7 a) 2.2.: für
$$u(l_{\delta}, 14) \in \mathcal{B} = ist \left(\frac{\pi}{2} | (e_{i}) \langle e_{i}| \right) | 14 \rangle = | 4 \rangle$$
.

entwickle $| 14 \rangle$ in Busic $\mathcal{B} : | 14 \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2} | 14 \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2} | 14 \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2} | (e_{i}) \langle e_{i}| \right) | 14 \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2} | 14 \rangle | (e_{i}) \rangle | 24 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2} | (e_{i}) \langle e_{i}| \right) | 14 \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2} | 14 \rangle | (e_{i}) \rangle | 24 \rangle | 24 \rangle$$

a (fer uativ:

$$\sum_{i} |\Psi_{i}\rangle\langle\Psi_{i}| = \sum_{i} P_{\langle\Psi_{i}\rangle} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{2} \end{pmatrix}_{B} = \mathcal{L}_{\partial e}$$

$$F_{ij} = |Q_i| \langle Q_j| = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{o.o.} & \text{o.o.} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{o.o.} & \text{o.o.} \\ 0 & \text{o.o.} \\ \end{cases}$$

$$j - \text{te Spalte}$$

$$A = \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} A \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} = \frac{\overline{2}}{ij} |\langle e_i \rangle \langle e_i | A | \langle e_j \rangle \langle e_i |$$

$$= \frac{\overline{2}}{ij} \langle \langle e_i | A | \langle e_j \rangle | \langle e_i \rangle \langle e_i |$$

$$= \frac{\overline{2}}{ij} \langle \langle e_i | A | \langle e_j \rangle | \langle e_i \rangle \langle \langle e_i |$$

$$A = \frac{\sum}{i j} \langle e_i | A | e_j \rangle E_{i j} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle e_A | A | e_A \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_A | A | e_u \rangle \\ \langle e_2 | A | e_A \rangle & \vdots \\ \langle e_n | A | \langle e_A \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_n | A | e_u \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(|\varphi\rangle\langle\gamma|)^{+} = (\varphi^{+}\gamma)^{+} = \gamma^{+}(\varphi^{+})^{+} = \gamma^{+}\varphi = |\gamma\rangle\langle\varphi|$$

alternativ (una verige formal):

für beliebige X, X2 E de gill:

$$\cdot \langle (| \psi \rangle \langle \varphi |) \chi_{n_{1}} \chi_{2} \rangle = \langle \langle \varphi_{1} \chi_{n_{1}} \rangle \psi_{1} \chi_{2} \rangle = \langle \chi_{n_{1}} , \varphi \rangle \langle \psi_{1} \chi_{2} \rangle$$

$$\longrightarrow (| \varphi \rangle \langle \psi |)^{+} = | \psi \rangle \langle \varphi |$$

7f)
$$A \mid \alpha_{j} \rangle = \sum_{i} c_{i} \mid \alpha_{i} \rangle \langle \alpha_{i} \mid \alpha_{j} \rangle = c_{j} \mid \alpha_{j} \rangle$$

$$= c_{j} \mid \alpha_{j} \rangle$$

$$= c_{j} \mid \alpha_{j} \rangle$$

$$= c_{j} \mid \alpha_{j} \rangle$$

d.b. 20, ..., en sind Eigennete zu Eigervehform (le), ..., 140);

made es à hermitera wem li veell.

8) 2.2: Für beliebige
$$|\Psi_{a}\rangle_{1} |\Psi_{a}\rangle \in \mathcal{A}$$
 ist
$$(|\Psi_{a}||A||\Psi_{b}\rangle) = 0$$
!

wahle $|\chi_{\Lambda}\rangle = |\psi_{\Lambda}\rangle + |\psi_{2}\rangle$, $\Rightarrow 0 = \langle \chi_{\Lambda} | A | \chi_{\Lambda}\rangle = \langle \psi_{\Lambda} | A | \psi_{\Lambda}\rangle + \langle \psi_{2} | A | \psi_{2}\rangle + \langle \psi_{2} | A | \psi_{2}\rangle + \langle \psi_{3} | A | \psi_{4}\rangle + \langle \psi_{4} | A | \psi_{4}\rangle + \langle \psi_{5} | A | \psi_{5}\rangle +$

d.h.
$$0 = \langle \mathcal{Q}_{\lambda} | A | \mathcal{Q}_{2} \rangle + \langle \mathcal{Q}_{2} | A | \mathcal{Q}_{\lambda} \rangle$$
 (I) with we near $|X_{3}\rangle = |\mathcal{Q}_{\lambda}\rangle + \hat{c}|\mathcal{Q}_{2}\rangle$,

$$a.b.$$
 $o = (4,1414,5) - (4,1814,7)$

gilt in enhlicischen VRen wich!

