|\psi\rangle = \hat{1}|\psi\rangle = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}|\psi\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}\rangle}_{i} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle\mu_{i}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dx |\omega_{\kappa}\rangle\langle\omega_{\kappa}|\psi\rangle = \int dx e(\kappa) |\omega_{\kappa}\rangle$$

$$= \int |\psi\rangle = \int dx |\omega_{\kappa}|\psi\rangle + c(\kappa)$$

Para os bras, temos algo semelhante

$$\langle \psi | = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\forall |u_i\rangle}\langle u_i|}}_{e_i^*} \langle u_i | \qquad \qquad \langle \psi | = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\forall |u_k\rangle}\langle u_k|}_{e_i^*} \langle u_i |}$$

on de excollemos representor bras co mo lectorer limbe dos coeficientes. Assim, o ferodulo escolor (φ|4), usando |4)=ξ(μ;14)|μ;)=ξ c;|μ;) e |φ>=ξ(μ;1φ)|μ;)=ξ b;|μ;), temos enteo

$$\langle \varphi | \hat{\Pi} | \psi \rangle = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i}} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}}_{b_{i}^{*}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{e_{i}}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varprojlim{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varprojlim{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varprojlim{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varprojlim{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{= \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\varprojlim{\varphi | \mu_{i} \rangle \langle \mu_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}} | \psi \rangle}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{i}}_{e_{i}}}_{e_{$$

Note à Nume dade referenteçes obtemos um bre <41 de um ket 14> simplesmente tro comos linher com columos e tomamos os complexos conjugados dos coeficientes

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} e_i \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \langle \psi | = \begin{bmatrix} e_i^* \end{bmatrix}$$

4.4.4.3) Depresentação de oferodores

Pare ume dade Sore { | u; >} ou { | Wx >}, podemos excreter os elementos motriz A felos comfonen tes bese [ u; >} ou { | Wx >} como

 $A_{ij} = \langle u_i | \hat{A} | u_i \rangle$ ,  $A(x, \dot{x}) = \langle \omega_k | \hat{A} | \omega_{\dot{x}} \rangle$ que fodemos representer como motriz que deredo,

$$\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & \dots \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & \dots \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{23} & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$
have base discrete

Assim, representer a produte  $\hat{A}\hat{B}$  é simples, é multiplicações de enotriges

( $\hat{A}\hat{B}$ ): =  $\langle u_i | \hat{A}\hat{B} | u_i \rangle = \langle u_i | \hat{A}\hat{I} | \hat{I} | u_i \rangle$ 

$$(AB)_{ij} = \langle M_i \mid A.B \mid M_i \rangle = \langle M_i \mid A.B \mid M_i \rangle$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle M_i \mid \hat{A} \mid M_K \rangle}_{K} \underbrace{\langle M_K \mid \hat{B} \mid M_i \rangle}_{B_{Kj}}$$

$$(=) \left[ (\hat{A}\hat{D})_{i} \right] = \left[ (\hat{A}\hat{D})_{i} \right]$$

De forme semelhente, À ectuendo em

$$|\widetilde{\psi}\rangle = \hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \hat{A}\hat{I}|\psi\rangle = \underbrace{\xi}_{\kappa}\hat{A}|u_{\kappa}\rangle\langle u_{\kappa}|\psi\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u_i | \tilde{\varphi} \rangle = \underbrace{\leq}_{\kappa} \langle u_i | \hat{A} | u_{\kappa} \rangle \langle u_{\kappa} | \varphi \rangle$$

$$(=)$$
  $e_{i}$   $=$   $\leq$   $A_{ik}.e_{k}$ 

Poro À actuando num bra, temos

$$\langle \tilde{\Psi} | u_i \rangle = \frac{2}{\kappa} \langle \Psi | u_{\kappa} \rangle \langle u_{\kappa} | \hat{A} | u_i \rangle$$

$$(=) \tilde{e}_{i}^{*} = \underbrace{\leq}_{\kappa} e_{\kappa}^{\alpha} . \hat{A}_{\kappa i}$$

$$(=) \Gamma \quad \stackrel{\sim}{\circ}_{\kappa} \quad 1 \quad \Gamma \quad \stackrel{\sim}{\circ}_{\kappa} \quad 1 \quad \Gamma$$

$$(=) \begin{bmatrix} e^{*} & 1 \\ e^{*} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{*} & 1 \\ A_{*} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

