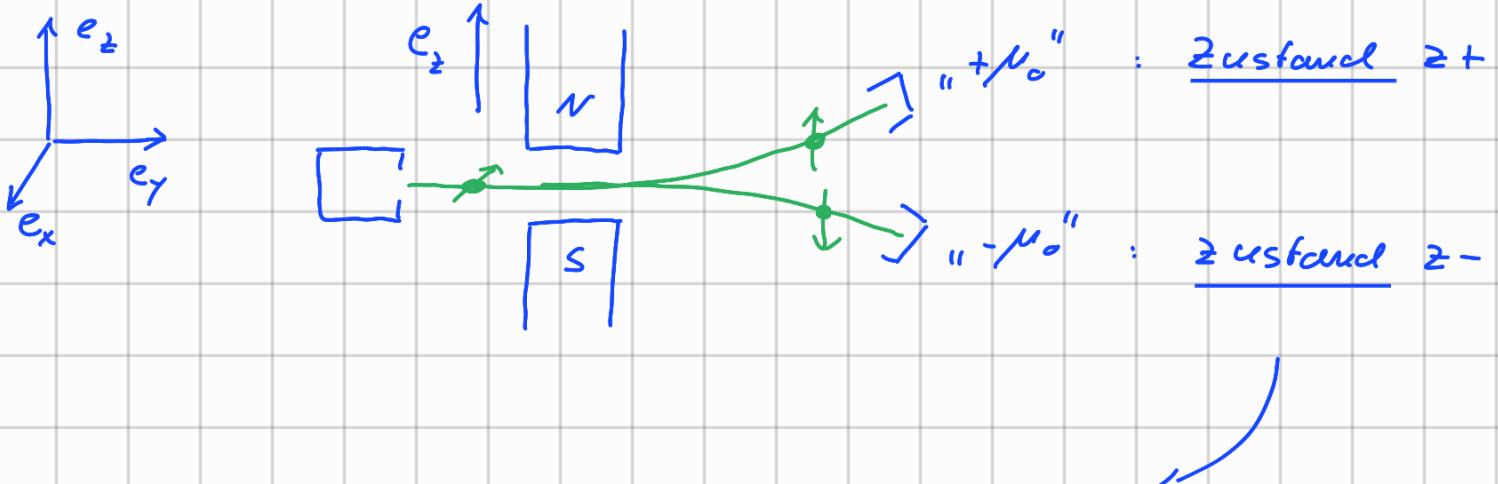


# Letzte Vorlesung: Stern-Gerlach Experimente



Orthonormale Zustandsvektoren  $\varphi_{z+}, \varphi_{z-} \in \mathcal{H}$

analog: Zustände  $x+$ :  $\varphi_{x+}$

$x-$ :  $\varphi_{x-}$   $\in \mathcal{H}$

$y+$ :  $\varphi_{y+}$

$y-$ :  $\varphi_{y-}$

⋮ ⋮

## Kombinierte Experimente

$$\hookrightarrow |\langle \varphi_{z\pm}, \varphi_{x\pm} \rangle|^2 = |\langle \varphi_{x\pm}, \varphi_{y\pm} \rangle|^2 = |\langle \varphi_{y\pm}, \varphi_{z\pm} \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \varphi_{x\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi_{z+} \pm \varphi_{z-})$$

$$\varphi_{y\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi_{z+} \pm i \varphi_{z-})$$

$\Gamma$  in komponenten bzgl. ONB  $(\varphi_{z+}, \varphi_{z-})$ :

$$\varphi_{z+} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi_{z-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi_{x\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_{y\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mp i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{z.B. } \langle \varphi_{y+}, \varphi_{z-} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = -i/\sqrt{2}$$

etc.   

heute:

- Observablen und Operatoren
- Lineare Algebren (Wiederholung)
- Dirac-Notation
- ( •  $\alpha$  (f.g. Messpostulat = 2. Postulat)

Observable = observable Variable = beobachtbare Größe  
messbare !

