Lösungshimweise Blætt 8

29.
$$\alpha^{(4)} = \left(\frac{m\alpha}{2\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \left(\times + i P/m\alpha \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \times = \left(\frac{t}{2m\omega}\right)^{1/2} \left(\alpha^{t} + \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ell \left(\alpha^{t} + \alpha\right)$$

$$p = i\left(\frac{m\omega t}{2}\right)^{1/2}(\alpha^{+}-\alpha) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}!}\frac{t}{\ell}(\alpha^{+}-\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{2} = \frac{\ell^{2}}{2} \left(a^{+2} + a^{2} + a^{+} a + a^{+} a + a^{+} \right)$$

$$= \ell^{2} \left(a^{+} a + \frac{1}{2} + a^{+2} + a^{2} \right)$$

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$$\rho^2 = -\frac{t_1^2}{2\ell^2} (\alpha^{t^2} + \alpha^2 - \alpha^t \alpha - \alpha \alpha^t)$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{\ell^2} \left(\alpha^{\dagger} \alpha + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha^{\dagger^2} + \alpha^2}{2} \right)$$

cenalog:
$$\langle p^2 \rangle_{14} = \frac{t^2}{e^2} (u + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\Delta \times \Delta P)_{u} = t_{1}(u + 1/2)$$

30 a) •
$$\ell_0(x) \sim e^{-x^2/2 e^2}$$
 gevacle!

$$\mathcal{Q}_{u+1}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2u+2}} \left(\frac{x}{e} - l \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \mathcal{Q}_{u}(x)$$

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~>
$$\ell_{2\ell}(x)$$
 grade, $\ell_{2\ell+1}(x)$ congenade

(ii) Randbedingus
$$Q_{u}(o) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Eigenfankkionen $\psi(x) = \psi(x)$, $\ell = 0,1,2,...$

31. Unter Beachtung von [A,B]
$$\neq 0$$
:

$$f_{1}(t) = e^{At} A e^{Bt} + e^{At} B e^{Bt}$$

$$= e^{At} (A+B) e^{Bt} = e^{At} (A+B) e^{-At} f_{1}(t)$$

32a) much VNlsg.

hommuliest have mit BCH- [a. conjetorm? wholen: $D(d) = e^{\int_{-1}^{2} dt} = e^{\int_{-1}$

$$|\chi(d)\rangle = D(d)|0\rangle$$

$$= e^{-(d)^{2}/2} e^{2a^{2}} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} a^{N}(0)$$

$$= e^{-(d)^{2}/2} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} d^{N}(a^{2})^{N}(0) = e^{-(d)^{2}/2} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} d^{N}(a^{2})^{N}(0)$$

32 d) mit
$$U(t) |u\rangle = e^{-i \omega (u + \frac{u}{2}) t}$$

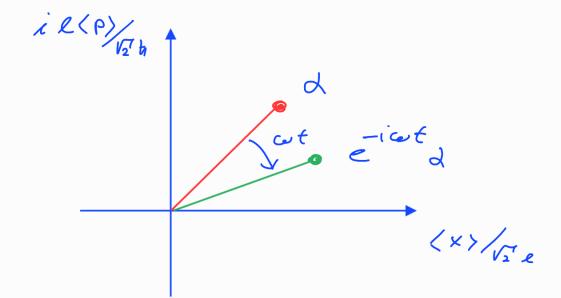
und es folgt

$$U(t)|\chi(d)\rangle = e^{-i\omega t} \frac{\omega}{2} \frac{\omega}{2} e^{-i\omega ut}$$

$$= e^{-i\omega t} \frac{\delta}{2} \left(\frac{de^{-i\omega t}}{de^{-i\omega t}} \right)^{4}$$

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32e)
$$\alpha(\alpha(\alpha)) = e^{-(\alpha/2)/2} \frac{30}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha)} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha)}$$

$$\alpha(\alpha(\alpha)) = e^{-(\alpha/2)/2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha)} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha)}$$

$$\alpha(\alpha) = 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= e^{-|d|^2/2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d^{n-1}}{\sqrt{(n-1)!}} (n-1)$$

$$= d e^{-|\alpha|^{2}/2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} |\alpha\rangle = d(z(\alpha))$$