

Erweiterter Binomialkriterium

Kapitel 11

Es werden zwei Szenarien in 4 Monaten. Welche Komponente ist am wertigsten?

Werte: 1000

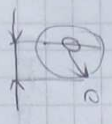
$\Delta X = 1000$ - 1000

$P = mV$

$P \Delta X = 1000$ - 1000

$h = -10^{-24}$ - 1000

$P \Delta X \approx h - 1000$



$10^{-8} \text{ cm} - 1 \text{ cm}^2$
 $V = 10^8 \text{ cm}^3$
 $m \approx 10^{-24} \text{ g}$

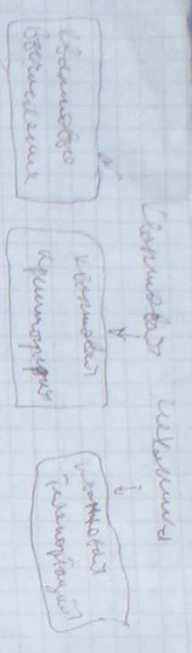
$P \Delta X \approx 10^{-24}$ -> 1000 - 1000

Werte: $V \approx 10^8 \text{ cm}^3$ - 1000
 $m \approx 10^{-24}$ - 1000

Erweiterung -> 1000

Erweiterung -> 1000

Erweiterung -> 1000



Синусоидальный колебательный процесс - это процесс, который описывается синусоидальной функцией. Он может быть как продольным, так и поперечным.

Синусоидальный колебательный процесс

Синусоидальный колебательный процесс (поперечный)

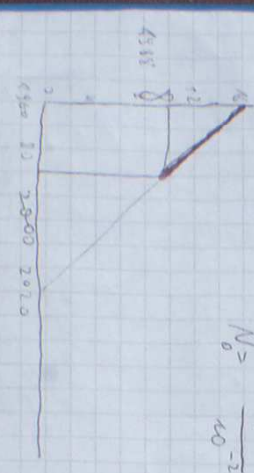
Синусоидальный колебательный процесс

Синусоидальный колебательный процесс (продольный)

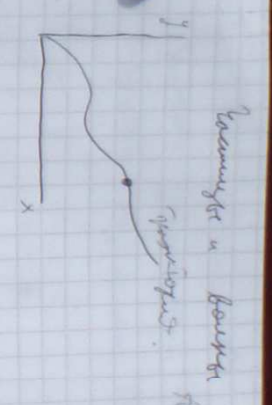
Синусоидальный колебательный процесс

Синусоидальный колебательный процесс (поперечный)

Синусоидальный колебательный процесс



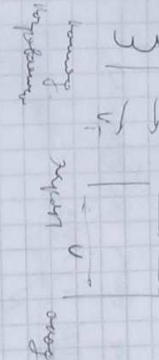
$$N_0 = \frac{10^{-11}}{10^{-12}} = 10^1$$



$$\psi(x, t) = A \sin(\omega t - kx)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

Действующая амплитуда. Максимальная амплитуда



$$v \gg v_T \quad v = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

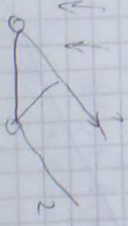
$$v = \frac{\sqrt{200V}}{m}$$

поперечный и продольный

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$|\psi|^2 = |\psi_1^2 + \psi_2^2| = |A|^2 |e^{i(x)} + e^{i(k(x+t))}|^2$$

$$D = 4|A|^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{k \Delta \sin \theta}{2}\right), \quad \Delta = d \sin \theta$$



$$\frac{k d \sin \theta}{2} = \pi n$$

$$d \sin \theta_n = n \lambda, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$$

Lehrjahr 18/2

20.02.08

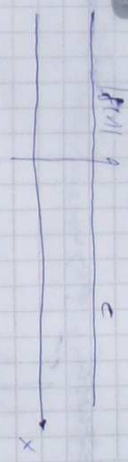
Thema: Synthesynthese. Gesamtanbau von Synthesynthese. Synthesynthese der Synthesynthese. Synthesynthese der Synthesynthese.

$$\vec{p} \quad k = \frac{p}{h}$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \int e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \quad h\omega = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$|\psi(x,t)|^2$$

$$\int |\psi|^2 dx = 1 \quad |ce^{i(kx - \omega t)}|^2 = |\psi(x,t)|^2 = |c|^2 \text{const}$$



Konstantes & symmetrisches

als wenn man rechnerisch überprüft & bestätigt

8 Synthesynthesynthese der Synthesynthese $\psi(x,t) = C_1 \psi_1 + C_2 \psi_2$

Ein Parameter für ψ , für $\psi = \sum C_i \psi_i$

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\Delta k} \int_{k_0 - \frac{\Delta k}{2}}^{k_0 + \frac{\Delta k}{2}} dk \cdot A(k) \exp\{i(kx - \omega(k)t)\}$$

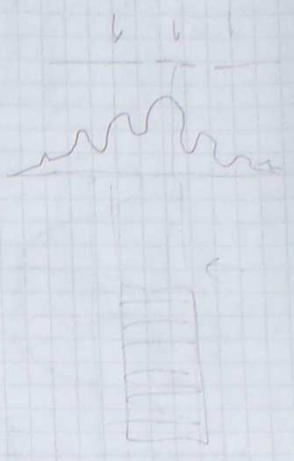
- genau erhalten wenn, ein $\Delta k \ll k_0$

$$\omega(k) = \omega(k_0) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} (k - k_0)$$

$$\omega = k - k_0 \quad A(k) \approx A(k_0) + \frac{\partial A}{\partial k} (k - k_0)$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{A_0}{\Delta k} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \int \exp\left[i\left\{x - \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} t\right\} \cdot \frac{-\Delta k}{2}\right] dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left(\frac{h v^2}{2m} \right) = \frac{h v_0}{m} = v_0$$



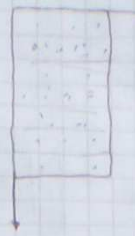
Funktion der Synthesynthese.

8 Synthesynthese der Synthesynthese $\psi = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$

$$p = h k \quad h \omega = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

1) rechnerisch

2) eine ψ in ψ und ψ in ψ und ψ in ψ



$$dP(y) = \frac{dN(y) dy}{N}$$

$$\frac{dN(y)}{N} = |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$$

Prinzip

1) $|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$ - Wahrscheinlichkeit, ein Teilchen zu finden

Typischer

19.02.08 $\psi(x,t) = f(x) \cdot g(t)$ $\psi(x,t) = f(x) \cdot g(t)$

x	0	1	2	3
ψ	1	1	1	1
ψ	1	1	1	1
ψ	1	1	1	1

x	0	1	2	3
ψ	0	1	1	0
ψ	0	1	1	0
ψ	0	1	1	0

$$\psi = \begin{cases} \psi_1 & \sigma = 1 \\ \psi_2 & \sigma = 0 \end{cases} \quad \psi = \begin{cases} \psi_1 & \sigma = 1 \\ \psi_2 & \sigma = 0 \end{cases}$$

x	0	1	2	3
ψ	0	1	1	0
ψ	0	1	1	0
ψ	0	1	1	0

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{A_0}{\Delta x} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \quad \text{или} \quad \frac{A_0}{2} \frac{e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} + e^{-i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta x (x - v_0 t)}{2} \quad i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{v_0}{2} A_0 e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)}$$

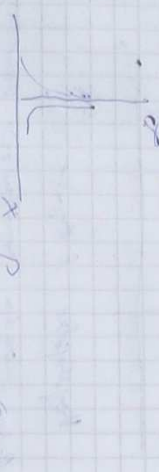
$$|\psi(x,t)|^2 = A_0^2 \frac{v_0^2}{2}$$

$$j = \frac{d\psi(x-v_0 t)}{dt} = v_0$$

$$\Delta p \Delta x = \Delta \left(\frac{\Delta x (x - v_0 t)}{2} \right) = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \Delta x$$

$\Delta p \Delta x = \Delta \pi \hbar$ - квант энергии.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i(k-x)} dx = \delta(x)$$



Форме волновой функции $\Delta p \Delta x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$



Уменьшение ширины волновой функции увеличивает неопределенность энергии.

