

مهم

$$\psi(x) = (\pi/a)^{-1/4} e^{-ax^2/2}$$

ا) میزدگر موج زمانیه معامل ترسی نورد:

$$(\text{راهنمایی}): DA \equiv \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}, \quad \langle A \rangle = \frac{\langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_x &= \sqrt{\langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2} \\ \langle X \rangle &= \langle \psi | X | \psi \rangle = \int \underbrace{\psi^*(x)}_{\delta(x-x')} \underbrace{\langle x | x' \rangle}_{x' | x'} \underbrace{\langle x' | \psi \rangle}_{\psi(x')} dx' dx = \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left. \int \delta(x-x') f(x) dx \right. \\ &\int \psi^*(x') x' \langle x | x' \rangle \psi(x') dx dx' = \int \psi^*(x) x \psi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\langle X \rangle = (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2/2} x e^{-ax^2/2} dx = (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx = 0$$

$$\langle X^2 \rangle = (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2/2} x^2 e^{-ax^2/2} dx = (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle X^2 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{2 \Gamma(1/2)}{2a^{3/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Da = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2a})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

$$DP = \sqrt{\langle \hat{P}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{P} \rangle^2}$$

$$\langle \hat{P} \rangle = \int \Psi^*(p) P \Psi(p) dp$$

$$\langle \hat{P} \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{P} | \psi \rangle = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{P} \psi(x) dx$$

$$\Psi(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int e^{-ipx/\hbar} \psi(x) dx$$

$\hbar/1\%$

رسون: \hat{P} رابطه ای داشته باشد:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x) = (\pi/a)^{-1/4} (-ax) e^{-ax^2/2} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \hat{p} \rangle = (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2/2} (-ax) e^{-ax^2/2} x \hbar v_i dx = -a \hbar v_i (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx = 0$$

$$\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{p}^2 \psi(x) dx \quad p^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x) \stackrel{\text{①}}{=} (\pi/a)^{-1/4} \left\{ -a + a^2 x^2 \right\} e^{-ax^2/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = -\hbar^2 (\pi/a)^{-1/2} \int e^{-ax^2/2} \left\{ -a + a^2 x^2 \right\} e^{-ax^2/2} dx$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-a) e^{-ax^2} dx - \hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a^2 x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \hbar^2 a - \frac{\hbar^2 a}{2} = \frac{a\hbar^2}{2}$$

$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a}}$

$$\Rightarrow DP = \sqrt{\frac{a\hbar^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow DxDP = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a}\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(٢) ماتریس بُلک متعال منعطف است:

انف - فنرود ماتریس دوگزینه ای از هم متعال نباشد.

ب - اگر بُلک ذره ر رحالت $\langle \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$ باشد، $DH = \lambda_1 \langle \psi \rangle$

$$\det |H - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{معنی}: (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda)((2-\lambda)^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3, (2-\lambda)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2-\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \\ 2 - \lambda = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$E_1 = 1, E_2 = E_3 = 3$$

الآن نجد معادلتين

$$E_1 = 1 \rightarrow |E_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = -\beta = 1$$



$$H|E_1\rangle = E_1|E_1\rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha + \beta = \alpha \\ \alpha + 2\beta = \beta \\ 3\gamma = \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |E_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = 3 \Rightarrow |E_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 0$$

$$H|E_2\rangle = E_2|E_2\rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha + \beta = 3\alpha \\ \alpha + 2\beta = 3\beta \\ 3\gamma = 3\gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \gamma = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |E_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

نحو ذلك

$$|E_2'\rangle = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i(-1) - j(1) + k(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$DH = \sqrt{\langle H^2 \rangle - \langle H \rangle^2}$$



$$\langle H \rangle = \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle =$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-i \ i \ -i) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-i \ i \ -i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-i \ i \ -i) \begin{pmatrix} 2i-i \\ i-2i \\ 3i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-i \ i \ -i) \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -i \\ 3i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (+1+1+3) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$H^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle H^2 \rangle = \langle \psi | H^2 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{3} (-i \ i \ -i) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-i \ i \ -i) \begin{pmatrix} 5i-4i \\ 4i-5i \\ 9i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} (+1+1+9) = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow DH = \sqrt{\frac{11}{3} - (\frac{5}{3})^2} = \dots$$

$$O_1 \psi(x) = x^3 \psi(x) : \text{صيغة معامل دالة نوجو } O_2, O_1 \text{ (جاءت من } [O_1, O_2] \text{)} \\ O_2 \psi(x) = x \frac{d\psi}{dx}$$