Gegenbeispiel: Rotation in de Ebene um

$$V_{2} = \sqrt{1/2} : R : R^{2} \rightarrow R^{2} \subseteq \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \neq C$$

Ru

7 u

a.h. für alle u EIR²

<u, Ru> = 0 mod clennoch R +0.

Hemiltoniau:
$$H = -B\mu_{K} = -B\mu_{0} \sigma_{1}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

hier
$$V_0 = \mathcal{C}_{\frac{1}{2}4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow p_{\geq +}(f) = (os(at))$$

$$- \rangle \left(\mu_{\frac{1}{2}} \right)_{\gamma(t)} = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma} \left(\cos^2 \omega t - \sin^2 \omega t \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{N}_{\sigma} \left(\cos^2 \omega t - \sin^2 \omega t \right)$$

$$\langle \mu_{Y} \rangle_{Y(H)} = \mu_{0} \langle (i \sin \alpha t) \rangle_{1} \langle (i \circ i) (i \sin \alpha t) \rangle$$

$$= \mu_{0} 2 \cos \alpha t \sin \alpha t$$

$$= \mu_{0} \sin (2\alpha t)$$

$$\langle \mu_{X} \rangle_{Y(H)} = \langle \mu_{X} \rangle_{Y(O)} = \langle \mu_{X} \rangle_{U_{2}} = 0$$

$$\text{weg en } [H_{1} \mu_{X}] = 0 \text{ is } t \mu_{X}$$

$$-B\mu_{0} \sigma_{1} \mu_{0} \sigma_{2} \qquad \text{Enhaltung sopro } \rho_{0}$$

$$\langle \mu_{X} \rangle_{Y(H)} = \mu_{0} \langle \sin 2\alpha t \rangle_{1}$$

$$e_{X} \int_{0}^{\infty} |\mu_{0}| = 2\alpha$$

$$\langle \mu_{1} \rangle_{Y(I)} = \alpha_{1} |\mu_{0}| = \alpha_{2}$$

$$\langle \mu_{1} \rangle_{Y(I)} = \alpha_{2} |\mu_{0}| = \alpha_{3} |\mu_{0}| = \alpha_{4} |\mu_{0}| = \alpha_$$

 $\stackrel{\triangle}{=} Spin - Pvasession mit Laumov frequenz$ $\omega_L = 2\omega = 2B \nu_{e_L}$

Lentre

```
10
(i) A [B, C] + [A, C]B = ABC - ACB
     + A \in B - C A B = (A B)C - C(A B)
                              = [AB, C]
                = ABC-ACB - BEA + CBA
(ci)
                 + CAB-CBA-ARC+ BAC
                 + BCA - BAC - CAB + ACB = C
    a) C^{\dagger} = -i(AB - BA)^{\dagger} = -i((AB)^{\dagger} - (BA)^{\dagger})
               = c(AB-BA) = C
b) A, B Enhalt cuysgrößen
       [H, \star] = 0, \quad [H, B] = 0
 = > \begin{bmatrix} H_{i} \in A_{i} \\ B \end{bmatrix} = -i \begin{bmatrix} B_{i} \in H_{i} \\ A \end{bmatrix} - i \begin{bmatrix} A_{i} \in B_{i} \\ A \end{bmatrix}
   d. b. C = i [1,18] Enbaltungsgriße #
 Hamilf. Mechanih:
                               {H, A} = 0
  A Enhackengegréfo <=>
```

Poisson-Mamma exfüllé ébenfacts Jacobi-Eclentifoit: { 1, {B, C}} + {C, {A, B}} + ... = 0

-> quiche Aussage: A, B Enhalkeursografie => C:= \(\frac{1}{2} \)

Enhalteugsgröße.