Уменьшение энергии увеличивает неопределенность координаты.

$$\langle X \rangle = \int \psi^* x \psi dx$$

$$\langle f(x) \rangle = \int \psi^* f(x) \psi dx$$

$$\langle \hat{p} \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{p} \psi dx$$

$$\psi(x) = A e^{i(\frac{p}{\hbar} x)}$$

Уравнение Шредингера $\hat{A} \psi = E \psi$

$$\hat{p} \rightarrow \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \text{grad}$$

$$\hat{H}(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \rightarrow \hat{H}$$

$$\hat{H} = F(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$$

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + U(\vec{r}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + U(\vec{r})$$

Эллиптические уравнения:

1) Уравнения Лапласа, Гельмгольца, Пуассона - параболические

2) Уравнения - гиперболические

$$\int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dx = \int (\hat{A} \psi)^* \psi dx \quad \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \hat{A} \rangle^*$$

$\hat{A} \psi = A \psi$
 A - действительное значение энергии ψ - волна. ψ - глас уравнения \hat{A} + граничные условия.

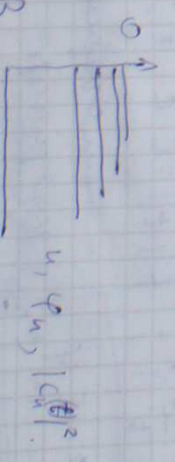
$$\psi_n \quad \hat{A} \psi_n = A_n \psi_n$$

$$\psi \psi = \sum_n c_n \psi_n \quad \text{нормировка}$$

нормировка.

$$1 = \int |\psi|^2 dx = \sum_n \sum_{n'} c_n^* c_{n'} \int \psi_n^* \psi_{n'} dx$$

$$1 = \sum_n |c_n|^2$$



Verformene Wellengleichung

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\psi = C e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

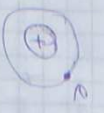
$$\omega^2 = k^2 c^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{\hbar}{2m} k^2$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} = \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

Verformene Wellengleichung
 Wellenmechanische Formulierung des Erhaltungssatzes
 Erhaltungssatz des Impulses
 Erhaltungssatz der Energie



$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}|}$$

Erhaltungssatz der Energie - Wellenfunktion enthält die Bestandteile der Energie

$$H = H(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$$

$$\psi = f(t) \varphi(x)$$

$$E = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{f(t)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) = \frac{1}{f(t)} H \varphi(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{iE}{\hbar} f; \quad f(t) = C e^{-\frac{iE}{\hbar} t}$$

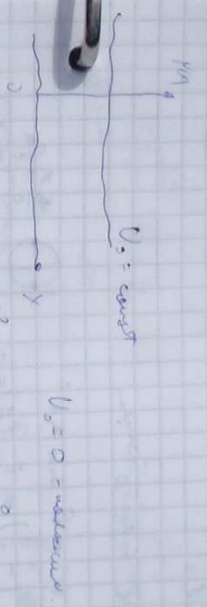
$$H \varphi = E \varphi$$

- Erhaltungssatz der Energie
 Wellenfunktion

Aufgabe 3

Partikel in einem unendlichen Potentialtopf
 Die Wellenfunktion muss verschwinden an den Wänden
 Eigenwert der Wellengleichung
 & Rand. Eigenwertproblem

1) Ein Teilchen mit $0 < x < \infty$ ist gegeben, die Wellenfunktion
 ist gegeben durch
 Ein Grenzwert $\psi(0) = C$ ist gegeben



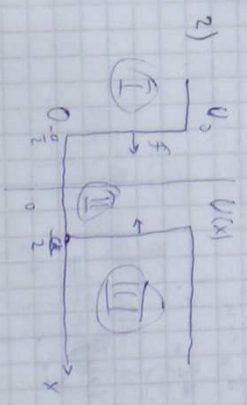
$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + V_0 \psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \psi = E \psi$$

$$E = C \cdot e^{ikx} \quad E_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$\langle P \rangle = \int \psi^* (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi dx = \hbar k$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial k} = \hbar k = \frac{\hbar^2 k}{m} = \frac{\hbar^2 k}{m} = v_k$$



$$\psi(-\frac{a}{2}) = \psi(\frac{a}{2}) = 0$$

$$\psi_I = \psi_{II} = 0 \quad \psi_{II}(x) = C e^{\frac{i}{2} k x}$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C (e^{i k x} + e^{-i k x}) = A \cos kx$$

Hydrogene Weylsche Gleichung

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\psi = C e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$\omega^2 = k^2 c^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{h}{2m} k^2$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} = \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H \psi$ - Eigenwertgleichung für H (Energieoperator)
 Lösung: $\psi = f(x) e^{-iEt/\hbar}$
 Einsetzen in die Eigenwertgleichung liefert $H f(x) = E f(x)$

Einsetzen in die Eigenwertgleichung liefert $H f(x) = E f(x)$



$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Beispiel

Einpartikel in einem Potential $V(x)$ - Lösung der Schrödinger-Gleichung

$$\psi = H(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$E = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \frac{1}{f(t)} H \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{iE}{\hbar} f; \quad f(t) = C e^{-\frac{iE}{\hbar} t}$$

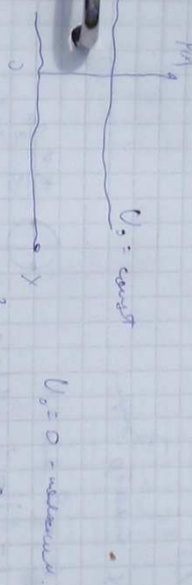
$$H \psi = E \psi$$

- Eigenwertgleichung für H
 Eigenwert E

Aufgabe 3

Partikeln in einem Potential $V(x)$. Bestimmen Sie die Wellenfunktion $\psi(x)$ für $x < 0$ und $x > 0$.
 Gegeben: $V(x) = 0$ für $x < 0$ und $V(x) = V_0$ für $x > 0$.
 Die Wellenfunktion $\psi(x)$ ist für $x < 0$ durch $\psi(x) = C e^{ikx} + C' e^{-ikx}$ gegeben.

