

QM I-2020 Formalismus QM 1.

OPAKOVÁNÍ: ... fyz. veličiny ... pozorovatelné $\hat{A} = \hat{A}^\dagger$

$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \equiv \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$ / $\neq 0$... Nekompatibilní $i\hat{C} \equiv [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$
 \rightarrow relace neurčitosti $\Delta A \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} \langle C \rangle$
 $= 0$... Kompatibilní:

- L1 ... invariance v podprostoru ψ v. s. $A \Rightarrow B|\psi\rangle$ v. s.
- L2 ... maticové elementy: $\langle a_1, k_1 | \hat{B} | a_2, k_2 \rangle = 0$ pro $a_1 \neq a_2$

• L3 ... $0 = [A, B] \Rightarrow [A, P_a] = [B, P_a] = [P_a, P_b] = 0$
 dokazuje $[A, B] = 0 \Leftrightarrow [P_a, P_b] = 0 \forall a, b$

$[A, B] = 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ spol. báze v. s. ... $|a, b, k\rangle \dots P_{ab} = P_a P_b$

Zobecnění ... množina komutujících operátorů

$\{\hat{A}^{(1)}, \hat{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \hat{A}^{(N)}\} \dots [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{A}^{(j)}] = 0 \forall i, j$

... \exists společná báze v. s. $\hat{A}^{(i)} \forall i \quad |a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)}, k\rangle$

$\hat{A}^{(i)} |a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)}, k\rangle = a^{(i)} |a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)}, k\rangle \dots \sum_k \dots P_{a^{(1)} \dots a^{(N)}}^{(k)}$

$\hat{I} = \sum_{a^{(1)}} \sum_{a^{(2)}} \dots \sum_{a^{(N)}} \sum_k |a^{(1)} \dots a^{(N)}, k\rangle \langle a^{(1)} \dots a^{(N)}, k|$

Úplný systém komutujících operátorů (ÚSKO)

Def: Řekneme, že $A^{(1)} \dots A^{(N)}$ tvoří ÚSKO pokud \exists každá přístupná N-tice v. s. $\{a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)}\}$ jed. v. s. ψ je společný v. s. (až na normalizaci a fázi).

pozn: tj. spol. projektor $\hat{P}_{a^{(1)} \dots a^{(N)}} = \hat{P}_{a^{(1)}} \hat{P}_{a^{(2)}} \dots \hat{P}_{a^{(N)}} \quad l = 1$

je buď 1-dimenzionální a nebo $\hat{P}_{a^{(1)} \dots a^{(N)}} = \hat{0}$ $|\psi\rangle \quad |\phi\rangle \quad \hat{S}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \hat{S}_1^2$

pozn: $\{ \hat{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{A}^{(n)} \}$ jediná veličina jejíž hodnoty jsou n -tice $(a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)})$

• vědom $\hat{A}^{(i)}$ $\hat{A}^{(j)}$ jsou nezávislé $P_{a^{(i)}}^2 = P_{a^{(i)}}$

$|\psi\rangle$ $\begin{cases} |a^{(i)}\rangle \\ P_{a^{(i)}}|\psi\rangle \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |a^{(j)}\rangle \\ P_{a^{(j)}}(P_{a^{(i)}}|\psi\rangle) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |a^{(i)}\rangle \\ P_{a^{(i)}} P_{a^{(j)}} P_{a^{(i)}} |\psi\rangle \end{cases}$

• funkce operátorů $f(\hat{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{A}^{(n)}) = \sum_{a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)}} f(a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)}) P_{a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)}}$

VĚTA:

pokud operátor \hat{F} komutuje se $\forall (\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{F}) = 0$
 z ÚSKO pak lze napsat $\hat{F} = f(\hat{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{A}^{(n)})$

DK: $\hat{F}, \hat{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{A}^{(n)}$ \rightarrow spol. báze $ol. v.$
 $|a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)}, f\rangle$ ale $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)}$ mají ten velkou jedrozměrnost
 \exists jedroz. zobra $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)} \rightarrow f$
 $\Leftarrow \exists f = f(a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)})$

