

# 6.1 Erzeugungs- und Vernichtungsoperatoren

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{SD}(\underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(\underline{x}_1) & \psi_1(\underline{x}_2) \\ \psi_2(\underline{x}_1) & \psi_2(\underline{x}_2) \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_1(\underline{x}_1)\psi_2(\underline{x}_2) - \psi_2(\underline{x}_1)\psi_1(\underline{x}_2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi^{SD}(\underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_1) = -\psi^{SD}(\underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2) \Rightarrow \text{Pauli-Prinzip}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n_1 \quad n_2 \quad n_3 \\ \psi_1 \quad \psi_2 \quad \psi_3 \dots \dots \dots \end{array} \right\} = |n_1 n_2 \dots \rangle$$


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$$\sum_{i=1}^N A(i) |n_1 n_2 \dots \rangle = \dots \psi_{n_1}(i) \dots A(i) \psi_{n_2}(i) \dots \psi_{n_N}(N) \dots$$

$$A(i) \psi_{n_2}(i) = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \psi_{\lambda}(i) A_{\lambda n_2} \text{ mit } A_{\lambda n_2} = \langle \psi_{\lambda} | A | \psi_{n_2} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\lambda} \dots \psi_{\lambda}(i) A_{\lambda n_2} \dots \iff n_1 n_2 \dots n_{n_2-1} \dots n_{n_2+1} \dots$$

$$\dots a_{\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{n_2} |n_1 n_2 \dots n_{n_2} \dots n_{\lambda} \dots \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_\lambda a_\lambda^\dagger |n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle &= a_\lambda \sqrt{n_\lambda+1} |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_\lambda+1, \dots\rangle \\
 &= \sqrt{n_\lambda+1} \sqrt{n_\lambda+1} |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_\lambda, \dots\rangle \\
 &= (n_\lambda+1) |n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_\lambda, a_\mu^\dagger - a_\mu^\dagger a_\lambda = [a_\lambda, a_\mu^\dagger] = \delta_{\lambda\mu} 1$$

$$\sigma = \{a_\lambda^\dagger, a_\lambda^\dagger\} = a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda^\dagger + a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda^\dagger = 2a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda^\dagger = \sigma$$

$$a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda^\dagger |n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle = \sigma |n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle \text{ kein Zustand}$$

$$a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda^\dagger |n_1, n_2, \dots, \frac{\sigma}{\lambda}, \dots\rangle = a_\lambda^\dagger |n_1, n_2, \dots, \frac{\sigma}{\lambda}, \dots\rangle = \sigma$$

$$n_\lambda = 0, 1$$

$$= \delta_{\lambda\mu} 1$$

$$[\hat{\psi}(\underline{x}), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\underline{x}')] = \sum_{\nu, \mu} \psi_\nu(\underline{x}) \psi_\mu^*(\underline{x}') [a_\nu, a_\mu^\dagger]$$

$$= \sum_{\nu, \mu} \psi_\nu(\underline{x}) \psi_\mu^*(\underline{x}') \delta_{\nu\mu} 1$$

$$= \sum_{\nu} \psi_\nu(\underline{x}) \psi_\nu^*(\underline{x}') 1 = \delta(\underline{x} - \underline{x}')$$

$$\hat{N} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda = \sum_{\lambda} \int d\underline{x} d\underline{x}' \underbrace{\psi_\lambda(\underline{x}) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\underline{x}) \psi_\lambda^*(\underline{x}') \hat{\psi}(\underline{x}')}_{\text{Vollständigkeitsbeziehung}} \delta(\underline{x} - \underline{x}')$$

$$= \int d\underline{x} d\underline{x}' \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\underline{x}) \hat{\psi}(\underline{x}') \delta(\underline{x} - \underline{x}') = \int \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\underline{x}) \hat{\psi}(\underline{x}) d\underline{x}$$

Teilchenzahlzustand  $|n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots\rangle \in \mathcal{H}^{(N)}$

mit  $\sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} n_\nu = N$  Teilchenzahl