1) Ein Teilchen mit $E < V_0$ bewegt sich von links nach rechts.
 Bestimmen Sie die Wellenfunktion $\psi(x)$ für $x < 0$ und $x > 0$.
 Gegeben: $V(x) = 0$ für $x < 0$ und $V(x) = V_0$ für $x > 0$.
 Die Wellenfunktion $\psi(x)$ ist für $x < 0$ durch $\psi(x) = C e^{ikx} + C' e^{-ikx}$ gegeben.

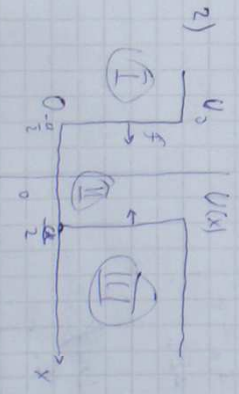


$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad \psi = \psi(x) e^{-iEt/\hbar}$$

$$E_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \int \psi^* (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi dx = \hbar k$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial k} = \frac{\hbar^2 k}{m} = \frac{\hbar^2 k}{m} = v_k$$



$$J = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\psi_I = \psi_{III} = 0 \quad \psi_{II}(x) = C e^{\pm ikx}$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{ikx} + C' e^{-ikx}$$

① $\psi_{\pm} = B \sin kx$

①: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (e^{ikx}) = E e^{ikx}$ $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$

$\psi_{\pm}(x) = A \cos kx$

$\psi_{\pm}(x) = \psi_{\pm}(0) = 0$

$k_n a = \frac{\pi}{2} n$

$n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$

Erweitertes Gaußpotential

$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 k_n^2}{2m}$

$\psi_{\pm}(x) = B \sin kx$

$\psi_{\pm}(-\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{\pm}(\frac{a}{2}) = 0$

$\psi_{\pm}^{(n)}(x) = B \sin k_n x$

$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 k_n^2}{2m}$

$n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$\psi_{\pm}^{(n)}(x) = A \cos k_n x$

$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 k_n^2}{2m}$

$n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$

$\psi_{\pm} = (e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}) A$

$\psi_{\pm}^{(n)}(x, t) = (e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t}$



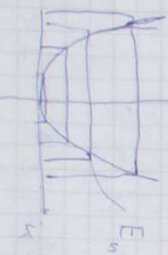
Wellenfunktion



$E_n \sim n^2$

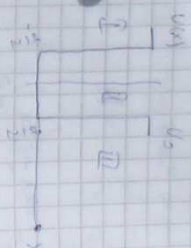
$\Delta E_n \sim n$

Wellenfunktion



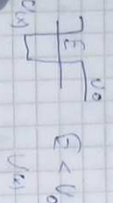
II: $H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$

III: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_{III} = - (V_0 - E) \psi_{III}$



$\psi_{III}(x) \sim \exp(\pm \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}} x)$

$\psi_{III}(x) \sim \exp[-\sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}} x]$

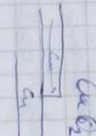


$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} + V(x)$

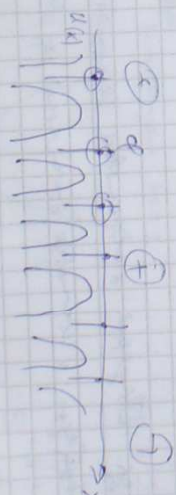


$\frac{m v_0^2}{2} < m g h$

$|\psi(x)|^2 \sim \exp[-2\sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}} x]$



Prozentsprung



$V(x) = V(x+a)$

$V(x) = \sum g e^{i8x}$

$g_n = \frac{2T}{a} u$ $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x) \psi(x) = E \psi$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_k C_k e^{ikx}$$

$$\sum_k C_k e^{ikx} (E_k - E) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_k C_k e^{ikx} = 0$$

$$C_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$C_k (E_k - E) = \sum_g C_g C_k = 0$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_g C_g e^{i(k-g)x}$$

$$= \sum_g C_k e^{-igx} e^{i(k-g)x} = C_k e^{ikx}$$

Stationäre

$$f_{in}(x) = f_{out}(x)$$

$$f_{in}(x) = f_{out}(x)$$

$\psi_{in}(x)$ - Einstrahlungsproblem

Abstrahlung

05.03.08

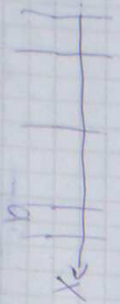
1) Struktur des P.V. Strahls, Eigenschaften, Messungen

2) Herleitung A.P., Auswertung E.P., Messung der Wellenfunktion

3) Spind K. Abgleich des Teilstrahls & Teilstrahls & gleichzeitige Messung der Wellenfunktion

4) F.D. Experiment & gg. Abgleich des elektronischen Messsystems

5) Messung der Wellenfunktion & Wellenfunktion für verschiedene Wellenlängen



$$\psi_{in}(x) = f_{in}(x) e^{ikx}$$

1. Bestimmung der periodischen Ausbreitung

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\int \psi^* \hat{H} \psi dx = ?$$

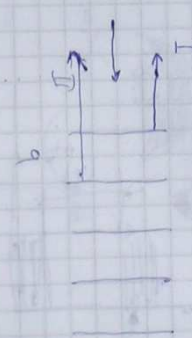
$$= \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$E_k < \hat{H} > \text{bestimmt} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

6 St: $\omega^* = 0, 1, m$

top periodischer Zustand

$$\langle \hat{H} \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{H} \psi dx = \int \psi^* \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \psi dx$$



$$\Delta = 2\alpha$$

$$\Delta = m \lambda = m \frac{2\pi}{k} = 2\alpha$$

$$k_m = m \frac{\pi}{a} \quad m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

periodischer Zustand $m = 1$

Wellenlänge

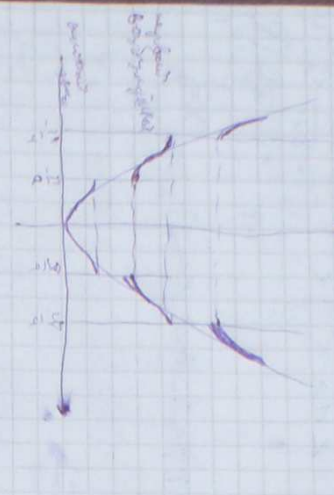
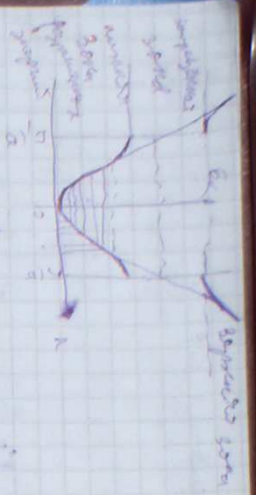


$$\psi(x) = c \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}x} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{a}x} \right) = A \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_g C_{k-g} e^{i(k-g)x}$$

