

Übersicht
 1. Bestimmung A bis 100% der Basis
 2. B bis 25%
 3. C
 4. $-\frac{d}{f}$
 5. $-\frac{d}{f}$
 6

① Bestimmung L

$L_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [L_1, L_2]$

$[A, L_1] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [A, [L_1, L_2]] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ [A, L_1] L_2 - [A, L_2] L_1 \}$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ \underbrace{[A, L_1] L_2}_{=0} + \underbrace{[A, L_2] L_1}_{=0} - \underbrace{[A, L_2] L_1}_{=0} - \underbrace{[A, L_1] L_2}_{=0} \}$

② $j_1=2, j_2=1, j_3=3, M=-3$
 $m_1+m_2=M$

$|j_1=2, j_2=1, j_3=3, M=-2\rangle \leftarrow \sqrt{L(L+1) - M(M+1)}$

$L^+ |j=3, M=-3\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{12} \sqrt{3} |2, 1, j=3, M_2=-2\rangle$

$|2, 1, j=3, M=-2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\rho_1^+ + \rho_2^+) |2, -2, j=3, M_2=-2\rangle$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left\{ \hbar \sqrt{4} |2, -1, j=3, M_2=-2\rangle + \hbar \sqrt{2} |2, -2, j=3, M_2=-2\rangle \right\}$

③ $X^- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, X^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sind Spalten

$|Y\rangle = C^2 \{ \sqrt{2} |0, 1\rangle + 2i \sqrt{5} |0, 1\rangle + 3 |1, 1\rangle + \sqrt{5} |2, 1\rangle \} |2, 1\rangle$

d) $\int \psi^+ \psi dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int \psi^+ \psi dx + \int \psi^+ \psi dx = 2$
 weil $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Da wir Eigenwerte haben, können wir einfach die koll. Zustände quadrieren
 $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = C^2 \{ 2 + 8 + 9 + 5 + 15 \} = C^2 \cdot 25 \stackrel{!}{=} 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{5} |e\rangle$

b) $\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle = \sum |a_{nm}|^2 \cdot E_n = \frac{1}{25} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (0+2) + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \cdot 9 + \frac{5}{2} \hbar \omega (5+1) \right\}$
 $= \frac{6\hbar\omega}{25} \approx 1,3\hbar\omega$

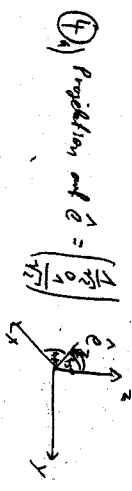
c) $\langle \psi | S_z | \psi \rangle = \sum |a_{nm}|^2 \cdot m_s = \frac{1}{25} \left\{ (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (\rho_1 + \rho_2) + \frac{1}{2} (2+5) \right\} = -\frac{11}{25} \hbar$
 $S_z |S_{m_s}\rangle = m_s |S_{m_s}\rangle$

d) $\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$ ist z.B. $(1, 0)$

$P(\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega, S_z = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{25} \langle \rho_1 | \sqrt{2} \sqrt{5} |0, 1\rangle = \frac{2}{25}$

e) $\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \approx 1,1$

$P(\frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega) = |a_{11}|^2 + |a_{11}|^2 = \frac{1}{25} (0^2 + 3^2) = \frac{9}{25}$



④ Projektion auf $\hat{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 Rotation um \hat{e}_z um 45° ($\frac{\pi}{4}$) um y-Achse

$L_e = O_y = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \pi & 0 \\ 0 & \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
 in der Basis $L_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $P = | \rho_2 = 1, \rho_1 = 0 \rangle \langle \rho_2 = 1, \rho_1 = 0 | = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{4}$