وتحت سطح لـ (جودي) يعبر حاردة نوجو ، باهـ

ـ جـودي مـ تـجـ (جـودـ).

$$[O_1, O_2] \psi(x) = O_1 O_2 \psi(x) - O_2 O_1 \psi(x)$$

$$\underline{O_1 O_2 \psi(x)} = O_1 (x \frac{d\psi}{dx}) = x^3 \times x \frac{d\psi}{dx} = x^4 \frac{d\psi}{dx}$$

$$\underline{O_2 O_1 \psi(x)} = O_2 (x^3 \psi(x)) = x \frac{d}{dx} (x^3 \psi(x)) = x \left\{ 3x^2 \psi(x) + x^3 \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow [O_1, O_2] \psi(x) = -3x^3 \psi(x) \Rightarrow [O_1, O_2] = -3x^3$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{x}) : \text{صيغة معامل دالة نوجـ (جـودـ)}$$

$$[H, x] = \left[\frac{P^2}{2m} + V(x), x \right] = \left[\frac{P^2}{2m}, x \right] + [V(x), x] \quad [H, x] \text{ (جـودـ)} \\ = \frac{1}{2m} [P^2, x] = \frac{1}{2m} \left(P [P, x] + [P, x] P \right) = \frac{-i\hbar P}{m}$$

$$[AB, C] = A[B, C] + [A, C]B$$

(Q) مُسَتَّ طَارِدُ $f(x, p)$ مُفْرِضٌ أَسْتَ . دَرِسْنَ مَاعِنْ، نَهْيَ وَجَوَدَرْ . عَمَرْ مَسَاخَرَ بَالْ جَيْتْ وَ G.M. .

$$f(x, p) = xp \stackrel{y_2(xp + px)}{\longrightarrow} f(x, P) = XP ?$$

مَعْنَى كَامِنْ مَادَهُ بَلْهَرْ عَدَهَرْ مَسَيْ

$$f^+ = f \Rightarrow (xp)^+ = p^+ x^+ = px \neq xp$$

$$f(x, p) = y_2(xp + px) \rightarrow f(x, P) = y_2(xp + px)$$

$$H = \alpha (| \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | + | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 |) \quad 9) \text{ هَامِلَتْرِيْ مَابَلْ مَفْرِضٌ أَسْتَ :}$$

كَمَعْنَى حَقْعَدَنْ بَلْهَرْيِيْ أَسْتَ وَ تَرْ | \varphi_2 \rangle اَوْ | \varphi_1 \rangle مَسَيْنَهَرْ مَهَارْ عَدَهَرْ مَسَيْ

أَفْ - تَرْ H مَسَيْنَهَرْ مَصَرِّرَيْتَ ؟ - تَلَانْ دَهَرْيِيْ | \varphi_2 \rangle , | \varphi_1 \rangle دَهَرْيِيْ H نَسَيْنَهَرْ - دَهَرْيِيْ

H مَسَيْنَهَرْ دَهَرْيِيْ A دَهَرْيِيْ H دَهَرْيِيْ H دَهَرْيِيْ

$$\bullet H^+ = H \rightarrow H^+ = \alpha^* (| \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | + | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 |) = H$$

$$\bullet H^\vartheta = H \rightarrow H^\vartheta = \alpha^\vartheta (| \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | + | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 |) (| \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | + | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 |)$$

$$= \alpha^2 \left\{ | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | \underbrace{| \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 |}_{1} + | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | \underbrace{| \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 |}_{1} + | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | + o \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow H^\vartheta = \alpha^2 \left\{ | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | + | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | \right\} \neq H \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad H \text{ عَدَهَرْ مَصَرِّرَيْتَ}$$

$$H|\varphi_1\rangle = \alpha \left\{ | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | + | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | \right\} | \varphi_1 \rangle = \alpha | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_1 \rangle = \alpha | \varphi_2 \rangle$$

$$H|\varphi_2\rangle = \alpha | \varphi_1 \rangle \quad | \varphi_1 \rangle \text{ حَادَهَرْيِيْ H نَسَيْنَهَرْ .}$$

$$H|\psi\rangle = E |\psi\rangle \quad \text{إِنْ دَرْهَهَتْ H أَسْتَ .} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{أَنْ دَرْهَهَتْ H أَسْتَ .} \\ \text{أَنْ دَرْهَهَتْ H أَسْتَ .} \end{array}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|\varphi_1\rangle + b|\varphi_2\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha^* \langle \varphi_1 | + b^* \langle \varphi_2 |) (a|\varphi_1\rangle + b|\varphi_2\rangle) = 1 \Rightarrow aa^* + bb^* = 1 \quad (I)$$