ÚSKO

$\dots \hat{H} \dots \textcircled{5} \quad \hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \approx E|\psi\rangle$
 $\rightarrow \hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \quad |\psi\rangle = |\psi^{(1)}\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |\psi^{(n)}\rangle$

$\Delta E = 0$

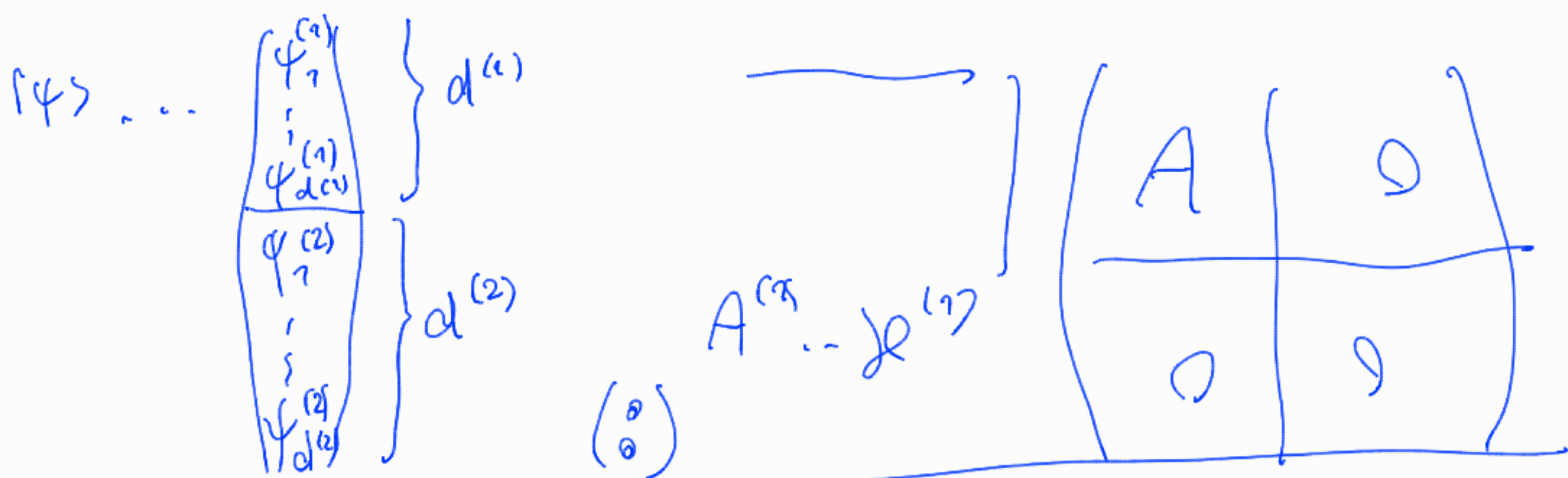
Direktní součet prostorů

$\mathcal{X}^{(1)}$; $\mathcal{X}^{(2)}$
 $d^{(1)}$; $d^{(2)}$

def $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^{(1)} \oplus \mathcal{X}^{(2)}$ $d = d^{(1)} + d^{(2)}$ $|\psi^{(2)}\rangle \in \mathcal{X}^{(2)}$
 $(|\psi^{(1)}\rangle, |\psi^{(2)}\rangle)$ + $d.$

$2|\phi\rangle + |\psi\rangle = (d|\phi^{(1)}\rangle + |\psi^{(1)}\rangle) + (|\phi^{(2)}\rangle + |\psi^{(2)}\rangle)$

$\langle \phi | \psi \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} = \langle \phi^{(1)} | \psi^{(1)} \rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(1)}} + \langle \phi^{(2)} | \psi^{(2)} \rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(2)}}$



PR: $\mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}^2$ $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}$

$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{(1)} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{(2)}$... rozklad

$\hat{A} \dots \{a\} = G_A \dots \hat{P}_a \dots \mathcal{L} \{ |a, k\rangle \} = \mathcal{L}^{(a)}$

$\hat{I} = \hat{P}_a \dots \mathcal{L} = \bigoplus_{a \in G} \mathcal{L}^{(a)}$

fyzikálne $\mathcal{L}^{(1)}$ $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{(1)} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{(2)}$... ďalšie možné usporiadanie pozorov.



