L'ésunshinueise Blatt 11

42 a)

Trichen auf breisbæhn mit beschwit
$$\vec{\nabla} = R$$
 co è q refahrt lanenbe-

broff $\vec{F} = -\frac{q}{z} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}$

-> Newfou: mRcv2 = 9BRcv

~
$$\omega_c = 9 B/m c$$

(1)
$$E \psi(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2m} \left(-t^2 \frac{3^2}{3x_1^2} + \left(-it_1 \frac{3}{3x_2} - \frac{9}{2} Bx_1 \right)^2 \right) \psi(x_1) e^{iBx_2}$$

$$\angle \Rightarrow E \ell_{\alpha}(x_{\alpha}) = \left(-\frac{\ln^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{\alpha}^{2}}}{2m(\ln \ln - \frac{q}{\epsilon} B x_{\alpha})^{2}}\right) \ell_{\alpha}(x_{\alpha})$$

$$\frac{m\left(\frac{qB}{mc}\right)^{2}\left(x_{1}-\frac{h \times q}{qB}\right)^{2}}{coc^{2}}\left(x_{1}-\frac{h \times q}{qB}\right)^{2}$$

$$\angle \Rightarrow \qquad E \, \mathcal{C}_{R} \, (x_{1}) = \left(\frac{- \, t_{1}^{2} \, \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{m \, \omega_{2}^{2}}{2} (x_{1} - l_{2}^{2} l_{1})^{2} \right) \mathcal{C}_{R} \, (x_{1})$$

ham. Cho., Freques we. Xo=Rock

(Landon-Niveaus)

jedes landan-Nineau ist 8-fach sutertet, da h beliebig gewählt werden hann;

l=le

43 a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{1}, L_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} P_{3} - x_{3} P_{2}, x_{3} P_{1} - x_{1} P_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} P_{3}, x_{3} P_{1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} P_{3}, x_{1} P_{3} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} P_{2}, x_{3} P_{1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_{3} P_{2}, x_{1} P_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -i t_{1} x_{2} P_{1}$$

$$= 0$$

$$= i t_{2} x_{1} P_{3}$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

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$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

 $= i t (x_1 P_2 - x_2 P_1) = i t L_3$

b) nach lufsabe 11 (B(aH2) mit L_1, L_2 curch i $[L_1, L_2] = -t_1 L_3$ Erhaltengsgröße.

$$\frac{d}{d\ell} f(r\cos\ell, r\sin\ell) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} r(-\sin\ell) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} r\cos\ell\right) \\
= -x_2 = x_1 \\
= \left(-x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}\right) f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} L_{3} \psi(x_{11}x_{21}x_{3}) = \left(x_{1}P_{2} - x_{2}P_{1}\right) \psi\left(x_{11}x_{21}x_{3}\right) \\ = i \ln\left(x_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} - x_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}}\right) \psi(x_{11}x_{21}x_{3}) \\ = -i \ln\left(x_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} - x_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}}\right) \psi(x_{11}x_{21}x_{3}) \\ = -i \ln\left(x_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} - x_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}}\right) \psi(x_{11}x_{21}x_{3}) \end{array}$$

auf
$$\frac{1}{2}g(e) = \frac{i}{t}\lambda g(e) \Rightarrow g(e) = ge^{i\lambda e/t}$$

d.b.
$$2/4 \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 j