Beispiel:

Observable  $\mu_2$  = z-Hanp. des mag. Moments  $\vec{\mu}$   
 eines Atoms

→ messbar mittels St.-Gol.-Magnetfern ✓

→ Messwerte:  $\mu_2 = +\mu_0$ , mit Wkt. 1 im Zust.  $\varphi_{2+}$

$$\mu_2 = -\mu_0, \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad " \quad \varphi_{2-}$$

zuläss. Zust.  $\psi \in \mathcal{D} = \text{Span } \{ \varphi_{2+}, \varphi_{2-} \}$

$+\mu_0$  gemessen mit Wkt.  $P_+ = |\langle \varphi_{2+}, \psi \rangle|^2$

$-\mu_0$  " " " " " " " " "  
 $P_- = |\langle \varphi_{2-}, \psi \rangle|^2$

↳ Erwartungswert von  $\mu_2$  bei Messung am Atom  
 im Zustand  $\psi$

$$\langle \mu_2 \rangle_\psi = P_+ \mu_0 + P_- (-\mu_0)$$

$$\langle \mu_z \rangle_\psi = \mu_0 |\langle \varphi_{z+}, \psi \rangle|^2 - \mu_0 |\langle \varphi_{z-}, \psi \rangle|^2$$

analog für  $\mu_x, \mu_y$ .

extrem hilfreich:

Observable  $\leftrightarrow$  Operator !

↑ Einheitsgesetz:

Operator  $A$  auf  $\mathcal{H}$   $\hat{=}$  lin. Abb  $A: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$   
 $\varphi \mapsto A\varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) &= A\varphi_1 + A\varphi_2 \\ A(\lambda\varphi) &= \lambda(A\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

↪ vollst. best. durch "Bilder der Basisvektoren"

↪ Basis  $B = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n)$

Bild der Unit:  $a_1 = A\varphi_1, a_2 = A\varphi_2, \dots, a_n = A\varphi_n$

$$\rightarrow \psi = \sum_i \psi_i \varphi_i$$

$$\rightarrow A\psi = A \left( \sum_i \psi_i \varphi_i \right) = \sum_i \psi_i A\varphi_i = \sum_i \psi_i a_i$$

→ Abbildungsmatrix des Operators  $A$ :

$$\mathcal{X} \ni \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\parallel$   
 $A\alpha_1$

↪ "Matrix":  $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & & & \alpha_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

↪ "Operator":  $A\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$

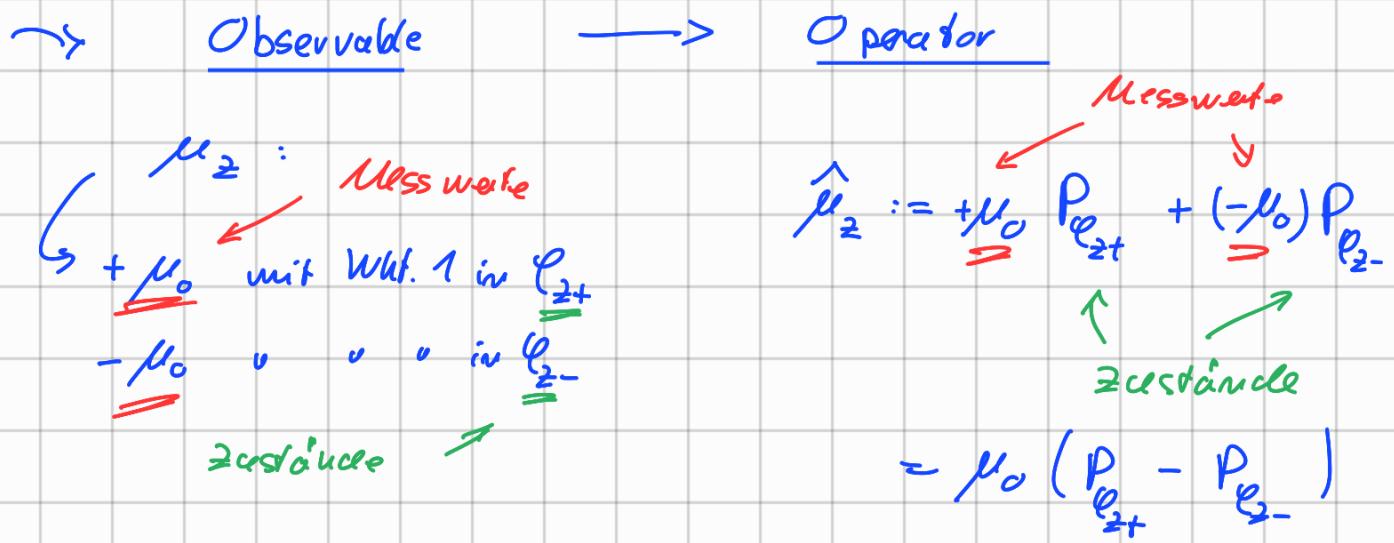
bemühen:

Projektion auf  $X \in \mathcal{Y}$

$$|X|=1$$



d.h.  $P_X\psi := \langle X, \psi \rangle X$



analog:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_x &\longleftrightarrow \hat{\mu}_x = \mu_0 (P_{\varphi_{x+}} - P_{\varphi_{x-}}) \\ \mu_y &\longleftrightarrow \hat{\mu}_y = \mu_0 (P_{\varphi_{y+}} - P_{\varphi_{y-}}) \end{aligned}$$

↳ Erwartungswert:

$$\langle \mu_z \rangle_\psi := \langle \psi, \hat{\mu}_z \psi \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \cdot \langle \psi, \hat{\mu}_x \psi \rangle &= \langle \psi, \underbrace{\langle x, \psi \rangle}_{\psi^*} x \rangle \\ &= \langle x, \psi \rangle \langle \psi, x \rangle = |\langle x, \psi \rangle|^2 \quad (\star) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \psi, \hat{\mu}_z \psi \rangle = \langle \psi, \mu_0 (P_{\varphi_{z+}} - P_{\varphi_{z-}}) \psi \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mu_0 \left[ \underbrace{\langle \psi, P_{\varphi_{z+}} \psi \rangle}_{|\langle \varphi_{z+}, \psi \rangle|^2} - \underbrace{\langle \psi, P_{\varphi_{z-}} \psi \rangle}_{|\langle \varphi_{z-}, \psi \rangle|^2} \right] = \langle \mu_z \rangle_\psi \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad ! \end{aligned}$$

als Übg.: Matrizen für

$$\hat{\mu}_x = \mu_0 (\rho_{ex+} - \rho_{ex-})$$
$$\begin{matrix} \gamma & \gamma & \gamma \\ z & z & z \end{matrix}$$

sind

$$\hat{\mu}_x = \mu_0 \begin{matrix} \Gamma_1 \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}, \quad \hat{\mu}_y = \mu_0 \begin{matrix} \Gamma_2 \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}, \quad \hat{\mu}_z = \mu_0 \begin{matrix} \Gamma_3 \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Pauli-Matrizen

Dirac-Notation, Dualraum, Dualvektor

Dualraum  $\mathcal{H}^*$  zu  $\mathcal{H} := \text{VR der lin. Abb. } \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$   
(linearformen)

Isomorphismus:  $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*$   
 $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^+ \in \text{Dualvektor zu } \mathcal{H}$

def. davor:

$$\boxed{\varphi^+ \psi := \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle} = \underbrace{(\varphi^*, \dots, \varphi_n^*)}_{\sim} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{pmatrix}}_{\sim \varphi^+}$$

$$\varphi^+ : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi^+ = (\varphi_1^*, \varphi_2^*, \dots, \varphi_n^*)$$

↑  
 $(n \times n$  Abbildungsmatrix für  $\varphi^+$ )

