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$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_y] = i \hbar \epsilon_{x,y}$$

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_y] \Psi(x, y) = -it \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Psi(x, y) + it \circlearrowleft \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \times \Psi(x, y) = -it \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Psi(x, y) + it \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Psi(x, y) = 0$$

הבדוקים נקבעו על ידי מומחה עיראי

$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$  מוגדר כטבלה קומילטיבית סטטיסטית  
ולא  $y - 1 \hat{x}$  מוד  $\hat{p}_y - 1 \hat{x} = 0$  בלבד.  $\Delta x \Delta y = 0$  ו-  $\Delta x \Delta p_y = 0$  רק

zu zeigen ist  $\partial A \subset B$  sei  $A$  <sup>Neben 10</sup> Schaubild mit  $\partial A = \emptyset$  sic  $[A, B] = \partial A \cap \partial B = \emptyset$

לרכישת קולות נספחים (טבליות וטבלאות)

$$\begin{cases} \hat{A} \Psi_1 = \alpha_1 \Psi_1 \\ \hat{A} \Psi_2 = \alpha_2 \Psi_2 \end{cases} \quad \alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$$

:  $\text{exp}(\lambda t) [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$   $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

$$\cdot \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle = 0 \quad 15\%$$

$$0 = \langle \Psi_1 | [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] | \Psi_2 \rangle \stackrel{!!}{=} \langle \Psi_1 | \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A} | \Psi_2 \rangle = \langle \Psi_1 | \hat{A}\hat{B} | \Psi_2 \rangle -$$

$$= \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} \hat{A} \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} \hat{B} | \psi_2 \rangle - \langle \psi_1 | \hat{B} a_2 | \psi_2 \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \Psi_1 | \hat{A} \hat{B} | \Psi_2 \rangle - \alpha_2 \langle \Psi_1 | \hat{B} | \Psi_2 \rangle$$

לעתה חנוך הילך גראן-טיר. כוון עמלתנו מטר: לאן?

$$\langle \Psi_1 | \hat{A} \hat{B} | \Psi_2 \rangle = \int_{\text{volume}} \Psi_1^* \hat{A} \hat{B} \Psi_2 d\tau = \int_{\text{volume}} \Psi_2 [\hat{A} \hat{B} \Psi_1]^* d\tau = \int_{\text{volume}} \Psi_2 [\hat{B} \hat{A} \Psi_1]^* d\tau = \overline{\hat{A} \hat{B} \Psi_1} = 0$$

$$= \alpha_i \langle \Psi_i | \hat{B} | \Psi_i \rangle$$

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$$\langle \psi | \alpha_1^* = \langle \psi | \alpha_1$$

$$0 = \langle \psi, |\hat{A}\hat{B}| \psi \rangle - \alpha_2 \langle \psi, |\hat{B}| \psi \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle \psi, |\hat{B}| \psi \rangle - \alpha_2 \langle \psi, |\hat{B}| \psi \rangle = \\ = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \langle \psi, |\hat{B}| \psi \rangle$$

$$\underline{\langle \psi, |\hat{B}| \psi \rangle = 0} \quad \text{Since } \hat{A} - \sum_{n \neq m} \delta_{nm} \langle \psi_n, \psi_m \rangle - i [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0 \text{ we have, thus}$$

. Since  $\hat{B}$  and  $\hat{A}$  are normal operators,  $i[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$ . (2)

: every  $\psi \in \mathcal{H}$  is an eigenvector of  $\hat{A}$  : Lemma 2.3.2

$$\langle \psi_n | \hat{A} | \psi_n \rangle = 0$$

thus  $\langle \psi_n | \hat{A} | \psi_n \rangle = 0$  for all  $n$

: Definition

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle & \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_N \rangle \\ \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle & \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_N \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle \psi_N | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle & \langle \psi_N | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle \psi_N | \hat{A} | \psi_N \rangle \end{pmatrix}_N$$

.  $\{ \psi_n \}$  is an orthonormal basis for Definition 2.3.2

thus  $\langle \psi_n | \hat{A} | \psi_m \rangle = 0$  for all  $n \neq m$

. Conclusion  $\hat{A}$  is a diagonal operator

: Definition

$$\hat{A} | \psi_n \rangle = \alpha_n | \psi_n \rangle \quad \text{Definition 2.3.2, since } \langle \psi_n | \hat{A} | \psi_n \rangle = \alpha_n \langle \psi_n | \psi_n \rangle = \alpha_n$$

. Conclusion  $\hat{A}$  is a scalar multiple of the identity operator  $\hat{I}$  : Proposition

$$\langle \psi_m | \hat{A} | \psi_n \rangle = \langle \psi_m | \alpha_n | \psi_n \rangle = \alpha_n \langle \psi_m | \psi_n \rangle = \alpha_n \delta_{mn} = 0$$

: Conclusion  $\hat{A}$  is a scalar multiple of the identity operator  $\hat{I}$ , thus

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ & \alpha_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \alpha_N \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\langle Y_m | \hat{B} | Y_n \rangle = 0 \quad \text{because } [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0 \quad \text{and } \hat{A} \text{ is self-adjoint}$$

$\hat{B}$  is a diagonal operator:  $\hat{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & & \\ & b_2 & & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & b_N \end{pmatrix}$

$\hat{B}|Y_n\rangle = b_n|Y_n\rangle$

$\hat{A}|Y_n\rangle = a_n|Y_n\rangle$

$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A} \Rightarrow \hat{A}|Y_n\rangle = a_n|Y_n\rangle$

$\hat{B}|Y_n\rangle = b_n|Y_n\rangle : \hat{B} \text{ commutes with } \hat{A}$

thus we can write  $B^{-1}A$  as  $B^{-1}A = \hat{B} - \hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}$  because  $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$ . (3)

we want to find  $B^{-1}A$  in terms of  $a_n$  and  $b_n$ :

$$\begin{cases} \hat{A}|Y_n\rangle = a_n|Y_n\rangle \\ \hat{B}|Y_n\rangle = b_n|Y_n\rangle \end{cases} : \hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \hat{A}\hat{B}^{-1}$$

$\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \hat{B} - \hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}$

$\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \hat{B} - \hat{B}^{-1}(\hat{B} - \hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}) = \hat{B} - \hat{B} + \hat{B}\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \hat{B}\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}$

$\hat{B}\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \hat{A}$

$\hat{A} = \sum_n a_n |Y_n\rangle \langle Y_n|$

$\hat{B} = \sum_n b_n |Y_n\rangle \langle Y_n|$

$\hat{B}\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \sum_n b_n |Y_n\rangle \langle Y_n| \hat{A} |Y_n\rangle = \sum_n b_n |Y_n\rangle \langle Y_n| \sum_m a_m |Y_m\rangle = \sum_{m,n} a_m b_n |Y_m\rangle \langle Y_n|$

$\hat{B}\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A} = \sum_{m,n} a_m b_n |Y_m\rangle \langle Y_n| = \sum_m a_m |Y_m\rangle \langle Y_m| \sum_n b_n = a_m |Y_m\rangle \langle Y_m| b_m$