$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}x} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}x} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{a}x}$$

$$\psi(x) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x$$

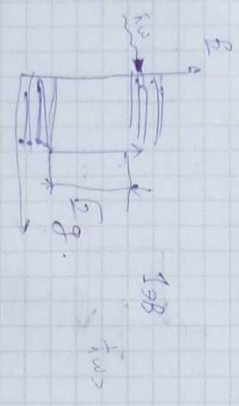
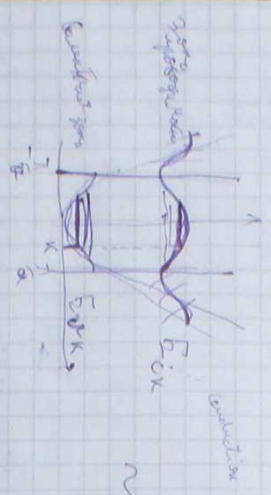


energies same probability distributions different

$\psi_n(x) = \psi_{n+1}(x)$
 probability distributions different
 different probability distributions

$g = \frac{2\pi}{h}$
 $|\psi_n(x)|^2 = |\psi_{n+1}(x)|^2$

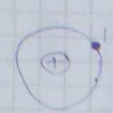
Probability distributions



Wahrscheinlichkeitsverteilung

Probability distributions
 - ground state $E_g \sim 12.8$
 - first excited state $E_1 \sim 19.8$

N_a



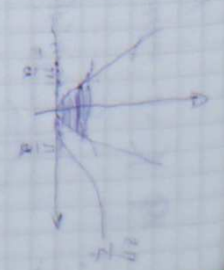
$N_0 = N_a$

$\psi(0) = \psi(L)$

$k_n = \frac{2\pi}{L} n, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$\frac{2\pi}{L} \frac{L}{2} = k_n = N_c$

$k_n = \frac{2\pi}{L} n$



probability distributions different, probability distributions different

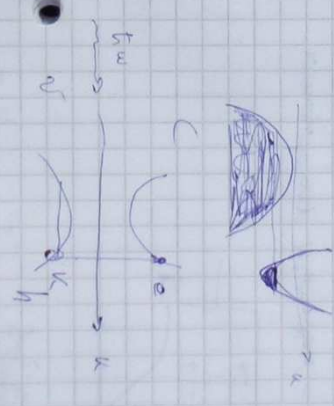
probability distributions



probability distributions

Probability distributions different, probability distributions different, probability distributions different

Probability distributions



$k_n = \frac{2\pi}{L} n$

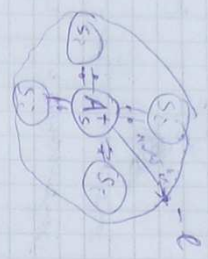
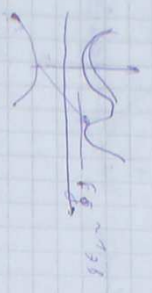
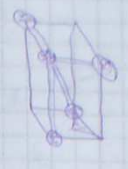
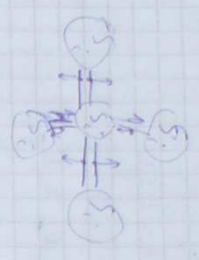
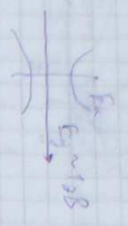
$\psi = e^{-\frac{E_g}{k_B T}}$

$E_g = 12.8 = 12.8 k_B T$

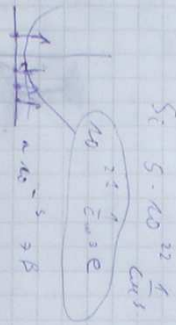
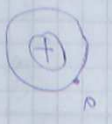
$k_B T (T = 300 K) = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-2} eV$

$\frac{1}{2.5 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 40 = 10 \cdot 4$

Neutronen 5
 19 p-n-übergang - Wolkentropfen umschließen.

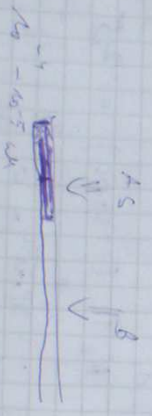
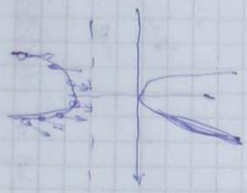
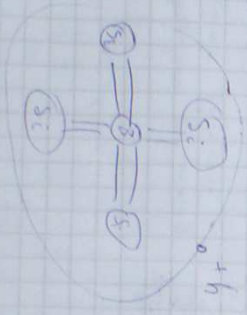


AS (Zustand) $n=5$
 AS $n=21$ $\frac{1}{c_{n2}}$ - Jenseits der Kernoberfläche
 S $n=20$ $\frac{1}{c_{n1}}$

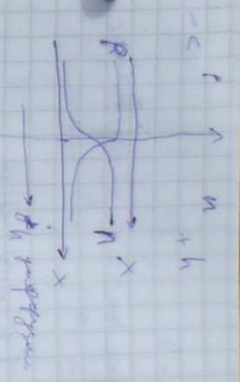


KT $n=20$ $n=2$ $n=8$

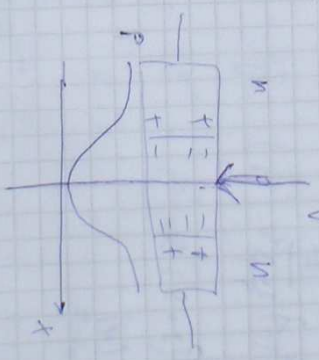
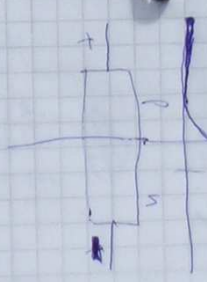
B, $n=3$



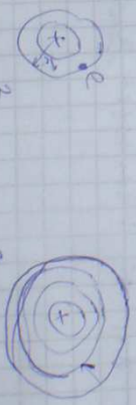
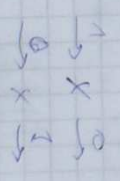
10^{-21} $\frac{1}{c_{n3}}$
 P-Schicht



$d\sigma = \sigma E$
 $\sigma = \frac{d\sigma}{E}$



$-V, \sigma_1$
 $+V, \sigma_2$
 Total $\sigma = 0$



$H = -\frac{h}{2m} \Delta - \frac{Ze^2}{r}$

mit dem
 Energieerhaltungssatz
 gilt $E_{kin} + E_{pot} = E_{tot}$

$$R\psi = E\psi$$

$$V = -\frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

Separation in fully separable coordinates

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta_{\theta, \varphi} \psi = (E - V(r)) \psi$$

$$\Delta_{\theta, \varphi} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\Delta_{\theta, \varphi} \psi = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r) Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$0 = \Delta_{\theta, \varphi} R + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_{\text{sep}}(r)) R$$

$$V_{\text{sep}}(r) = V(r) + \lambda \frac{\hbar^2}{2m r^2}$$

$$\Delta_{\theta, \varphi} Y + \lambda Y = 0$$

$$Y(\theta, \varphi) = \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} + m^2 \Phi(\varphi) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0$$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = e^{i m \varphi}$$

$$\Theta(\theta) = P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = \xi$$

$$(1 - \xi^2) \Theta'(\xi) - 2\xi \Theta'(\xi) = \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{1 - \xi^2} \right) \Theta$$

