Lösungshinweise Blatt 3

$$f(A) \, \ell_{\ell} = \sum_{n} c_{n} A^{n} \, \ell_{\ell} = \left(\sum_{n} c_{n} \alpha_{\ell}^{n}\right) \, \ell_{\ell} = f(\alpha_{\ell}) \, \ell_{\ell}$$

$$\alpha_{\ell}^{n} \, \ell_{\ell}$$

$$A = \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell} | \ell_{\ell} \rangle \langle \ell_{\ell} | , \quad f(A) = \sum_{\ell} f(\alpha_{\ell}) | \ell_{\ell} \rangle \langle \ell_{\ell} |$$

$$f(A)^{\dagger} = \left(\sum_{u < u} A^{u}\right)^{\dagger} = \sum_{u} z_{u}^{*} (A^{u})^{\dagger} = \sum_{u < u \in IR} z_{u} (A^{\dagger})^{u} = f(A^{\dagger})$$

$$(u^{\dagger} \wedge u)^{\prime\prime} = u^{\dagger} \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge \dots \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge \dots \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge u u^{\dagger} \wedge \dots \wedge u u^{$$

$$A_{H}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(U_{t}^{t} A U_{t} \right) = \left(\dot{u}_{t} \right)^{t} A U_{t} + U_{t}^{t} A \dot{U}_{t}$$

$$M(t) \dot{u}_{t} = \frac{d}{dt} e^{-iHt/t_{t}} = -\frac{i}{t_{t}} H e^{-iHt/t_{t}} = -\frac{i}{t_{t}} H U_{t} = -\frac{i}{t_{t}} U_{t} H$$

$$U_{t} = \frac{i}{t_{t}} U_{t} = 0$$

$$F_{0}(g) = \frac{i}{h} H u_{t}^{+} A u_{t} - \frac{i}{h} u_{t}^{+} A u_{t} H$$

$$= \frac{i}{h} [H_{1} A_{H}(4)]$$

(i)
$$\langle A \rangle_{\gamma(t)} = \langle \gamma(t) | A | \gamma(t) \rangle = \langle U_{\xi} \gamma_{o} | A | U_{\xi} \gamma_{o} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \gamma_{o} | U_{t}^{\dagger} A | U_{\xi} | \gamma_{o} \rangle = \langle A_{H} | (t) \rangle_{\gamma_{o}}$$

$$A_{H}^{\dagger}(t)$$

(iii)
$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle A \rangle_{\psi(t)} \stackrel{(i)}{=} \frac{d}{dt} \langle A_{H}(t) \rangle_{\psi_{o}} = \langle A_{H}(t) \rangle_{\psi_{o}}$$

a.h. $A_{H}(f)$ for the der deithert im Heisenberg-Bi(a: $A_{H}(0) \xrightarrow{f} A_{H}(f) = U_{f}^{\dagger} A_{H}^{\dagger}(0) U_{f}$;

$$\rightarrow$$
 $A_{\mu}(f) = \frac{cl}{clf}(A_{\mu}(f))$ boun mach 8a)

bestimut werder

$$\begin{array}{ll} \stackrel{\circ}{A}_{H}(t) & \stackrel{\circ}{=} & \stackrel{i}{\leftarrow} \left[H, \stackrel{\circ}{A}_{H}(t) \right] & = \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \right)^{2} \left[H, \left[H, A_{H}(t) \right] \right] = \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \left[H, \cdots \right] \right)^{2} A_{H}(t) \end{array}$$

n-Fache Iteration dieses Beweisschrifts engibt

$$A_{H}^{(u)}(t) = \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \left[H, \dots \right]\right)^{h} A_{H}(t)$$

$$A_{H}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A_{H}^{(n)}(0) t^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i t}{t} [H_{1}...] \right) A_{H}(0)$$

$$= e^{\frac{i}{t}} [H_{1}...] t$$

$$= e^{\frac{i}{t}} [H_{1}...] t$$

30)

Rest cenalog.

9.8) mach 8d) is
$$(\sigma_{1})_{H}(f) = e^{\frac{i}{4} [h_{1}...]t}$$

 $= e^{-i\frac{2}{2} [\sigma_{3},...]} \sigma_{1}$

mit 3a) folgt:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
-i\frac{d}{2}\left[\Gamma_{3},\Gamma_{n}\right] &= 2 + 5_{2} \\
(-i\frac{d}{2}\left[\Gamma_{3},...\right])^{2}\Gamma_{n} &= -(4 + 6)^{2} & 5_{n} \\
(-i\frac{d}{2}\left[\Gamma_{3},...\right])^{3}\Gamma_{n} &= -(4 + 6)^{3} & 5_{2} \\
(-i\frac{d}{2}\left[\Gamma_{3},...\right])^{4}\Gamma_{n} &= +(4 + 6)^{4} & 5_{n}
\end{array}$$

a.h.
$$\left(-i\frac{Qt}{2}[\sigma_{3},...]\right)^{2\ell} = (-1)^{\ell}(\Omega \epsilon)^{2\ell} \sigma_{1}$$

 $\left(-i\frac{Qt}{2}[\sigma_{3},...]\right)^{2\ell} = (-1)^{\ell}(\Delta \epsilon)^{2\ell+1} \sigma_{2}$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-i\frac{\Delta t}{2}[\sigma_3,...]} \sigma_1 = \cos(-\Delta t) \sigma_1 + \sin(\Delta t) \sigma_2 = (\sigma_1)_{\mu}(t)$$

analog:
$$e^{-i\frac{2}{2}}[\overline{U_{3}},...]$$
 $G_{2} = -\sin(2\epsilon)G_{1} + \cos(2\epsilon)G_{2} = (\overline{U_{3}})_{\mu}(4)$

wegen
$$[H_1 f_3] = o: (f_3)_{H}(f) = f_3$$
.

$$\langle \mu_{x} \rangle_{\psi(f)} = \langle \mu_{0} \sigma_{n} \rangle_{\psi(f)} = \mu_{0} \langle (\sigma_{n})_{\#} (f) \rangle_{\psi(x+1)}$$

$$= \mu_{0} \cos(2\pi) \langle \sigma_{n} \rangle_{\psi(x+1)} + \mu_{0} \sin(2\pi) \langle \sigma_{2} \rangle_{\psi(x+1)}$$

$$= \mu_{0} \cos(2\pi) .$$

$$= \mu_{0} \cos(2\pi) .$$

Laumorpuazession um
$$d = Q \in$$

Rotation um e_3 -table clos 5-6. - Magneten

um Winhel $d = -Q \in$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sigma_{\overline{u}} := \cos \alpha \quad \sigma_{1} \quad -\sin \alpha \quad \sigma_{2} \quad = \quad \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & e^{i\alpha} \\ e^{-i\alpha} & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

ist Spon-homponente bage. Achse $\tilde{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos d \\ \sin d \end{pmatrix}$,

Di besiézé EWe ± 1 zu EVen

$$\mathcal{C}_{\overline{u}\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} \left(\frac{e^{id/2}}{e^{-id/2}} \right)$$

= ± Polavisation des Spins II n-touse

