

9.2

e) Darstellung von Operatoren

• diskrete Basis

• kont. Basis: VONS $\{\dots |\varphi_\lambda\rangle \dots\}$ mit $1 = |\varphi_\lambda\rangle\langle\varphi_\lambda|$

$$A = \iint d\lambda d\lambda' A(\lambda, \lambda') |\varphi_\lambda\rangle\langle\varphi_{\lambda'}| \text{ mit } A(\lambda, \lambda') = \langle\varphi_\lambda|A|\varphi_{\lambda'}\rangle \quad (9.48)$$

$$A|\varphi\rangle = |\chi\rangle \rightarrow \int A(\lambda, \lambda') \underbrace{\langle\varphi_{\lambda'}|\varphi\rangle}_{c(\lambda')} d\lambda' = \underbrace{b(\lambda)}_{\langle\varphi_\lambda|\chi\rangle} \quad (9.49)$$

$$(AB)(\lambda, \lambda') = \int d\lambda'' A(\lambda, \lambda'') B(\lambda'', \lambda') \quad (9.50)$$

- Bsp: (ii) Hamilton Operator H
(1) diskrete VONS

(2) Ortsdarstellung:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle \underline{r} | \hat{r} | \underline{r}' \rangle &= \underline{r}' \langle \underline{r} | \underline{r}' \rangle = \underline{r}' \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') \\ \langle \underline{r} | \hat{p} | \underline{r}' \rangle &= \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla_{\underline{r}} \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9.53)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle \underline{r} | H | \underline{r}' \rangle &= \langle \underline{r} | \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{r}) | \underline{r}' \rangle \\ &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\underline{r}}^2 + V(\underline{r}') \right] \delta(\underline{r} - \underline{r}') \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9.54)$$

$$\langle \underline{r} | H \varphi \rangle = \int d^3 r' \langle \underline{r} | H | \underline{r}' \rangle \varphi(\underline{r}')$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int d^3 r' |\underline{r}'\rangle\langle\underline{r}'| \\ &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\underline{r}}^2 + V(\underline{r}) \right] \varphi(\underline{r}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) Impulsdarstellung:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle p | \hat{p} | p' \rangle &= p' \langle p | p' \rangle = p' \delta(p-p') \\ \langle p | \hat{r} | p' \rangle &\stackrel{(4.10)}{=} i\hbar \nabla_p \delta(p-p') \end{aligned} \right\} (9.55)$$

damit:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(I)} \quad \langle p | H | p' \rangle &= \langle p | \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{r}) | p' \rangle \\ &= \left[\frac{p^2}{2m} + V(i\hbar \nabla_p) \right] \delta(p-p') \\ \langle p | H^2 | p' \rangle &= \int d^3 p'' \langle p | H | p'' \rangle \underbrace{\langle p'' | p' \rangle}_{\bar{\psi}(p')} \\ &= \int d^3 p'' \langle p'' | p' \rangle \underbrace{\langle p'' | H | p \rangle}_{\text{„Differentialoperator“}} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\langle p | H | p' \rangle} \right\} (9.56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II)} \quad \text{mit } \langle p | V(\hat{r}) | p' \rangle &= \iint d^3 r d^3 r' \langle p | r \rangle \langle r | V(\hat{r}) | r' \rangle \langle r' | p' \rangle \\ &= \int \frac{d^3 r d^3 r'}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} V(r') \delta(r-r') e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p' \cdot r' - p \cdot r)} \\ &= \int \frac{d^3 r}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} V(r) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(p-p') \cdot r} \\ &= \bar{V}(p-p') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle p | H | p' \rangle &= \frac{p^2}{2m} \delta(p-p') + \bar{V}(p-p') \\ \langle p | H^2 | p' \rangle &= \frac{p^2}{2m} \bar{\psi}(p) + \underbrace{\int d^3 p'' \bar{V}(p-p'') \bar{\psi}(p'')}_{\text{„Integraloperator“ „Faltung“}} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\langle p | H | p' \rangle} \right\} (9.57)$$

• EW-Problem: $A|a_i\rangle = a_i|a_i\rangle$ (3.58)
 ... kompakte Schreibweise

Darstellung in $\{...|\varphi_n\rangle...\}$: $\langle\varphi_n|$ (3.58) & $\rightarrow 1$ einsetzen

$$\sum_m A_{nm} c_m^{(i)} = a_i c_n^{(i)}, \quad c_n^{(i)} = \langle\varphi_n|a_i\rangle \quad (3.59)$$

... EW-Problem in Matrixform!

kont. Basis:

$$\int d\lambda' A(\lambda, \lambda') c^{(i)}(\lambda') = a_i c^{(i)}(\lambda), \quad c^{(i)}(\lambda) = \langle\varphi_\lambda|a_i\rangle \quad (3.60)$$

• Spektraldarstellung von A : nimmt VONS der EW $\{...|a_n\rangle...\}$

$$A_{nm} = \langle a_n|A|a_m\rangle = a_m \langle a_n|a_m\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} A_{nm} = a_n \delta_{nm} \\ A = \sum_n a_n |a_n\rangle\langle a_n| \end{cases} \quad (3.61)$$