$l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$
 - unvollständige Legendre Polynome

$$\lambda = l(l+1), \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$R_{l, m}(r) = c R_l(r) e^{i m \varphi}$$

$$Y_{l, m}(\theta, \varphi) = c_{l, m} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{i m \varphi}$$

$$P_l^m(\xi) = 0, \quad |m| \leq l$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$2R_{l, m} \quad m = -l, \dots, 0, \dots, +l$$

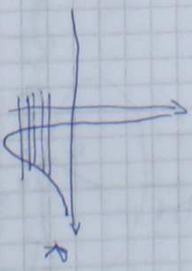
$$R_l(r) = \frac{f_l(r)}{r^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_{\text{sep}}(r)) f$$

$$V_{\text{sep}} = -\frac{Ze^2}{r} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m r^2} l(l+1)$$



$$l=0 \quad R > 0$$



$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2 e^4 m e}{2 \hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\omega_{l, m} = \frac{E_n - E_n}{\hbar}$$

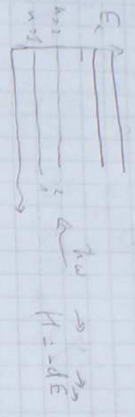
$$\psi_{l, m}(r, \theta, \varphi) \equiv R_{l, m}(r) Y_{l, m}(\theta, \varphi)$$



25.08

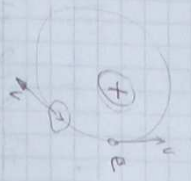
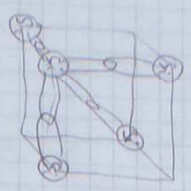
Neigung $\vec{N} \in S$

$\vec{A} = 0 \vec{v}$
 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{N} \cdot \vec{N} = 1$
 $\vec{N} = -\vec{r} \cdot \vec{E}$

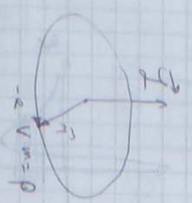


$\vec{r}_{m, \theta, \varphi}$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$
 $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm \ell$



$\vec{H} = -\vec{N} \cdot \vec{H}$



$\vec{I} = [\vec{r} \times \vec{p}]$

$\vec{I} = p \vec{v} = m \vec{v} \vec{r}$

$I = \frac{q}{T}$

$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$

$I = \frac{qv}{2\pi r}$

$\vec{H} = -\vec{N} \cdot \vec{H}$

$M_e = \frac{|K|}{2mc} \angle$

Systematisches Vorgehen zur Lösung.

$M_B = \frac{|K| \hbar}{2mc}$

$\vec{H}_e = -\frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} \vec{L}$

$\vec{L} = [\vec{r} \times \vec{p}]$



$\hat{L}_x = y \hat{p}_z - \hat{p}_y z$
 $\hat{L}_y = z \hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_z x$
 $\hat{L}_z = x \hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_x y$

$\hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$

Ein energetisches Wertigkeitsschema für ein Teilchen, das sich in einem zentralen Potential bewegt, ist durch die Eigenwerte der Hamiltonfunktion gegeben, die durch die Lösung der Schrödinger-Gleichung erhalten werden können.

$[\hat{p}_x, \hat{p}_x] = 0$

$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_x] = i \hbar$

$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i \hbar \hat{L}_z$

$[\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z] = i \hbar \hat{L}_x$

$[\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x] = i \hbar \hat{L}_y$

$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0$

$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \Delta_{\theta, \varphi}$

$\hat{L}_z^2 \psi + L_z^2 \psi = 0$

$\Delta_{\theta, \varphi} \psi_{\ell, m}(\theta, \varphi) = \ell(\ell+1) \psi_{\ell, m} = 0$

Neigung zur Lösung der Schrödinger-Gleichung für ein Teilchen in einem zentralen Potential.

$$\psi_{e,m} = Y_{e,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$L^2 = \hbar^2 l(l+1)$$

$$\hat{L}_z \psi = \hbar m \psi$$

$$\hat{H} \psi = -\hbar^2 \frac{\Delta}{2m} \psi$$

$$-\hbar^2 \frac{\Delta}{2m} Y_{e,m}(\theta, \varphi) = m \hbar Y_{e,m}$$

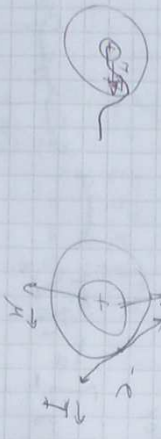
$$Y_{e,m}(\theta, \varphi) = \Theta_{e,m}(\theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$f_z = m \hbar$$

$$\begin{cases} M_e = M_B^2 \rho(l, l+1) \\ M_z = M_B \cdot m \end{cases}$$

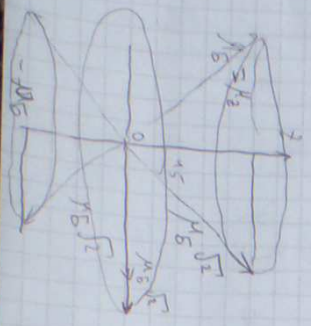
$$\begin{cases} l = 1, l = 0, m = 0 \\ M_e = 0 \end{cases}$$

← same values same structure same properties
S-compatibility



$$\begin{cases} l = 2, l = 1, m = 0, \pm 1 \\ M_e = M_B \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p\text{-compatibility} \\ M_z = 0, \pm M_B \end{cases}$$



OPBWMABMBV problem 1

$$B \varphi_n = B_n \varphi_n$$

$$\hat{A} \psi = A \psi$$

$$\psi = \sum_m C_m \varphi_m(x)$$

$$\sum_m C_m \hat{A} \varphi_m = A \sum_m C_m \varphi_m$$

$$\int \varphi_n^* dx$$

$$\sum_m C_m A_{km} = A \sum_m C_m \delta_{mk}$$

$$\sum_m (A_{km} - A \delta_{km}) C_m = 0$$

$$A_{km} = \int \varphi_k^* \hat{A} \varphi_m dx$$

$$\det |A_{km} - \delta_{mk} A| = 0$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_n |c_n|^2 = 1$$

$$i \hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi$$

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$$H_0 \varphi_n = E_n \varphi_n$$

$$\psi = \sum C_n(t) \varphi_n(t)$$

$$\int \varphi_k^* dx \left(i \hbar \sum_n C_n \varphi_n(x) \right) = \sum_n C_n \hat{H} \varphi_n$$

$$i \hbar \dot{C}_m = \sum_n H_{mn} C_n$$

- M. e. уравнения & условия нормировки

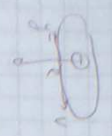
$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} C_1(t) \\ C_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ C_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{mn}(t) = (H_0)_{mn} + V_{mn} = E_n \delta_{mn} + V_{mn}$$

