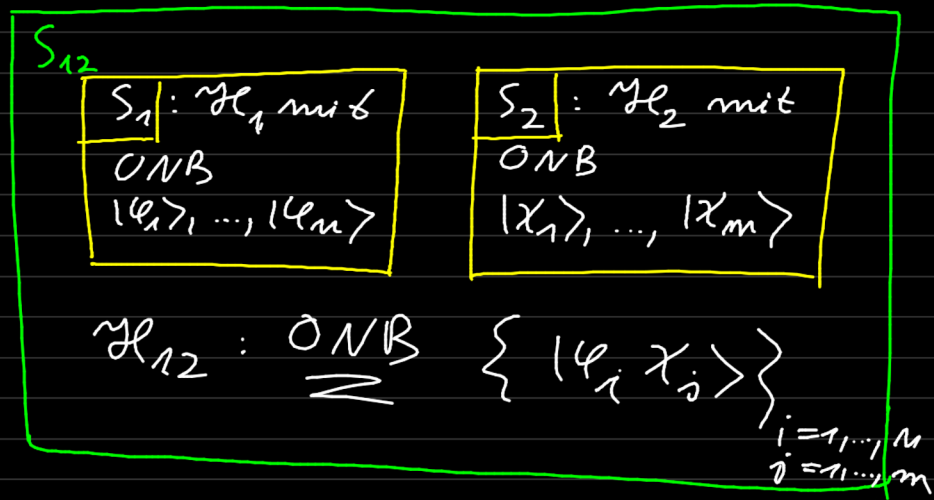
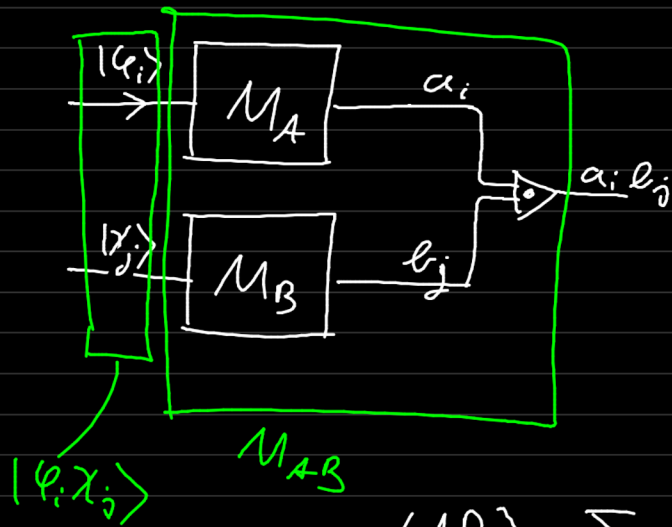


Erinnerung: Tensorprodukt

: QM eines zusammengesetzten Systems



1. + 2. Postulat:



$$A = \sum_i a_i |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i|$$

$$B = \sum_j b_j |\chi_j\rangle \langle \chi_j|$$

$$(AB) = \sum_{ij} a_i b_j \underbrace{|\varphi_i \chi_j\rangle \langle \varphi_i \chi_j|}_{\text{ONB!}}$$

- $\mathcal{H}_{12} = \mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2$

Tensorproduktraum von $\mathcal{H}_1$ und $\mathcal{H}_2$

- $\textcircled{*} |\varphi_i \chi_j\rangle = |\varphi_i\rangle |\chi_j\rangle = |\varphi_i\rangle \otimes |\chi_j\rangle$

- $\dim \mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 = \dim \mathcal{H}_1 \cdot \dim \mathcal{H}_2$

$\rightarrow$ alle Vektoren $|\psi_{12}\rangle, |\phi_{12}\rangle, \dots$
Linearkombinationen der $\{|\varphi_i\rangle \otimes |\chi_j\rangle\}$

- $|\psi_{12}\rangle = \sum_{ij} \mu_{ij} |\varphi_i\rangle \otimes |\chi_j\rangle$