O número complero (DIÂI4), com 14) = £ cilui) e 10) = £ bilui), à dado for

$$\langle \phi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle = \langle \phi | \hat{I} | \hat{A} | \hat{I} | \psi \rangle = \underbrace{\langle \phi | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | \hat{A} | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{A_{i,j}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle \phi | \hat{I} | \hat{A} | \hat{I} | \psi \rangle}_{A_{i,j}} = \underbrace{\langle \phi | u_{i,j} \rangle \langle u_{i} | \hat{A} | u_{i,j} \rangle \langle u_{i} | \psi \rangle}_{A_{i,j}}$$

No coso de operador Ô=10><41, os seus elementes de motriz sos de des por

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{ij} = \langle \underline{u}_i | \underline{\phi} \rangle \langle \underline{\psi} | \underline{u}_i \rangle = \underline{b}_i \cdot \underline{e}_i^*$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} \hat{O} \\ \hat{O} \\$$

Note: Todos estes resultados são extentivais pere boses continuos.

O horonitico conjugado de Â, notado Â<sup>+</sup> é dado for  $(\hat{A}^{+})_{ij} = \langle \mu_{i} | \hat{A}^{+} | \mu_{i} \rangle = \langle \mu_{i} | \hat{A} | \mu_{i} \rangle^{*} = A^{*}_{ii}$ 

$$\left(\hat{A}^{\dagger}\right)_{i,j} = \langle u_i | \hat{A}^{\dagger} | u_i \rangle = \langle u_i | \hat{A} | u_i \rangle^* = A_{i,i}^*$$

ou seje, tere mos  $\hat{A}^+ = (\hat{A}^T)^{t_0}$ . Para bases con t: muos.

$$\left(\hat{A}^{+}\right)(\alpha,\alpha') = \langle \omega_{\alpha} | \hat{A}^{+} | \omega_{\alpha'} \rangle = \langle \omega_{\alpha'} | \hat{A} | \omega_{\alpha} \rangle = A(\alpha',\alpha')$$

Se 
$$\hat{A}$$
 é operator hermitico, i.e.  $\hat{A}^{\dagger} = \hat{A}$ , entro  
 $A_{ij} = (A^{\dagger})_{ij} = A_{ji}^{*}$   
 $A(\kappa,\kappa') = (A^{\dagger})(\kappa,\kappa') = A(\kappa,\kappa)^{*}$ 

Note: O operator hermitico serié refresen todo por moteriz hermitico.

Les elementes rémétrices relativemente à diagonal sais conflexos conjugades. Les elementes diagonais sas reais.

Example:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -\lambda & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \implies M = \begin{bmatrix} 1^{k} & (-2)^{k} \\ 2^{k} & (-2)^{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -\lambda & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} = M$$

$$= M \text{ is Dermitice}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \implies N^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{*} & 1^{*} \\ (-2)^{*} & 2^{*} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2^{*} & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \neq N$$

$$= N \text{ mas e hermitics}$$

4.4.4.4) Mudança de representação

Consideremos dues boses / | 112/ e / | tx?/.
Podemos escreter ume em função de outre usando a releção de pedio

$$|\mu_{i}\rangle = \underbrace{\int_{K} |t_{K}\rangle\langle t_{K}|\mu_{i}\rangle}_{K} \equiv (U^{\dagger})_{Ki}$$

$$|t_{K}\rangle = \underbrace{\int_{i} |\mu_{i}\rangle\langle \mu_{i}|t_{K}\rangle}_{i} \equiv U_{iK}$$

\* Comforentes des vets

Usando definições  $U_{ik} = \langle u_i | t_k \rangle e (U^{\dagger})_{ki} = \langle t_k | u_i \rangle$   $[\langle t_k | u_i \rangle = \langle u_i | t_k \rangle^* = (U^{\dagger}_{ik})^*]$ , enter podemos escredes coeficientes do Kot me mode base em termos dos da velhe base

$$b_{\kappa} = \langle t_{\kappa} | \Psi \rangle = \langle t_{\kappa} | \hat{1} | \Psi \rangle = \underbrace{\langle t_{\kappa} | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | \Psi \rangle}_{c_{i}}$$

$$\iff b_{\kappa} = \underbrace{\langle t_{\kappa} | \hat{1} | \Psi \rangle}_{c_{i}} = \underbrace{\langle t_{\kappa} | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | \Psi \rangle}_{c_{i}}$$

