

Lösungshinweise Blatt 2

7a) μ_x : mögliche Messwerte sind $\pm \mu_0/2$, mit

Wkt. 1 gemessen im Zust. $|X\pm\rangle$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\mu}_x = +\frac{\mu_0}{2} |X+\rangle\langle X+| - \frac{\mu_0}{2} |X-\rangle\langle X-|$$

μ_y, μ_z analog.

$$\begin{aligned} 7b) \quad \langle \psi_1 | \hat{\mu}_x | \psi_1 \rangle &= \frac{\mu_0}{2} \left(\underbrace{\langle X- | X+ \rangle \langle X+ | X- \rangle}_{=0} - \underbrace{\langle X- | X- \rangle \langle X- | X- \rangle}_{=1} \right) \\ &= -\mu_0/2 \quad ; \end{aligned}$$

$$|X\pm\rangle = (|Z+\rangle \pm |Z-\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \quad \rightarrow \quad |Z\pm\rangle = (|X+\rangle \pm |X-\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \quad (*)$$

$$\rightarrow |Y-\rangle = (|Z+\rangle - i|Z-\rangle)/\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} (|X+\rangle + |X-\rangle - i(|X+\rangle - |X-\rangle))$$

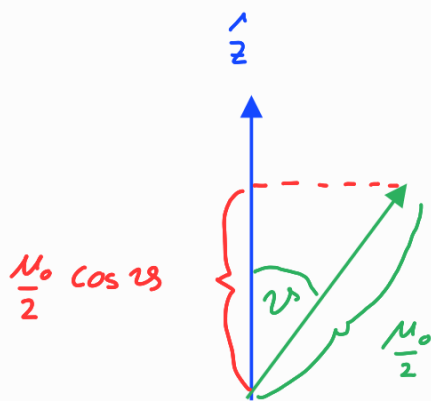
$$= \frac{1-i}{2} (|X+\rangle + i|X-\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \quad (**)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (*) \\ \rightarrow \langle \psi_2 | \hat{\mu}_x | \psi_2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0}{2} \left(\underbrace{\langle X+ | X+ \rangle \langle X+ | X+ \rangle}_{=1} - \underbrace{\langle X- | X- \rangle \langle X- | X- \rangle}_{=1} \right) = 0 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (*) \\ \langle \psi_3 | \hat{\mu}_x | \psi_3 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0}{2} \left(\langle X+ | X+ \rangle \langle X+ | X+ \rangle - \langle X- | X- \rangle \langle X- | X- \rangle \right) = 0 // \end{aligned}$$

$$7c) \quad |\psi(\vartheta)\rangle = \cos \vartheta/2 |Z+\rangle + \sin \vartheta/2 |Z-\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \langle \hat{\mu}_z \rangle_{|\psi(\vartheta)\rangle} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} (\cos^2 \vartheta/2 - \sin^2 \vartheta/2) = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \cos \vartheta$$



$\rightarrow |\psi(\theta)\rangle \hat{=} \text{Zustand } |z+\rangle \text{ um Winkel } \theta \text{ gedreht}$

$$8) \quad A |\varphi_2\rangle = |\varphi_1\rangle \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle \varphi_1 | AB - BA | \varphi_2 \rangle &= \langle \varphi_1 | AB | \varphi_2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | B | \varphi_2 \rangle \\ &= \underbrace{\langle \varphi_1 | \psi \rangle}_{1/\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\langle \psi | \varphi_2 \rangle}_{1/\sqrt{2}} = 1/2 \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

9a) a_i ist EW. zum EV. $|\varphi_i\rangle$;

$$A^\dagger = \sum_i a_i^* |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i|, \text{ d.h. } A = A^\dagger$$

g.d.w. $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow A$ hermitesch g.d.w. alle EWs a_i reell

9b)

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 &= \left(\sum_i a_i |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \right) \left(\sum_j a_j |\varphi_j\rangle \langle \varphi_j| \right) \\ &= \sum_{ij} a_i a_j |\varphi_i\rangle \underbrace{\langle \varphi_i | \varphi_j \rangle}_{=\delta_{ij}} \langle \varphi_j| \\ &= \sum_i a_i^2 |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \end{aligned}$$

per Induktion:

$$\begin{aligned} A^n &= A A^{n-1} = \left(\sum_i a_i |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \right) \left(\sum_j a_j^{n-1} |\varphi_j\rangle \langle \varphi_j| \right) \\ &= \sum_{ij} a_i a_j^{n-1} |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \varphi_j\rangle \langle \varphi_j| \\ &= \sum_i a_i^n |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9c) \quad \exp A &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n \stackrel{b)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} a_i^n}_{= e^{a_i}} |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \\ &= \sum_i e^{a_i} |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow e^{a_i}$ ist EW zum EV $|\varphi_i\rangle$ von $\exp A$

$$\begin{aligned} 9d) \quad \exp(A) \exp(-A) &= \sum_i e^{a_i} |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \sum_j e^{-a_j} |\varphi_j\rangle \langle \varphi_j| \\ &= \sum_{ij} e^{a_i - a_j} |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| \varphi_j\rangle \langle \varphi_j| = \\ &\quad \underbrace{= \delta_{ij}} \\ &= \sum_i |\varphi_i\rangle \langle \varphi_i| = \mathbb{1}_X. \end{aligned}$$

10)

$$\dot{y}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (e^{i\omega t} y_0) = i\omega e^{i\omega t} = i\omega y(t) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y(0) = e^0 y_0 = y_0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$Y(t) = e^{i\omega t} Y_0 = (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) Y_0$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\text{Re } Y(t)} = \cos(\omega t) Y_0, \quad \underline{\text{Im } Y(t)} = \sin(\omega t) Y_0$$