- $|\phi_{12}\rangle = \sum_{ij} \nu_{ij} |\varphi_i\rangle \otimes |\chi_j\rangle$

$\hookrightarrow$ Skalarprod.: $\langle \phi_{12} | \psi_{12} \rangle = \sum_{ij} \nu_{ij}^* \mu_{ij}$

Tensorprodukt zweier Vektoren $|a\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_1, |b\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_2$

$\textcircled{*}$ + Linearität :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |a\rangle = \sum a_i |\varphi_i\rangle \\ |b\rangle = \sum b_j |\chi_j\rangle \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle = \sum_{ij} a_i b_j |\varphi_i\rangle \otimes |\chi_j\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow (|a_1\rangle + |a_2\rangle) \otimes |b\rangle = |a_1\rangle \otimes |b\rangle + |a_2\rangle \otimes |b\rangle$$

⚠ i. A.

$$\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 \ni |\psi_{12}\rangle \neq |a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle$$

$\nearrow$ m. n Koeff. $\gg$ m + n $\uparrow$ (für alle $|a\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_1$, $|b\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_2$)
 $\mu_{i0}!$ $=$ Koeff. a_i, b_j

Tensorprodukt zweier Operatoren

$$A \in \text{End}(\mathcal{H}_1)$$

$$B \in \text{End}(\mathcal{H}_2) \mapsto A \otimes B \in \text{End}(\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2)$$

$$(A \otimes B)(|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle) = (A|a\rangle) \otimes (B|b\rangle)$$

+ Linearität

$$\Rightarrow A \otimes B |\psi_{12}\rangle \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \sum_{ij} \mu_{i0} (A|\psi_i\rangle) \otimes (B|\chi_j\rangle)$$

$$\rightarrow (A_1 + A_2) \otimes B = A_1 \otimes B + A_2 \otimes B$$

$$\rightarrow (A_1 \otimes B_1) (A_2 \otimes B_2) \\ = (A_1 A_2) \otimes (B_1 B_2)$$

insbes.:

$$(A \otimes \mathbb{1}_2) (\mathbb{1}_1 \otimes B) = A \otimes B$$

Notation:

$$A \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 \equiv A, \quad \mathbb{1}_1 \otimes B \equiv B$$

$$\rightarrow AB = (A \otimes \mathbb{1}_2) (\mathbb{1}_1 \otimes B) = A \otimes B \\ \leftarrow BA = (\mathbb{1}_1 \otimes B) (A \otimes \mathbb{1}_2) = A \otimes B$$

$$\rightarrow (A \otimes B)^n = A^n \otimes B^n$$

$$e^{A \otimes B} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} (A \otimes B)^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} (A^l \otimes B^l)$$

$\hat{X} S_2$

~~$(\hat{X} e^{A \otimes B})$~~

Beispiel: $\mathcal{H}_1 = \text{Span}\{|x\rangle\}$
 $\mathcal{H}_2 = \text{Span}\{|z+\rangle, |z-\rangle\}$

Operator: $T(a\hat{S}_3) := e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} a \hat{S}_3 \hat{p}}$

$$T(a\hat{S}_3)|\Psi\rangle = ?$$

1) $|\Psi\rangle = | \psi_+ \rangle | z+ \rangle + | \psi_- \rangle | z- \rangle$

2) $T(a\hat{S}_3)|\psi_+\rangle|z+\rangle = \sum_l \frac{1}{l!} \left(-\frac{ia}{\hbar} \hat{p} \otimes \hat{S}_3 \right)^l |\psi_+\rangle|z+\rangle$

$$= \left(\sum_l \frac{1}{l!} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{ia}{\hbar} \hat{p} \right)^l}_{\left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \right)^l |z+\rangle} \otimes \underbrace{\hat{S}_3^l}_{\left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \right)^l |z+\rangle} \right) |\psi_+\rangle | z+ \rangle$$

$$= \left(\sum_l \frac{1}{l!} \left(-\frac{ia}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{p} \right)^l |\psi_+\rangle \right) \otimes |z+\rangle$$