Conduct

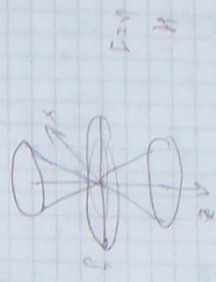
Коллектор №34

$n \cdot p \cdot B = n \cdot p \cdot B$

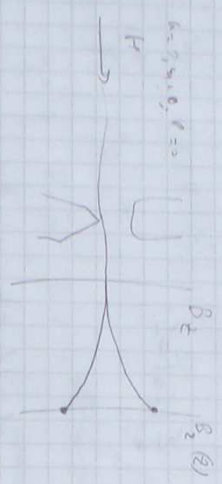


$\mu_e^2 = \mu_B^2 (1 + 2s)$

$\mu_J = \mu_B \cdot m$



$v = 0, r = 0, m = 0, \mu_e = 0, \mu_J = 0$



$\mu = -\mu \cdot B = \mu_B B(z)$

$F_z = -\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial z} = -\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}$

-Тестово рба сақсыз. SP2V

Температура, влажность, оптические измерения, влажность, температура, влажность, температура, влажность, температура, влажность

определенный момент

определенный момент

$L = k \sqrt{L(L+1)}$

$L = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

Условно определенное число

$M_L = -\frac{M_B}{k} L$

$-L \leq m_L \leq L$

$L_z = m_L k$

$\Delta m_L = \Delta m_S = \pm 1$

$S_x S_y - S_y S_x = i \hbar S_z$

$S_x S_z - S_z S_x = i \hbar S_y$

$S_y S_z - S_z S_y = i \hbar S_x$

$S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_x, S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_y, S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_z$

$S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_x, S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_y, S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_z$

$S = k \sqrt{S(S+1)}$

$S = \frac{\hbar}{2}$

$M_S = -\frac{M_B}{k} S$

$g_S = 2 - \text{Эффективный } g\text{-фактор}$

$S = \frac{\hbar}{2}, S_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$

Абсолютно чистое состояние

$$XY - YX = 2iZ$$

$$YZ - ZY = 2iX$$

$$ZX - XZ = 2iY$$

Hermitesche Matrizen

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_y = Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu_x = -\mu_B \sigma_x$$

$$\mu_y = -\mu_B \sigma_y$$

$$\mu_z = -\mu_B \sigma_z$$

Erwartungswerte

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ -c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1, \quad c_1 = 1, \quad c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{normiert } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv |0\rangle$$

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 1$$

$$\lambda = -1, \quad c_2 = 1, \quad c_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv |1\rangle \quad \langle 1|1\rangle = 1$$

$$\langle 0|1\rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

Ordnung
Vollständig

Erwartungswerte

$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \alpha^2 - \beta^2$
 $\langle \sigma_y \rangle = 2\alpha\beta$
 $\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \alpha^2 - \beta^2$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

Erwartungswerte

(Erwartungswerte berechnen)

$$A_x = \alpha^* \alpha - \beta^* \beta = |\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2$$

$$A_y = \alpha^* \beta + \beta^* \alpha$$

$$A_z = i(\alpha^* \beta - \beta^* \alpha)$$

$$A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2 = I$$



Erwartungswerte

$$A_x = \cos \theta$$

$$A_y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$A_z = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

$$|\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2 = \cos \theta$$

$$|\alpha| = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$|\beta| = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

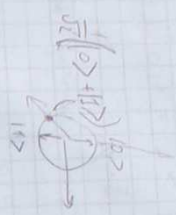
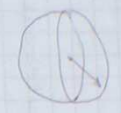
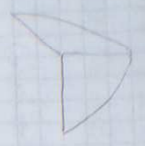
$$|\psi\rangle = |\alpha| e^{i\varphi} |0\rangle + |\beta| e^{i\varphi} |1\rangle = e^{i\varphi} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle)$$

Erwartungswerte
(Erwartungswerte)

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 - \varphi_1$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle$$

Erwartungswerte
Erwartungswerte



8 primums ug n kvadrātveida aploksmniešu summasveidums? n mērs.

1. Kļūstums

A uzdevuma korekcijai vajadzīga noteikta formā uzdevuma apjuma noteikšana. Uzdevuma korekcijai vajadzīga noteikta formā uzdevuma apjuma noteikšana.

2. uzdevuma korekcijai vajadzīga noteikta formā uzdevuma apjuma noteikšana.

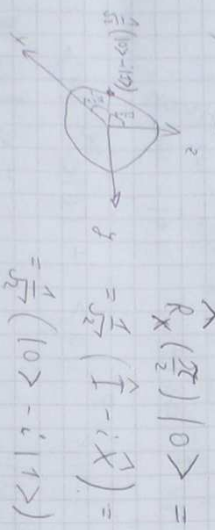
Uzdevuma korekcija:

$$R_y(\theta) = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} I - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} X = e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} X}$$

$$\hat{X} |0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$\hat{X} |1\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$R_y(\theta) = e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{X}}, \quad R_z(\theta) = e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{Z}}$$



$$|\psi\rangle = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Uzdevuma korekcijai vajadzīga noteikta formā uzdevuma apjuma noteikšana.

Uzdevuma korekcija

$$2|0\rangle = |0\rangle, \quad 2|1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} X} |\psi\rangle$$



$$e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} X} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} I - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} X$$

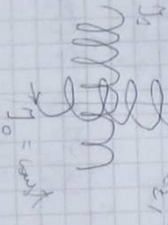
$$\left(\hat{X} \right)^{2n} = I, \quad \left(\hat{X} \right)^{2n+1} = \hat{X}$$

$$e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{X}} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} I - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{X}$$

$$\hat{X} \hat{Z} = -i \hat{Y}$$

$$e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{X}} \hat{Z} e^{i \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{X}} = \hat{Z} \cos \theta + \hat{Y} \sin \theta$$

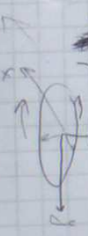
$$\hat{Z} \cos \theta + \hat{Y} \sin \theta$$



$$2B_{10} \cos \omega t \hat{Z} + B_{10} (\cos \omega t \hat{Z} - \sin \omega t \hat{X}) = 2B_{10} \cos \omega t \hat{Z} - B_{10} \sin \omega t \hat{X}$$

$$+ B_{10} (\cos \omega t \hat{Z} - \sin \omega t \hat{X})$$

$$\vec{B}_1(t) = B_{10} (\cos \omega t \hat{Z} - \sin \omega t \hat{X})$$



$$\vec{H} = -\frac{\hbar \gamma}{2} \vec{B}$$

5.9.01.01

$$= B_0 \mu_B \hat{z} \rightarrow S_{y0} \mu_B (\hat{x} \cos \omega t + \hat{y} \sin \omega t)$$

$$2B_0 \mu_B = \hbar \omega_0 \frac{q}{2}$$

$$2S_{y0} \mu_B = \hbar \Omega$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} \hat{z} + \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} (\hat{x} \cos \omega t + \hat{y} \sin \omega t) = H_0 + V(t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle_{t=0} \rightarrow |\psi\rangle_t$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} |\psi\rangle_t \left\langle \psi \right|_t = -i\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \left\langle \psi \right|_t \frac{\partial |\psi\rangle_t}{\partial t} = \left\langle H_0 + V(t) \right|_t e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} |\psi\rangle_t$$

$$e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \left\langle \psi \right|_t \frac{\partial |\psi\rangle_t}{\partial t} = \frac{\hbar (\omega_0 - \omega)}{2} \left\langle \psi \right|_t |\psi\rangle_t$$