$$H|\psi\rangle = \alpha \left\{ |\varphi_1\rangle \langle \varphi_2| + |\varphi_2\rangle \langle \varphi_1| \right\} \left\{ a|\varphi_1\rangle + b|\varphi_2\rangle \right\} = E \left\{ a|\varphi_1\rangle + b|\varphi_2\rangle \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\alpha b |\varphi_1\rangle + \alpha a |\varphi_2\rangle \right) = E \left(a|\varphi_1\rangle + b|\varphi_2\rangle \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha b = aE \\ \alpha a = bE \end{cases} \quad II \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\alpha}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm b \stackrel{(I)}{=} \frac{E}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow |\psi_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\varphi_1\rangle \pm |\varphi_2\rangle)$$

$$II: \alpha = b \Rightarrow E = +\alpha$$

$$\alpha = -b \Rightarrow E = -\alpha$$

$$H^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

: $|\varphi_1\rangle$ گذشته هست

$$H = \alpha (|\varphi_1\rangle \langle \varphi_2| + |\varphi_2\rangle \langle \varphi_1|)$$

$$H_{11} = \langle \varphi_1 | H | \varphi_1 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | \left\{ \alpha |\varphi_1\rangle \langle \varphi_2| + \alpha |\varphi_2\rangle \langle \varphi_1| \right\} |\varphi_1\rangle$$

$$= \alpha \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | \varphi_1 \rangle + \alpha \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_2 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_1 \rangle = 0 \quad , \quad H_{22} = 0$$

$$H_{12} = \langle \varphi_1 | H | \varphi_2 \rangle = \alpha \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_2 | \varphi_2 \rangle + \alpha \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_1 \rangle \langle \varphi_1 | \varphi_2 \rangle = \alpha \quad , \quad H_{21} = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = -E \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + 16E x^2$$

(نحوی درایهای خود را درایهای هامiltonی می‌دانیم) :

$$\text{الف - آنکه } \psi(x) = Ae^{-2x^2} \text{ باشد؟}$$

- راهنمایی آرینه -

- اصلی را نشان ده

- اصلی را نشان ده

$$H\psi(x) = \alpha \psi(x)$$

$$H\psi(x) = (-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + 16x^2) A e^{-2x^2} = (-16x^2 + 4x + 16x^2) A e^{-2x^2} = 4x A e^{-2x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{-2x^2} = -4x e^{-2x^2} \quad \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-2x^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (-4x e^{-2x^2}) = 16x^2 e^{-2x^2} - 4 e^{-2x^2}$$

لـ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = \Rightarrow A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4x^2} dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi/a}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{2}{\pi/2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi/4}$$

$$\text{عوامل مطلوب: } |\psi|^2 dx$$

$$P = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi/2} e^{-4x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi/2} \times \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\bar{\psi}(x) = \psi(-x) \quad \leftarrow \psi(x) = A e^{-2x^2}$$

$$\psi(-x) = A e^{-2x^2} = \psi(x) \rightarrow \text{انتزاع رجوع انتزاع}$$

$$\text{الحالات: } \bar{\psi}(x) = \psi(-x) = \pm \psi(x)$$

الحالات مفروضات. لـ $A = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ (نفرض) $x=0$, $x=\infty$ $\psi(0) = \psi(\infty) = 0$

$$A \psi(x) = \alpha^2 \psi(x) \Rightarrow -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = \alpha^2 \psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = -\alpha^2 \psi(x) \Rightarrow \psi(x) = C e^{i\alpha x} + C e^{-i\alpha x}$$

$$\psi(x) = \alpha e^{i\alpha x} + \beta e^{-i\alpha x} \quad *$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \psi(x)=0 & \xrightarrow{x=0} & \psi(x)=0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x=0 & & x=l \end{array}$$

$$\psi(x=0)=0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\beta$$

$$\psi(x=l)=0 \Rightarrow \alpha e^{i\alpha l} + \beta e^{-i\alpha l} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{i\alpha l} - e^{-i\alpha l} = 0 \Rightarrow 2i\sin(\alpha l) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha l = n\pi \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{n\pi}{l} \quad * \quad \Rightarrow \psi(x) = \alpha \left\{ e^{in\pi/l x} - e^{-in\pi/l x} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = 2i\alpha \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