" $e^{-\frac{ia\hbar}{2} \hat{p}} = T\left(\frac{a\hbar}{2}\right)$

$$T(a\hat{S}_3)|\psi_+\rangle|z+\rangle = \left(T\left(\frac{a\hbar}{2}\right)|\psi_+\rangle \right) |z+\rangle$$

analog: $T(a\hat{S}_3)|\psi_-\rangle \otimes |z_-\rangle$
 $= \left(T(-\frac{a\hbar}{2})|\psi_-\rangle\right) \otimes |z_-\rangle$

d.h.

$$T(a\hat{S}_3) \left(|\psi_+\rangle |z_+\rangle + |\psi_-\rangle |z_-\rangle \right)$$

$$= \left(T(a\frac{\hbar}{2})|\psi_+\rangle\right) |z_+\rangle + \left(T(-a\frac{\hbar}{2})|\psi_-\rangle\right) |z_-\rangle$$

Translation im Ortsraum:

$$T(a) = e^{-ia\hat{p}/\hbar}$$

(I) $\hat{p}$ Erzeugen der Transl.!

$$\hat{p} = i\hbar \frac{\partial T(a)}{\partial a} \Big|_{a=0}$$

$$T(a+a') = T(a)T(a')$$

$$\frac{dT(a)}{da} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{p} T(a) \rightarrow$$

$$(II) \quad |\psi_0\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_1\rangle := e^{-ia\hat{p}/\hbar} |\psi_0\rangle \rightarrow \langle \hat{x} \rangle_{\psi_1} = \langle \hat{x} + a \mathbb{1} \rangle_{\psi_0}$$

$$\langle \hat{x} \rangle_{\psi_1} = \langle \psi_1 | \hat{x} | \psi_1 \rangle = \langle \psi_0 | \underbrace{e^{+i\frac{a}{\hbar}\hat{p}}}_{*} \hat{x} e^{-i\frac{a}{\hbar}\hat{p}} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

$$* = e^{+i\frac{a}{\hbar}[\hat{p}, \dots]} \hat{x}$$

$$= \hat{x} + \frac{ia}{\hbar} \underbrace{[\hat{p}, \hat{x}]}_{-i\hbar} + 0 = \underline{\underline{\hat{x} + a\mathbb{1}}}$$

$$= \langle \hat{x} \rangle_{\psi_0} + a$$

$$\text{d.h. } e^{-ia\hat{p}/\hbar} = T(a) !$$

Translation im Impulsraum:

$$e^{+iqa/\hbar} \hat{x} \stackrel{!}{=} \tilde{T}(q)$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle \longrightarrow |\psi_1\rangle = e^{ig\hat{x}/\hbar} |\psi_0\rangle$$

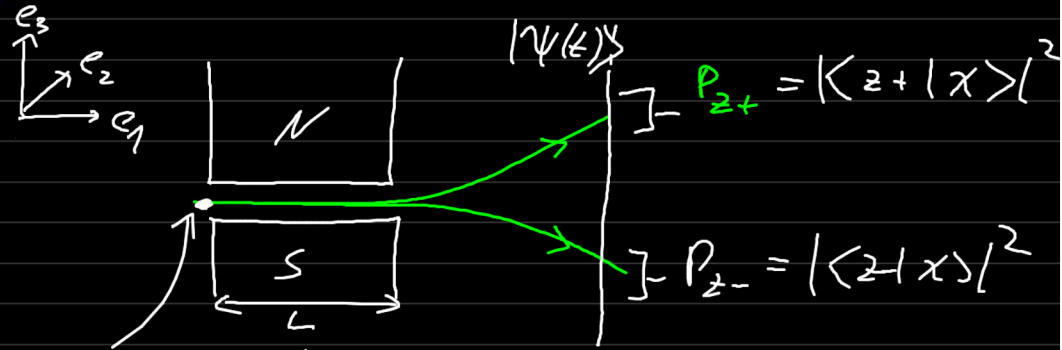
$$\langle \hat{p} \rangle_{\psi_1} = \langle \psi_0 | e^{-ig\hat{x}/\hbar} \hat{p} e^{ig\hat{x}/\hbar} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