$$+ e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \langle V |_t = e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \langle V |_t$$

$$\frac{\partial |\psi\rangle_t}{\partial t} = -i \frac{(\omega_0 - \omega)}{2} |\psi\rangle_t - i \frac{\Omega}{2} e^{i\frac{\omega t}{2}} (\hat{x} \cos \omega t + \hat{y} \sin \omega t) \cdot e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} |\psi\rangle_t$$

$$e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \left\langle \psi \right|_t e^{-i\frac{\omega t}{2}} = \left\langle \psi \right|_t \cos \omega t + \hat{y} \sin \omega t$$

$$e^{-i\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \left\langle \psi \right|_t e^{-i\frac{\omega t}{2}} = \left\langle \psi \right|_t \cos \omega t - \hat{x} \sin \omega t$$

$$\hat{x} \hat{z} = -i\hat{y}$$

$$\hat{y} \hat{z} = i\hat{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial |\psi\rangle_t}{\partial t} = -i \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{2} \right) \hat{z} |\psi\rangle_t - i \frac{\Omega}{2} \hat{x} |\psi\rangle_t$$

$$|\psi\rangle_t = e^{-i \left[\left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{2} \right) \hat{z} + \frac{\Omega}{2} \hat{x} \right] t} |\psi(0)\rangle$$

$$(1) B_{y0} = 0, \omega = 0, \Omega = 0$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i \frac{\omega_0 t}{2}} \hat{z} |\psi(0)\rangle$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\langle S_z \rangle_{t=0} = \left(\frac{\langle 0| + \langle 1|}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{z} \right) \left(\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\langle S_x \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \langle \hat{x} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\langle S_y \rangle_{t=0} = 0$$

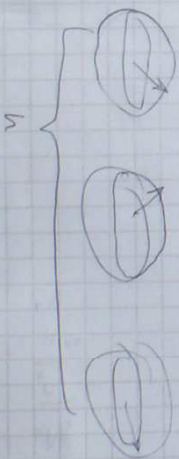
$$|\psi\rangle_t = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\omega_0 t}{2} - i \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\omega_0 t}{2}$$

$$\langle \hat{x} \rangle_t = \cos^2 \frac{\omega_0 t}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\omega_0 t}{2} = \cos \omega_0 t$$

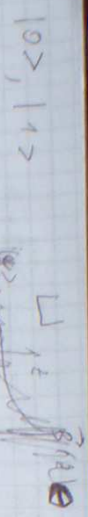
$$\langle \hat{y} \rangle_t = \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$(2) \omega = \omega_0$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i \left[\left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{2} \right) \hat{z} + \frac{\Omega}{2} \hat{x} \right] t} |\psi(0)\rangle = e^{-i \frac{\Omega t}{2}} |\psi(0)\rangle$$



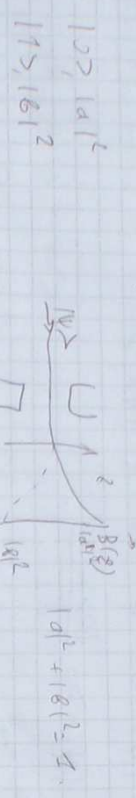
Wegeneränderungen zeigen sich wieder - per Beobachtung.



$$\hat{H} = \mu_B \hat{S}_y \cdot \vec{B} = \mu_B B \hat{S}_y$$

$$2|0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad \sum |1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$



$$\psi = \sum c_n \varphi_n \quad |c_n|^2 \rightarrow \varphi_n$$

Neujust. Bsp.

$$\sum |0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$\sum |1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

Erwartungswert berechnen

$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle, |a|^2$$

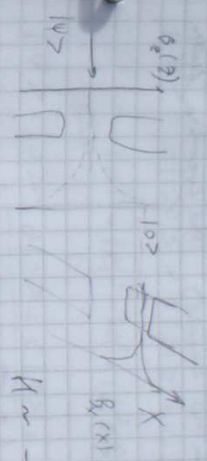
$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle, |b|^2$$

$$\hat{A} \varphi_n = A_n \varphi_n$$

$$\psi = \sum c_n \varphi_n \quad \int |\psi|^2 dx = \sum |c_n|^2 = 1$$

Wahrscheinlichkeit $\psi \rightarrow \varphi_n$

$$|c_n|^2$$



$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$\hat{X} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_2 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1) $\lambda = 1, \quad c_1 = c_2$
- 2) $\lambda = -1, \quad c_1 = -c_2$

$$\lambda = 1, \quad |\psi_+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle + |1\rangle$$

$$\lambda = -1, \quad |\psi_-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle - |1\rangle$$

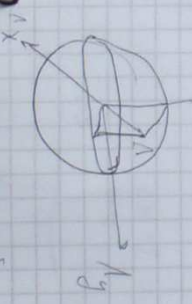
$$\langle \psi_\pm | \psi_\pm \rangle = 1 \quad |\psi_+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (|\psi_+\rangle + |\psi_-\rangle)$$

$$\text{Bsp } \frac{1}{2}, \quad |\psi_+\rangle, \quad \lambda = 1, \quad S_x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Bsp } \frac{1}{2}, \quad |\psi_-\rangle, \quad \lambda = -1, \quad S_x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$A_z^2 = \hbar^2 (1^2 - |B|^2)$$

$$A_x = (\alpha^2 \rho + \alpha \rho^2)$$

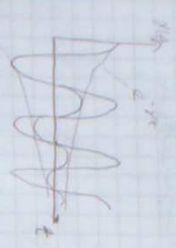
$$A_y = i(\alpha^2 \rho - \alpha \rho^2)$$

$$A_x^2 - A_y^2 + A_z^2 = 1$$

Wahrscheinlichkeit $\psi \rightarrow \varphi_n$

Wahrscheinlichkeit $\psi \rightarrow \varphi_n$

Continuous, no coupling via bosons (no cavity), No counter diode
 Heisenberg
 $\hat{X} \sim \omega_0^2 \hat{X} = 0, \hat{X} \sim 2\delta \hat{X} + \omega_0^2 \hat{X} = 0.$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

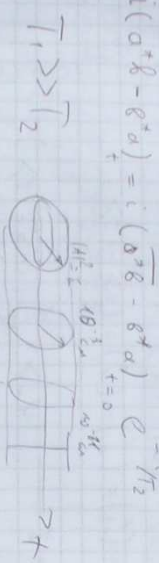
$$\omega^2 \hat{X} = -kX$$

$$\hat{X} + \frac{k}{m} X = 0$$

$$|\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2 = (|\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}t}$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^* \delta + \delta^* \alpha}{2} \right)_{t=0} = \left(\frac{\alpha^* \delta + \delta^* \alpha}{2} \right)_{t=0} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}t}$$

$$i(\alpha^* \delta - \delta^* \alpha)_{t=0} = i(\alpha^* \delta - \delta^* \alpha)_{t=0} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}t}$$



$$\psi = \sum c_n \varphi_n \quad \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |00\rangle$$