DIRIKLEKTNÍ SOUČIN PROSTORŮ

Def: $\mathcal{L}^{(1)}$... báze $\{ |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle \}_{i=1}^{d_1}$ podob. $\mathcal{L}^{(2)}$

def $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{(2)}$... prostor s bází $\{ |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle |\phi_j^{(2)}\rangle \}_{i=1, j=1}^{d_1, d_2}$

... dimenze $d = d_1 d_2$

... obecný vektor $|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{d_1} \sum_{j=1}^{d_2} \psi_{ij} |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle |\phi_j^{(2)}\rangle$



Znači: $\left\{ |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(1)}} + |\phi_j^{(2)}\rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(2)}} = |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(1)}} \otimes |\phi_j^{(2)}\rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(2)}} = |\phi_i^{(1)} \phi_j^{(2)}\rangle_{\mathcal{X}}$

$$|\psi^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_i \psi_i^{(1)} |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle \quad |\psi^{(2)}\rangle = \sum_j \psi_j^{(2)} |\phi_j^{(2)}\rangle$$

a direkt součin $|\psi^{(1)}\rangle \otimes |\psi^{(2)}\rangle = \sum_{i,j} \psi_i^{(1)} \psi_j^{(2)} |\phi_i^{(1)} \phi_j^{(2)}\rangle$

skalární souč. (na \mathcal{X}) $|\Phi\rangle = |\phi^{(1)} \phi^{(2)}\rangle \equiv |\phi^{(1)}\rangle \otimes |\phi^{(2)}\rangle$
 $|\Psi\rangle = |\psi^{(1)} \psi^{(2)}\rangle \equiv |\psi^{(1)}\rangle \otimes |\psi^{(2)}\rangle$

$$\langle \Phi | \Psi \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} \equiv \langle \phi^{(1)} | \psi^{(1)} \rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(1)}} \cdot \langle \phi^{(2)} | \psi^{(2)} \rangle_{\mathcal{X}^{(2)}}$$

\hookrightarrow + linearita $\langle \rangle$... ostatní $|\phi\rangle = \sum_i \phi_{ij} |\phi_i^{(1)} \phi_j^{(2)}\rangle$
 $|\psi\rangle = \sum_i \psi_{ij} |\phi_i^{(1)} \phi_j^{(2)}\rangle$

$$\langle \phi | \psi \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \phi_{ij}^* \psi_{ij}$$



pozn: faktorizované vektory $|\psi\rangle_{\mathcal{X}} = |\psi^{(1)}\rangle \otimes |\psi^{(2)}\rangle$
 $\exists |\psi^{(1)}\rangle \in \mathcal{X}^{(1)}$
 $|\psi^{(2)}\rangle \in \mathcal{X}^{(2)}$

entangled stav ... nelze faktorizovat.

OPERÁTORY NA $\mathcal{X}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{X}^{(2)}$: \hat{A} na $\mathcal{X}^{(1)}$.

def $\hat{A} \otimes \hat{B}$

\hat{A} oper na $\mathcal{X}^{(1)}$ a \hat{B} na $\mathcal{X}^{(2)}$

... $\hat{A} \otimes \hat{B} (|\phi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle)$

$\equiv (\hat{A} |\phi\rangle) \otimes (\hat{B} |\psi\rangle)$
lineární def $\mathcal{X}^{(1)}$ $\mathcal{X}^{(2)}$

rozšíření operatoru A a $\mathcal{X}^{(1)}$ na $\mathcal{X} \equiv \hat{A} \otimes \hat{I}$

B a $\mathcal{X}^{(2)}$ na $\mathcal{X} \equiv \hat{I} \otimes \hat{B}$

pozn: $\langle \phi_i^{(1)} \phi_j^{(2)} | \phi_{i'}^{(1)} \phi_{j'}^{(2)} \rangle = \delta_{ii'} \delta_{jj'}$