$$\hat{p} - \frac{ig}{\hbar} \underbrace{[\hat{x}, \hat{p}]}_{i\hbar} + 0$$

$$= \hat{p} + g$$

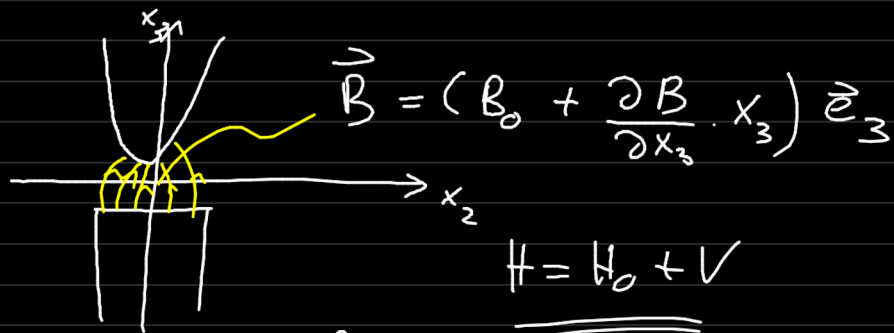
$$\Rightarrow \langle p \rangle_{\psi_1} = \langle p \rangle_{\psi_0} + g \quad \square$$

Letzte Vorlesung: Spin-Messung
mittels Stern-Gerlach-Magnet



$$|\Psi_0\rangle = |\varphi_0\rangle \underbrace{(\chi_+ |z+\rangle + \chi_- |z-\rangle)}_{|\chi\rangle} \equiv \varphi_0(x) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_+ \\ \chi_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \hat{x} \rangle_{\varphi_0} = \vec{0}, \quad \langle p_1 \rangle_{\varphi_0} = m v_0, \quad \langle p_2 \rangle_{\varphi_0} = \langle p_3 \rangle_{\varphi_0} = 0$$



$$\rightarrow H_0 = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} - \mu_0 B_0 \hat{S}_3$$

$$V = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial B}{\partial x_3} x_3 \hat{S}_3 = \alpha x_3 \hat{S}_3$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{=\alpha}$

$$\tau = L/v_0$$

$\rightarrow$ Dynamik (WW-Bild):

$$|\Psi_0\rangle \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \tau]{U(t)} |\Psi(t)\rangle =$$

