

Lösung schrittweise Blatt 3

12 a) $\langle A \rangle_{\psi_1} = \langle a_0 | A | a_0 \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A \rangle_{\psi_2} &= \frac{d}{2} (\langle \underline{a_0} | - \langle \underline{a_1} |) (\underline{|a_0\rangle\langle a_1|} + \underline{|a_1\rangle\langle a_0|}) (\underline{|a_0\rangle} - \underline{|a_1\rangle}) \\ &= \frac{d}{2} (-1 - 1) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A \rangle_{\psi_2} &= \frac{d}{2} (\langle \underline{a_0} | \ominus i \langle \underline{a_1} |) (\underline{|a_0\rangle\langle a_1|} + \underline{|a_1\rangle\langle a_0|}) (\underline{|a_0\rangle} + i \underline{|a_1\rangle}) \\ &= \frac{d}{2} (i - i) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

b) $U_t = e^{-iE_0 t} |a_0\rangle\langle a_0| + e^{-iE_1 t} |a_1\rangle\langle a_1| \quad (t=1)$

$$\rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} U_t (|a_0\rangle + i |a_1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-iE_0 t} |a_0\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-iE_1 t} |a_1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle A \rangle_{\psi(t)} &= \frac{d}{2} (e^{iE_0 t} \langle \underline{a_0} | \ominus i e^{iE_1 t} \langle \underline{a_1} |) (\underline{|a_0\rangle\langle a_1|} + \underline{|a_1\rangle\langle a_0|}) \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot (e^{-iE_0 t} \underline{|a_0\rangle} + i e^{-iE_1 t} \underline{|a_1\rangle}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{d}{2} (i e^{-i(E_1 - E_0)t} - i e^{i(E_1 - E_0)t})$$

$$= 2 \sin\left(\frac{E_1 - E_0}{\hbar} t\right) \quad (t \neq 1)$$

13 a) $\frac{d}{dt} \langle A \rangle_{\psi(t)} = \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi(t), A \psi(t) \rangle = \langle \dot{\psi}, A \psi \rangle + \langle \psi, A \dot{\psi} \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle H \psi, A \psi \rangle - \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi, A H \psi \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi, (H A - A H) \psi \rangle \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \dot{\psi} &= -\frac{i}{\hbar} H \psi \quad H = H^\dagger \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A] \right\rangle_{\psi(t)}$$

b) A Erhaltungsgröße $\Rightarrow 0 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{d}{dt} \langle A \rangle_{\psi(t)} \Big|_{t=0} \stackrel{a)}{=} \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A] \right\rangle_{\psi(0)}$

für alle $\psi(0) \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\Rightarrow [H, A] = 0$$

$$[H, A] = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle A \rangle_{\psi(t)} \stackrel{a)}{=} \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A] \right\rangle_{\psi(t)} = 0, \text{ d.h.}$$

$\langle A \rangle_{\psi(t)}$ konstant für alle Lsg.en $\psi(t)$

d.h. S.-G., d.h. A Erhaltungsgröße

$$\begin{aligned}
 13) \quad \frac{d}{dt} A(x(t)) &= \sum_i \frac{\partial A(x(t))}{\partial q_i} \dot{q}_i(t) + \sum_i \frac{\partial A(x(t))}{\partial p_i} \dot{p}_i(t) \\
 &= \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial A(x(t))}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial H(x(t))}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial A(x(t))}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial H(x(t))}{\partial q_i} \right) \\
 &\quad \text{Ham. Gl.en} \\
 &= \{H, A\}_{x(t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

ebenso: A Erhaltungsgröße $\Leftrightarrow \{H, A\} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 14) \quad [\sigma_1, \sigma_2] &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = 2i \sigma_3 \\
 [\sigma_2, \sigma_3] &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2i \sigma_1 \\
 [\sigma_3, \sigma_1] &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2i \sigma_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle \mu_x \rangle_t &\stackrel{13a)}{=} \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} \left[\underbrace{-B \mu_B \sigma_3}_H, \underbrace{\mu_B \sigma_1}_{\mu_x} \right] \right\rangle_t \\
 &= - \frac{B \mu_B^2}{\hbar} \left\langle \underbrace{i [\sigma_3, \sigma_1]}_{\substack{= \\ 2i \sigma_2}} \right\rangle_t = \frac{2 B \mu_B}{\hbar} \underbrace{\langle \mu_B \sigma_2 \rangle_t}_{\mu_y} = \omega \langle \mu_y \rangle_t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \mu_y \rangle_t = - \frac{B \mu_B^2}{\hbar} \left\langle \underbrace{i [\sigma_3, \sigma_2]}_{\substack{= \\ -2i \sigma_1}} \right\rangle_t = - \omega \underbrace{\langle \mu_B \sigma_1 \rangle_t}_{\mu_x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \mu_z \rangle_t = 0, \text{ da } [H, \mu_z] = 0 \text{ und damit } \mu_z \text{ E.G.}$$

b) mit $\psi(0) = \varphi_{x+}$ ergeben sich für $t=0$ Anfangswerte $\langle \mu_x \rangle_0 = \mu_B$, $\langle \mu_y \rangle_0 = 0$, $\langle \mu_z \rangle_0 = 0$; dazu passende Lsg. des DGL-Systems aus a) ist offenbar

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \mu_x \rangle_t &= \mu_B \cos(\omega t) \\
 \langle \mu_y \rangle_t &= -\mu_B \sin(\omega t) \\
 \langle \mu_z \rangle_t &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$