

6.1 Erzeugungs- und Vernichtungsoperatoren

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\lambda} \dots \psi_{\lambda}(i) A_{\lambda n_i} \dots \Leftrightarrow n_1 n_2 \dots n_{i-1} \dots n_{i+1} \dots \dots a_{\lambda}^{\dagger} a_{n_i} |n_1 n_2 \dots n_{i-1} \dots n_{i+1} \dots \rangle$$

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

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

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

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

$$a_\lambda^\dagger a_\lambda^\dagger |n_1 n_2 \dots \sigma_\lambda^- \rangle = a_\lambda^\dagger |n_1 n_2 \dots \lambda \rangle = \sigma$$

$$n_\lambda = 0, 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teilchenzahlzustand $|n_1 n_2 n_3 \dots\rangle \quad n_i \in \mathbb{N}^{(N)}$
 mit $\sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} n_\nu = N$ Teilchenzahl