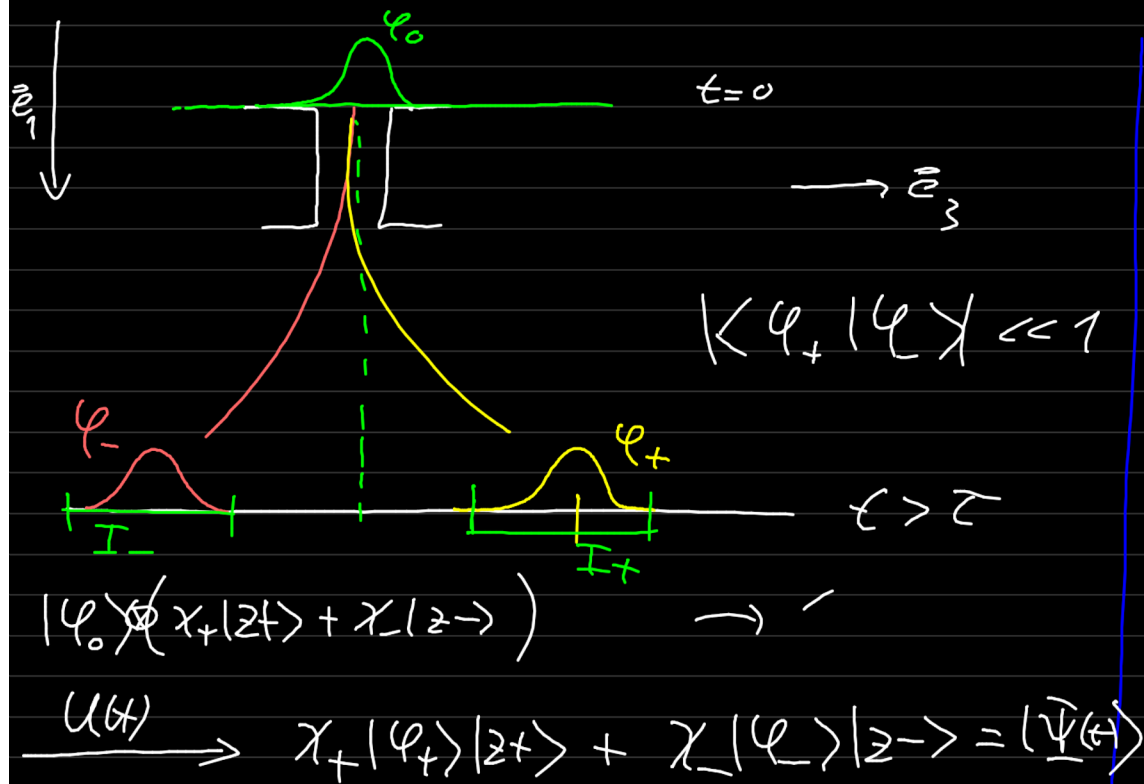
$$\underbrace{e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar}}_{U_0(t)} \underbrace{T_3(-\alpha \hat{S}_3 \tau) T_3\left(\frac{\alpha \hat{S}_3 \tau^2}{2m}\right)}_{|\bar{\Psi}_0\rangle}$$

$$|\varphi_0\rangle|z+\rangle \xrightarrow{U(t)} |\varphi_+\rangle|z+\rangle =$$

$$= U_0(t) \underbrace{\tilde{T}_3(-\frac{\alpha \hbar \tau}{2})}_g \underbrace{T_3(\frac{\alpha \hbar \tau^2}{4m})}_{-a} |\varphi_0\rangle|z+\rangle$$

$$|\varphi_+\rangle|z+\rangle = U_0(t) \underbrace{\tilde{T}_3(g) T_3(-a)}_{|\varphi_+\rangle} |\varphi_0\rangle|z+\rangle$$

$$|\varphi_0\rangle|z\ominus\rangle \xrightarrow{U(t)} |\varphi_\ominus\rangle|z-\rangle = U_0 \tilde{T}_3(\ominus g) T_3(+a) |\varphi_0\rangle|z\ominus\rangle$$



Ontemessung zur Zeit $t (> \tau)$:

"Teichen in I_+ " :

$$P_+ = \int_{I_+} dx \|\psi(x)\|^2$$

$$= \int_{I_+} dx \left(|\psi_+(x)|^2 |x_+|^2 + |\psi_-(x)|^2 |x_-|^2 \right)$$

$$= |x_+|^2 \cdot \underbrace{\int_{I_+} dx |\psi_+(x)|^2}_{=1} = |x_+|^2$$

"Teiler in $\mathbb{I}_-$ ":

$$P_- = \int_{\mathbb{I}_-} dx \|\psi(x)\|^2 = \dots = |x_-|^2$$

Zusammenfassung:

I) direkt: $|x\rangle = x_+ |z+\rangle + x_- |z-\rangle$

Messpost.
Spin

$$P_{\pm}^{(I)} = |\langle z_{\pm} | x \rangle|^2 = x_{\pm}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

II) indirekt

$$|\psi_0\rangle (x_+ |z+\rangle + x_- |z-\rangle)$$

Dynamik

$$\rightarrow x_+ |\psi_+\rangle |z+\rangle + x_- |\psi_-\rangle |z-\rangle$$

Messpost. Zeit

$$\text{Ost} \quad P_{\pm}^{(II)} \stackrel{!}{=} |x_{\pm}|^2 \stackrel{!}{=} P_{\pm}^{(I)}$$