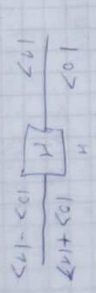
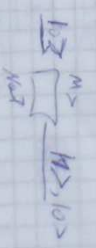
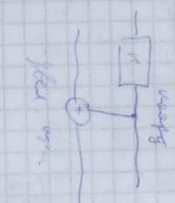
- 1 1 1 1
- 1 0 1 1
- 1 0 0 1
- 2 1 1 1

$$|\psi\rangle = a|00\rangle + b|11\rangle + c|01\rangle + d|10\rangle$$

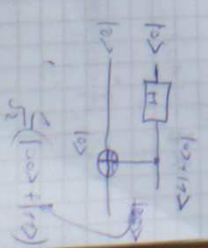
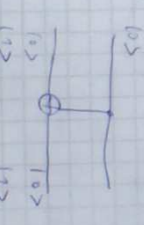
$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

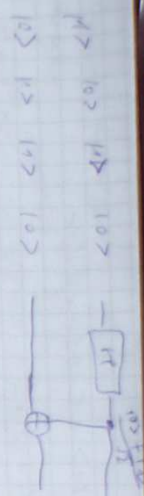
$$a^2 + c^2 = |0\rangle, \quad \frac{a|0\rangle + c|1\rangle}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}$$

$$b^2 + d^2 = |1\rangle, \quad \frac{b|0\rangle + d|1\rangle}{\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}}$$



$$H \otimes H = I$$





$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|00\rangle + |10\rangle = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle$$

$$|00\rangle + |11\rangle$$

$$0$$

$$100$$

$$200$$

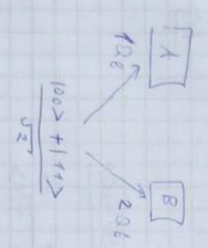
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle)$$

$$100$$

$$100$$

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



log₂ 4 = 2

$$|00\rangle + |11\rangle$$

$$|00\rangle + |10\rangle = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle + |11\rangle = (|1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|00\rangle - |11\rangle = (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle$$

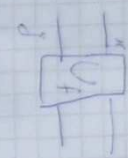
$$|10\rangle - |11\rangle = |1\rangle \otimes (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$2^n, n=50, n=100$$

Wiederholung: unpräzisionsarm

$$f(x), x=0, 1, \dots, 2^n$$

$$f(x) = 0, 1$$



$$g \circ f(x) = |0\rangle \oplus f(x) = f(x)$$

$$|u_n\rangle = |00\rangle$$

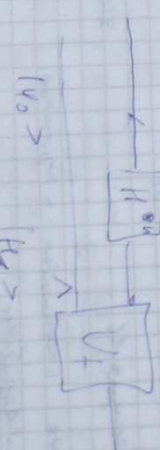
$$|u_n\rangle = |10\rangle$$

$$|u_n\rangle = |11\rangle$$

$$|u_n\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|u_n\rangle = \frac{|10\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2^n, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, f(x)$$



$$|u_1\rangle = \left(\frac{|1+0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \otimes \frac{|1+0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \oplus \frac{|1+1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \otimes \frac{|1+1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{x_0=0}^{2^n-1} |x_0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$

$$|u_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{x_0=0}^{2^n-1} |x_0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$

$$|\psi_{\text{out}}\rangle = \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} |x, 10\rangle \oplus |f(x)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} |x, f(x)\rangle$$

A B

$$0 \leq x \leq 2^n - 1$$

Wahrsch. $P(x) = \frac{1}{2^n}$

Quant $f(x) = \dots$

$|\psi_0\rangle = \dots$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$U_f [x] \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

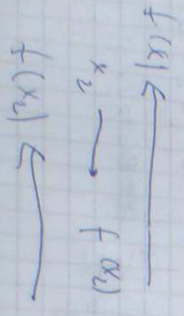
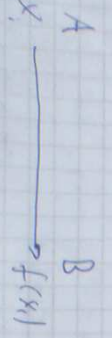
Leistung etc

30.04.08

Wahrsch. Wahrsch. c 5 ...

$$2^n \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2^n - 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) = \text{const} & (0, 1) \\ f(x) = 1 & (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

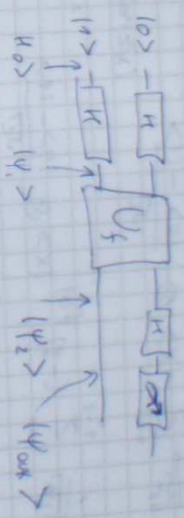


operational ...

Wahrsch. ...

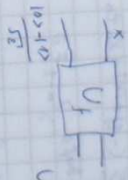
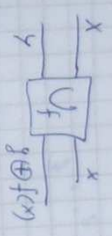
... $\frac{2^n}{2} + 1$

$U_{\text{lin}} \quad u=1$



$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$



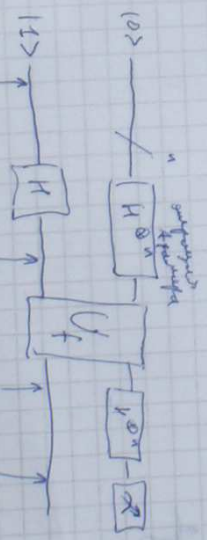
$$U_f |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = ((-1)^{f(x)} |0\rangle + (-1)^{f(x)} |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) & f = \text{const} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) & f = \text{invertiert} \end{cases}$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle) & f = \text{const} \\ \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle) & f = \text{invertiert} \end{cases}$$



$$\langle \psi_0 | = |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_e | \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{n=0}^{2^n-1} |X\rangle \otimes \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(X = Vektor $(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$, $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$)

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{n=0}^{2^n-1} (-1)^{f(n)} |X\rangle \otimes \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H|X\rangle = \sum_{z=0,1} (-1)^{Xz} |z\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\psi_{\text{out}}\rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x_0 + x_1 2^1 + \dots + x_{n-1} 2^{n-1})} |x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\rangle -$$

$$= A_0 |0, 0, \dots, 0\rangle + \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x_0 + x_1 2^1 + \dots + x_{n-1} 2^{n-1})} |x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\rangle$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} = \begin{cases} \pm 1, & f = \text{constant} \\ 0, & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

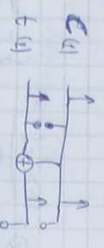
unverändertes Parität

$$\langle \psi_3 | \psi_3 \rangle = 1!$$

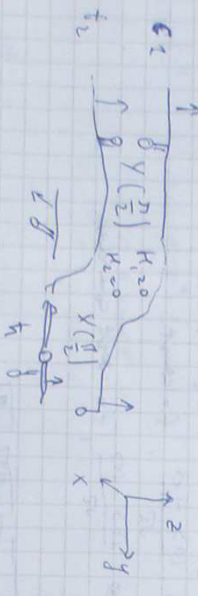
$$2^n + 1 + 1 = 2^n + 2$$

ist unverändertes Parität

$$H = - \sum_{z_1, z_2} \hat{z}_1 \hat{z}_2$$



Veränderung von \hat{z}_1 (abhängig von \hat{z}_2)



$$H = \mu_0 \hat{z}_1$$

$$\omega_2 = \mu_0 B_0$$

