## Quartenthane I- Übung 11

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## Aufrabe 1

Sei (H, <.1.) ein Hilbertrown und H der Hamilton - Operator. Sei weiterhin {(9,) (ne 13, 1 Indexmense eine Orthonormalbasis von H.

Sei nun 19> EX der Zustand des Systems.

Dann gibt as Kreffizienten  $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{I}$ , sodass  $\{9\} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} c_i \|9\|^2$  and all  $\{9\} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} c_i \|9\|^2$ 

H(9:s = E: 19:s) mit E: e(0:s), ie/

 $H(g) = H \sum_{i \in I} C_i(g_i) = \sum_{i \in I} C_i H(g_i) = \sum_{i \in I} C_i \sum_{i} |g_i\rangle$ 

Weterhin gilt:  $\langle g | = \sum_{i \in I} \overline{c_i} \langle g_i |$ 

=>  $\langle 91419 \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} \sum_{i \in I} \langle 9_i | 9_i \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} |c_{i}|^2 E_{i}$ 

Außerdem:  $<919> = 1119>11 = \Sigma_{iel} / (C_i)^2$ 

and: Eo & Ei for alle i El da Eo Grandrustand

=> \( \Sie/ \mathbb{E}\_6 \rangle c\_i / \rangle \) \( \Sie/ \mathbb{E}\_i \rangle c\_i / \rangle \)

=> Eo Siel /c;/2 = Siel E;/c;/2

E, <919> < <9(H)9)

(49/93 >0)

 $E_0 \leq \frac{\langle 9|H|9\rangle}{\langle 9|9\rangle} \quad \text{Dies reigh die Aussege.}$ 

Die Gleichheit falst dann mit 192 = Co (90) für Co E I (also G=0 for alle iel, i +0)

## Aufgabe 3

Sei (2, c.1.) eta Hilbertraum. Sei Li, i=1,2,3 der Dichingulsoperator.

 $L_i' = \sum_{j'k=1}^{3} E_{ij'k} X_j P_k$  for i=1,2,3 and  $X_i$  als Ortsoperator and Pi als Impulsoperator

 $L_i = -i\hbar \sum_{jk=1}^{s} \epsilon_{ijk} \times_j \partial_k$ 

=  $L_X = -i\hbar \left( y \partial_2 - z \partial_Y \right), \quad L_Y = -i\hbar \left( z \partial_X - x \partial_2 \right), \quad L_Z = -i\hbar \left( x \partial_Y - y \partial_X \right)$ 

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Anwendung: Transformation Kugelkoordinaten
=) L_{x} = -i\hbar \left[ r s \ln \vartheta \sin \vartheta \left( \cos \vartheta \right)_{r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \vartheta \partial_{\vartheta} \right) - r \cos \vartheta \left( \sin \vartheta \sin \vartheta \partial_{r} + \frac{\cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta}{r} \partial_{\vartheta} \right) + \frac{\cos \vartheta}{r \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\vartheta} \right]
                = -ih [-sin 9 29 - cot 9 cos 9 24]
=> \left| \angle_{x} = i\hbar \left( \sin \theta \, \partial_{\theta} + \cot \theta \cos \theta \, \partial_{\theta} \right) \right|
 => L_y = -i\hbar \left[ \cos \theta \left( \sin \theta \cos \theta \right)_T + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \theta}{r} \right]_{\mathcal{G}} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r \sin \theta} \partial_{\theta} \right)
                             - rsind cas 4 (cost ), - sint dy)]
                 = -th [ cos 4 dg - cotof sin 9 dg ]
     = \lambda \left( -\cos \theta \, \partial \theta + \cot \theta \sin \theta \, \partial \theta \right)
  = \sum_{z=-ih} \left[ r \sin \theta \cos \theta \left( \sin \theta \sin \theta \right)_{r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \theta \right]_{\theta} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \int_{\theta} \theta
                                  - rsind sing (sind cos 9 dr + f cost cos 9 dg - f sing dg)]
         \Rightarrow L_2 = -i\hbar \partial_{\varphi}
   Se' \zeta_{+} := \zeta_{\times} + i \zeta_{Y}.
     => L4 = ih (sin 9 29 + cot of cus 9 29) - h (-cos 9 29 + cot of sin 9 29)
                          = h \left[ e^{i\theta} \partial_{i} \theta + \cot \theta \left( i \cos \theta - \sin \theta \right) \partial_{\theta} \right]
                           = h[e'9 dg + i cof g e'9 dg] = -ihe'9[idg - cof g dg]
   Sei L_ = Lx - ily.
    (analog) C_{-} = h \left[ (i \sin \theta - \cos \theta) \partial \theta + \cot \theta (i \cos \theta + \sin \theta) \partial \theta \right]
                              = \hbar \left[ -e^{-i\theta} \partial_{\theta} + i \cot \theta e^{-i\theta} \partial_{\theta} \right] = -i \hbar e^{-i\theta} \left[ -i \partial_{\theta} - \cot \theta \partial_{\theta} \right]
     es gilt: L_{t}^{2} = -h^{2} \partial_{\varphi}^{2}
        L_{+}L_{-} = -h \left[ ie^{ig} \partial_{g} \left( e^{-ig} (-i) \partial_{g} \right) - ie^{ig} \partial_{g} \left( e^{-ig} \cot^{2} \partial_{g} \right) \right]
                                       + e'g coty dg (e-ig i dg) + e'g coty dg (e-ig coty dq)]
                           =-h^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \left( \cot y \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) + i \cot y \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \cot y \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right]
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+ cot 29 dg - i cot 29 dg

 $L_{-}L_{+} = -k^{2}\left(-i\tilde{e}^{ig}\partial_{g}\left(ie^{ig}\partial_{g}\right) - \tilde{e}^{ig}\cot\theta\partial_{g}\left(ie^{ig}\partial_{g}\right)\right)$   $+ ie^{-ig}\partial_{g}\left(e^{ig}\cot\theta\partial_{g}\right) + e^{-ig}\cot\theta\partial_{g}\left(e^{ig}\cot\theta\partial_{g}\right)\right]$   $= -k^{2}\left[\partial_{g}^{2} - i\cot\theta\partial_{g}\partial_{g} + \cot\theta\partial_{g} + i\partial_{g}(\cot\theta\partial_{g})\right]$   $+ \cot^{2}\theta\partial_{g}^{2} + i\cot^{2}\theta\partial_{g}$ 

 $\Rightarrow \left[ 2^2 - h^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \partial_{\theta} \left( \sin \theta \partial_{\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \partial_{\theta}^2 \right] \right]$