(ج) میں ستم فنری دو بعدی طریقے میں پاہر مکان نہ فضا را تسلیع کر رہا ہے۔ پاہر ھی چدید رہا جس کا

$$|\Psi_1\rangle = \sqrt{2} (|\Psi_1\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle)$$

لے جائیں
الف-

$$|\Psi_2\rangle = \sqrt{2} (|\Psi_1\rangle - |\Psi_2\rangle)$$

اگر عالم A رہا تو ایک تصویر

$$|\Psi_n\rangle \xrightarrow{U} |\Psi'_n\rangle , U_{mn} = \langle \Psi'_m | \Psi_n \rangle$$

اگر دوبارہ جلوہ لاتے تو

$$A' = U^\dagger A U$$

ایک سکرپٹ میں دیکھا جائے

کیونکہ عرضی کر دیجئے

$$|\Psi_i\rangle \xrightarrow{U} |\Psi'_i\rangle , U_{ij} = \langle \Psi_i | \Psi'_j \rangle \Rightarrow A^{(\Psi)} = U^\dagger A^{(\Psi)} U$$

$$U_{11} = \langle \Psi_1 | \Psi_1 \rangle = \sqrt{2} \left\{ \langle \Psi_1 | + \langle \Psi_2 | \right\} |\Psi_1\rangle = \sqrt{2} \langle \Psi_1 | \Psi_1 \rangle + \langle \Psi_2 | \Psi_1 \rangle = \sqrt{2}$$

$$U_{21} = \langle \Psi_2 | \Psi_1 \rangle = \sqrt{2} \left\{ \langle \Psi_1 | - \langle \Psi_2 | \right\} |\Psi_1\rangle = \sqrt{2} = U_{12}$$

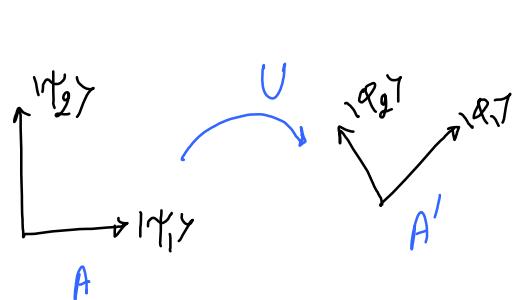
$$U_{22} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^\dagger = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{(\Phi)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1+\epsilon & 1-\epsilon \\ \epsilon+1 & \epsilon-1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2\epsilon+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2\epsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{(\Phi)} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{اگر } A \text{ عکس را باشد} \quad |\Psi_i\rangle$$



$$\text{آنکه نویسندگان این را بگویند} \quad |\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\psi_1\rangle + i|\psi_2\rangle) \quad \text{نمایش ۱}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \phi_1 | \alpha \rangle \\ \langle \phi_2 | \alpha \rangle \end{pmatrix} = U^+ \begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi_1 | \alpha \rangle \\ \langle \psi_2 | \alpha \rangle \end{pmatrix} \quad : \text{نمایش ۲}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \phi_1 | \alpha \rangle \\ \langle \phi_2 | \alpha \rangle \end{pmatrix} = U^+ \begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi_1 | \alpha \rangle \\ \langle \psi_2 | \alpha \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

برای اینجا، $e^A |\psi_1\rangle$ را بگویید.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^{(\Phi)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\epsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

اگر تابع f در محدوده \mathbb{R} بردی خواهد

$$f(A)|\alpha\rangle = f(\alpha)|\alpha\rangle : \text{نمایش ۳}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}} e^A = \mathbb{1} + A + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \dots$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow e^A = \mathbb{1} + A + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \dots = \begin{pmatrix} e^\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & e^\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

جمله عکس را در محدوده A درست نمایش داشت

$$e^A = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\epsilon+1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{1-\epsilon} \end{pmatrix} = e^{\epsilon+1} |\psi_1\rangle \langle \psi_1| + e^{1-\epsilon} |\psi_2\rangle \langle \psi_2| \quad : \quad |\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\psi_1\rangle + i|\psi_2\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\psi_1\rangle - i|\psi_2\rangle) \quad : \text{نمایش ۴}$$

$$|\phi_1\rangle + |\phi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\psi_1\rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\phi_1\rangle + |\phi_2\rangle) \quad : \text{نمایش ۵}$$

$$e^A |\psi_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\epsilon+1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{1-\epsilon} \end{pmatrix} \times \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{\epsilon+1} \\ e^{1-\epsilon} \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} (e^{\epsilon+1} |\phi_1\rangle + e^{1-\epsilon} |\phi_2\rangle)$$