A transformação inversa é semelhante
$$c_{i} = \langle u_{i} | \psi \rangle = \sum_{k} \langle u_{i} | t_{k} \rangle \langle t_{k} | \psi \rangle$$

$$(=) \left[ c_{i} \right] = \left[ c_{i} \right]$$

$$c_{i} \left[ c_{i} \right] = \left[ c_{i} \right]$$

& Componenter Los boros

Pora comformenter de bra dados mos duas bases for cit = <4/11/2 2 5k = <4/1/2), tere mos

$$b_{\kappa}^{\prime\prime} = \langle \Psi | t_{\kappa} \rangle = \underbrace{\xi} \langle \Psi | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | t_{n} \rangle$$

$$(=) \begin{bmatrix} b_{\kappa}^{\prime\prime} & 1 = \begin{bmatrix} e_{i}^{\prime\prime} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ U_{i\kappa} \end{bmatrix}$$

sendo a transf. inversa dada for

\* Elementos motores oferado? Na bose della Aij = < uilÂluj> e ma bore make  $\tilde{A}_{kl} = \langle t_k | \hat{A} | t_l \rangle$ , entire  $\hat{A}_{KR} = \langle f_{K} | A | f_{L} \rangle = \underbrace{\leq}_{i,j} \langle f_{K} | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | A | u_{i} \rangle \langle u_{i} | f_{L} \rangle$  $(=) A_{\kappa \ell} = \underbrace{\sharp}_{ij} (U^{\dagger})_{\kappa i} A_{ij} U_{i\ell}$  $(=) | A_{kl} | = | (U^{\dagger})_{ki} | A_{ij} | U_{jl}$ sende transfer in terse  $A_{ij} = \langle u_i | \hat{A} | u_j \rangle = \underbrace{\langle u_i | t_k \rangle \langle t_k | A | t_k \rangle \langle t_k | u_j \rangle}_{KD}$ (=> A : = & Uir. Are. (U+)  $A_{ij} = \bigcup_{ik} A_{kl}$   $A_{ij} = \bigcup_{ik} A_{kl}$ A motrie U à unitorie, i.e.  $UU^{\dagger} =$ = U + U = II, que essegure consisténcie des tronsf. directe e interse.

Note: Porce borer continuer temos resultators onélogos.

Note: Introduciones lineapenn matricial fora terotor feroblemas de 17. Quan tica - "Matrix Mechanics".

(4.5) Obser Váleir

Obserléleis son Objector centreis en M. Duântice.

4.5.1) Auto-volonies e outo-vectores de um oferedor

Victores é de de por

 $\hat{A} \mid \psi \rangle = \lambda \mid \psi \rangle$ 

espectro do operador A.

Noto: Se 14> é outo-lector de Â,  $|\Phi\rangle = \alpha |\Psi\rangle$ é th outo-lector de Â. Posco exiter este om liquidade vomos tore bollor sem fre com <414>1, i.e 14> mormolizados.

Notes Omendo ti lermos conquito {14m}}

i=1,..., &m, linearmente indefendentes,

tendo todos eles o mesmo outo-holor

em, entes dizemos que outo-holor

em é decenerado com deceneres cência
&m.

Como determinor outo-labores e outo-lectores ma prática? Lo Escolhemos repres. 2/4:) ¿ a assumemos E tem dimensão famite N. Então (u; |Â|4) = A(u; |4)

 $(=) \leq \langle u_i | \hat{A} | u_i \rangle \langle u_i | \psi \rangle = \lambda \langle u_i | \psi \rangle$ 

$$(=) \left[ A_{ij} \right] \left[ e_{ij} \right] = A_{ij} \left[ e_{ij} \right]$$

onde l', c. (cj) soi incégnites. Podemos excrever

$$\underline{S}\left[A_{ij}-A_{6ij}\right]e_{ij}=0$$

que à sist eggs lineares hamagénes, loss tem solições se

que é chamade ege correcteristice. Em linguagem matricial

que é eg 4 ordem N em 2 que terá N soluções (recis ou complexes), que podem ser refetidos.

Los estes soluções serão os outo-blores.

Poro obter or outo-rectorer (4) essociados o um dodo outo-relor do, temos resolder o sist eger a substituindo d-> do.

Lo Nincógnitar, Cis.

fora termos Negg indel para N incógnitos.

Notas Sa do simples de eqq (x) entro tere mos un outo-lector pero do. Mos se do for roiz miltiple de ordem q11, teremos duos possiblidades:

> Lo N-1 ears indels. => tare mos afenas 1 autolector have este  $l_0$  => Â mās é diagonali Ze lel Lo AU = UD, Ué singular loso mão há U<sup>-1</sup> => D=U-1AU.

Ly N-P eges indet. => teremos P outo-lec tores distintos correspondendo a do e Á será diagomalizável se P=q.

Note: Queremos mudor de base e diaponoligor e onatriz, fara foderanos pajer decom fosição esfectual e sabor resultados (e probabilidades) de uma medição associada e um dado sperador.