• def lze triv zabezpečit na $\mathcal{H}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{H}^{(2)} \otimes \mathcal{H}^{(3)}$
 $\mathcal{H} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}^{(i)}$ $\bigotimes_{i=1}^3 \mathcal{H}^{(i)}$

PŘÍKLADY:

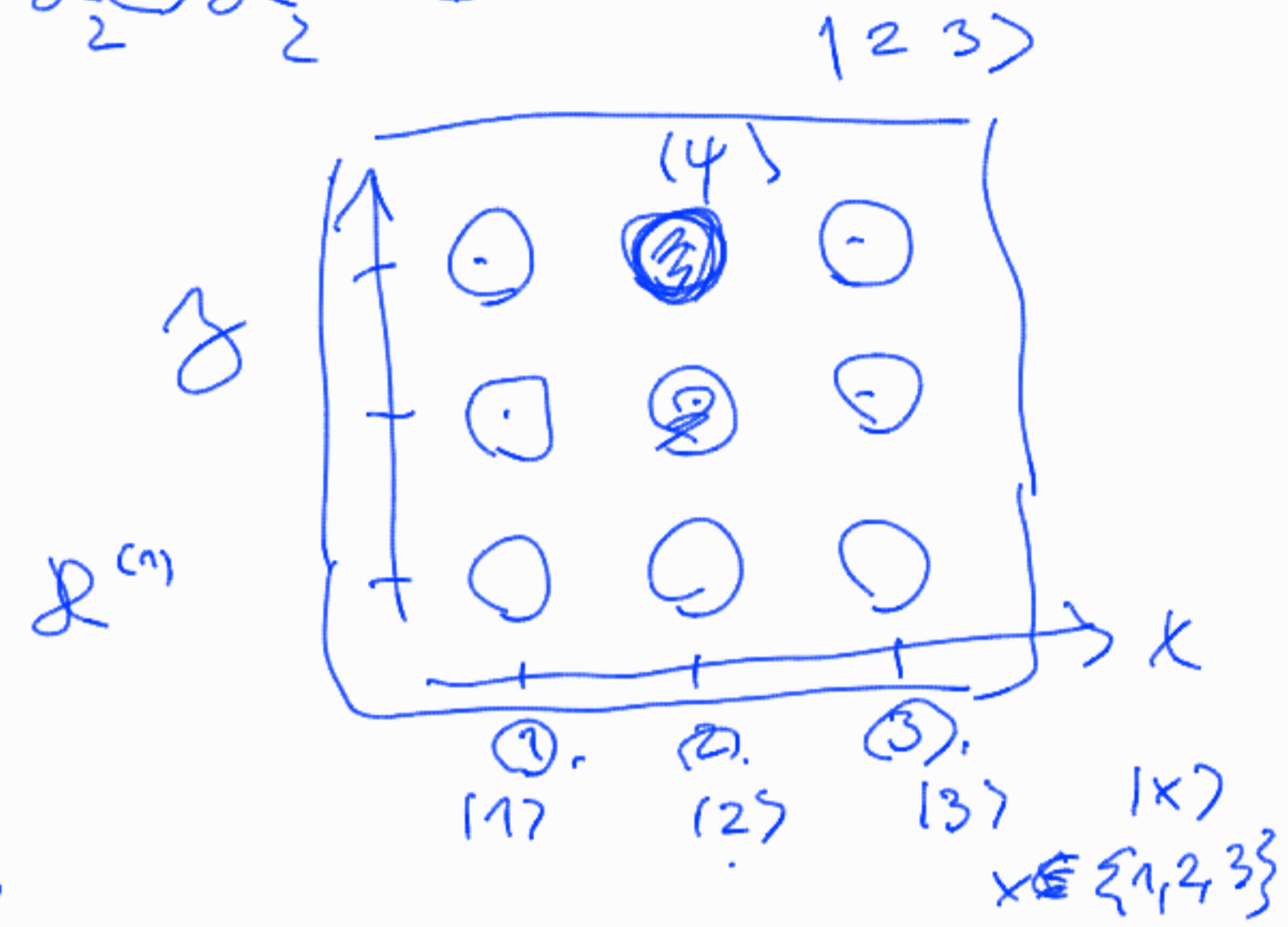
$\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathbb{C}$
 $\mathcal{H}_2 = \mathbb{C}^2$