(vgl. Matrix/Tensoren)

analog: $A|a(\lambda)\rangle = a(\lambda)|a(\lambda)\rangle$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} A(\lambda, \lambda') = a(\lambda) \delta(\lambda - \lambda') \\ A = \int d\lambda a(\lambda) |a(\lambda)\rangle\langle a(\lambda)| \end{cases} \quad (3.62)$$

• Bsp:

(i) adjungierter Operator: A^\dagger

$$(A^\dagger)_{nm} = \langle\varphi_n|A^\dagger|\varphi_m\rangle = \langle A\varphi_n|\varphi_m\rangle = \langle\varphi_m|A\varphi_n\rangle^*$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{(A^\dagger)_{nm} = A_{mn}^*} \quad (3.63)$$

[vgl. transponierte Matrix: $(T^t)_{ij} = T_{ji}$]

(ii) hermitesche Operatoren: $A = A^\dagger$

(3.53) $\boxed{A_{nm} = A_{mn}^*}$ (3.64)

[vgl. symmetrische Matrizen: $T_{ij} = T_{ji}$]

EW-Problem \rightarrow reelle EW, VONS von EV

(iii) unitäre Operatoren: $U^{-1} = U^\dagger$

$\boxed{(U^{-1})_{nm} = U_{mn}^* = (U^\dagger)_{nm}}$ (3.65)

[vgl. $\underline{O} \in O(3)$: $(O^{-1})_{ij} = O_{ji}$

$\underline{O}^{-1} = \underline{O}^t$]

EW-Problem \rightarrow VONS von EV

f) Transformationsreihe:

• Motivation: Transformiere Darstellung bzgl. $\{\dots |\varphi_m\rangle \dots\}$ nach $\{\dots |\varphi'_n\rangle \dots\}$

$$|\varphi'_n\rangle = \mathbb{1} |\varphi'_n\rangle = \sum_m |\varphi_m\rangle \langle \varphi_m | \varphi'_n \rangle$$

$\rightarrow \boxed{|\varphi'_n\rangle = \sum_m |\varphi_m\rangle U_{mn} \text{ mit } U_{mn} = \langle \varphi_m | \varphi'_n \rangle}$ (3.66)

Es gilt: $\boxed{\underline{U} \underline{U}^\dagger = \underline{U}^\dagger \underline{U} = \mathbb{1} \iff \underline{U}^\dagger = \underline{U}^{-1}}$ (3.67)

$\sum_n U_{mn} (U^\dagger)_{nl} \stackrel{(3.66)}{=} \sum_n U_{mn} U_{ln}^* \stackrel{!}{=} \delta_{ml}$

\underline{U} ... unitäre Matrix
vermittelt unitäre Trafo

Beweis: $\sum_n U_{mn} U_{ln}^* = \sum_n \langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n' \rangle \langle \varphi_l | \varphi_n' \rangle^*$
 $= \sum_n \langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n' \rangle \langle \varphi_n' | \varphi_l \rangle = \langle \varphi_m | \varphi_l \rangle = \delta_{ml}$ gel

• Trefo zwischen Darstellungen von $|\psi\rangle$:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_n' = \langle \varphi_n' | \psi \rangle \\ c_m = \langle \varphi_m | \psi \rangle \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_n' \stackrel{(i)}{=} \sum_m c_m U_{mn}^* = \sum_m (U^+)_{nm} c_m \\ c_m \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \sum_n U_{mn} c_n' \end{cases} \quad (9.68)$$

Beweis:

(i) $\langle \varphi_n' | \psi \rangle = \sum_m \underbrace{\langle \varphi_n' | \varphi_m \rangle}_{\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n' \rangle^* = U_{mn}^*} \underbrace{\langle \varphi_m | \psi \rangle}_{c_m}$

(ii) $c_m = \sum_n U_{mn} c_n' = \sum_{nl} \underbrace{U_{mn}}_{\delta_{ml}} c_l \underbrace{U_{ln}^*}_{1} = c_m$
 $= \delta_{ml}$

• Trefo zwischen Darstellungen von A :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A'_{nm} = \langle \varphi_n' | A | \varphi_m' \rangle \\ A_{kl} = \langle \varphi_k | A | \varphi_l \rangle \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} A'_{nm} \stackrel{(i)}{=} \sum_{ij} A_{ij} U_{in}^* U_{jm} = \sum_{hi} (U^+)_{ni} A_{ij} U_{jm} \\ A_{ij} \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \sum_{nm} U_{in} A'_{nm} (U^+)_{nj} \end{cases} \quad (9.69)$$

Beweis (i): $\langle \varphi_n' | A | \varphi_m' \rangle = \sum_{ij} \underbrace{\langle \varphi_n' | \varphi_i \rangle}_{U_{in}^*} \underbrace{\langle \varphi_i | A | \varphi_j \rangle}_{A_{ij}} \underbrace{\langle \varphi_j | \varphi_m' \rangle}_{U_{jm}}$ gel

• analog: (i) für kontinuierliche VONS

(ii) für Wechsel zwischen kont. und diskrete VONS

• konkreter Fall: „1 einstecken“!

• Bsp: Wechsel von Orts- nach Impulsdarstellung:

$$U(r, p) = \langle r | p \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p \cdot r}$$