Anwendung:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_X \psi &= \underbrace{\langle x, \psi \rangle}_x x = (x^* \psi) x \\
 &= x (x^* \psi) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{(x x^*) \psi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

d.h.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_X &= x x^+ = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}}_{n \times 1} \cdot \underbrace{(\varphi_1^*, \varphi_2^*, \dots, \varphi_n^*)}_{1 \times n} \\
 &= \left( \begin{array}{cccc} x_1 x_1^* & x_1 x_2^* & \dots & \\ x_2 x_1^* & x_2 x_2^* & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ x_n x_1^* & & & \end{array} \right) !
 \end{aligned}$$

## Dirac-Notation:

Dirac

$$\gamma\ell \rightarrow \varphi \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad |\varphi\rangle \quad \text{"ket"}$$

$$\gamma^* \rightarrow \gamma^+ \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \langle \gamma | \quad \text{"bra"}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \langle \gamma, \varphi \rangle =: \gamma^+ \varphi & = \langle \gamma | \varphi \rangle & = \langle \gamma, \varphi \rangle \\ & & \text{!} \end{aligned}$$

*"bra < ket"*

$$\text{Bsp.: } \gamma\ell \rightarrow \varphi_{z+} \rightarrow |\varphi_{z+}\rangle = |z+\rangle$$

$$\varphi_i \rightarrow |\varphi_i\rangle = |i\rangle$$

beobachten:

$$(\varphi + \gamma)^+ = \varphi^+ + \gamma^+$$

$$(\lambda \varphi)^+ = \lambda^* \varphi^+$$



$$|\varphi + \gamma\rangle = |\varphi\rangle + |\gamma\rangle$$

$$|\lambda \varphi\rangle = \lambda |\varphi\rangle$$

$$\langle \varphi + \gamma | = \langle \varphi | + \langle \gamma |$$

$$\langle \lambda \varphi | = \lambda^* \langle \varphi |$$

Anwendungen / Beispiele: Dirac

$$\bullet \quad P_x = x x^+ = \underbrace{|x\rangle\langle x|}_{\equiv}$$

$$P_x \psi = P_x | \psi \rangle = \underbrace{|x\rangle\langle x| \psi}_{P_x} \rangle$$

$$= |x\rangle \langle x, \psi \rangle = \langle x, \psi \rangle x$$

$$\bullet \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \mu_0 (P_{e_{2+}} - P_{e_{2-}})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Dirac}}{=} \mu_0 (|z+\rangle\langle z+| - |z-\rangle\langle z-|)$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\mu}_x = \mu_0 (|x+\rangle\langle x+| - |x-\rangle\langle x-|)$$

$$|x_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|z+\rangle \pm |z-\rangle)$$

$$|x_{\pm}\rangle\langle x_{\pm}| = \frac{1}{2} (|z+\rangle \pm |z-\rangle) (\langle z+| \pm \langle z-|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (|z+\rangle\langle z+| + |z-\rangle\langle z-| + |z+\rangle\langle z-| - |z-\rangle\langle z+|)$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\mu}_x = \mu_0 (|z+\rangle\langle z+| + |z-\rangle\langle z-|)$$

- Spezialdarstellung hermitischer Operatoren
  - Adjunktion:  $A \rightarrow A^+$  def. durch
$$\langle \varphi, A \psi \rangle \stackrel{!}{=} \langle A^+ \varphi, \psi \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow A^+ = (A^*)^T$$
  - Oper.  $A$  hermitisch / selbstadjugiert
$$\Leftrightarrow A = A^+$$
  - ein herm. Operator  $A$  besitzt orthonormale Eigenbasis  $B = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n)$ , d.h.
$$A \varphi_i = \alpha_i \varphi_i$$

$\uparrow$

$|\varphi_i\rangle$

Eigenvektor zum Eigenwert
  - Eigenwerte hermit. Oper. sind reell!
  - Spezialdarstellung eines herm. Opr.  $A$ :
$$A = \sum_i \alpha_i P_{\varphi_i} = \sum_i \alpha_i |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i|$$

↑  ~~$=$~~   ~~$=$~~

Dirac