$\mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_1 = \mathbb{C}^2$
 $\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_1 = \mathbb{C}$
 $\mathcal{H}_2 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2 = \mathbb{C}^4$
 $\mathcal{H}_2 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 = \mathbb{C}^4$

$\mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2 = \mathbb{C}^3$
 $\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 = \mathbb{C}^2$

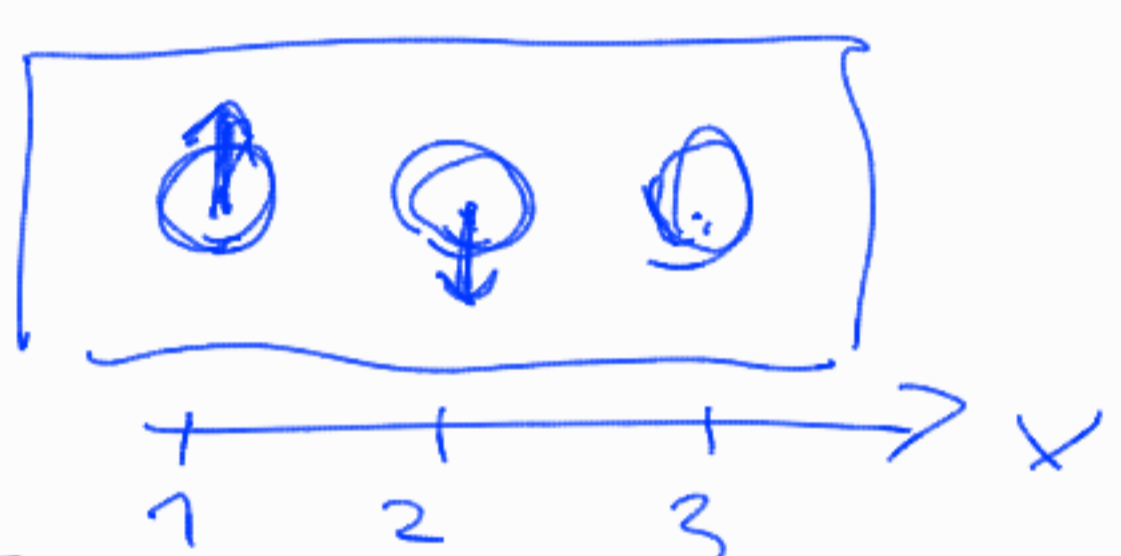
• BEČKĚ
 $\mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^m = \mathbb{C}^{m+m}$
 $\mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathbb{C}^m = \mathbb{C}^{m \cdot m}$

$\mathcal{H}^{(n)} \otimes \mathcal{H}^{(1)}$



$|4\rangle = |2\rangle \otimes |3\rangle$

tečky $\mathcal{H}^{(1)} \equiv \mathbb{C}^3$
 + spin
 spin $\mathcal{H}^{(2)} \equiv \mathbb{C}^2 \dots \mathcal{H}\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$



částice v tečkách se spinem $\mathcal{H} \equiv \mathcal{H}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{H}^{(2)}$

$|x s\rangle \equiv |x\rangle \otimes |s\rangle \dots \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$
 $x = 1, 2, 3 \quad s = \pm$

$|4\rangle = \sum_x \sum_s \psi_{xs} |x s\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1+\rangle \otimes |2-\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 entanglovany stav

faktor.

$|4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle + |2\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+\rangle - |-\rangle) = \frac{1}{2} (|1+\rangle - |1-\rangle + |2+\rangle - |2-\rangle)$
 $|x-\rangle \dots S_x \dots \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

