

2. Tutorium - Lösungen

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2.1 Pauli-Matrizen

$$a) \sigma_1 \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} = i\sigma_3.$$

$$\sigma_2 \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} = -i\sigma_3.$$

$$[\sigma_1, \sigma_2] = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - \sigma_2 \sigma_1 = i\sigma_3 + i\sigma_3 = 2i\sigma_3.$$

$$b) [\sigma_1, \sigma_1 \sigma_2] = [\sigma_1, i\sigma_3] = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2i \\ 2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2\sigma_2.$$

$$c) [\sigma_1 - \sigma_2, \sigma_1 + \sigma_2] = \underbrace{[\sigma_1, \sigma_1]}_0 - \underbrace{[\sigma_2, \sigma_1]}_{-2i\sigma_3} + \underbrace{[\sigma_1, \sigma_2]}_{2i\sigma_3} - \underbrace{[\sigma_2, \sigma_2]}_0 = 4i\sigma_3.$$

2.2 Spektraltheorem

$$a) \text{Säkulardeterminante: } \det(\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) = \det \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ führt zu } -\lambda^2(1+\lambda) + \lambda + \lambda - 2 - 2 + 4(1+\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow -\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 0 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 6) = 0.$$

$$\text{Eigenwerte: } \lambda_3 = 0, \lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{24}{4}} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -3.$$

Zugehörige Eigenvektoren: für  $\lambda_3 = 0$ :

$$(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_3 \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{x}_3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0. \text{ Lösen}$$

des Gleichungssystems mit 3 Variablen liefert (nach einiger Rechnung) z.B.  $x_1 - x_3 = 0, x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$ , was

z.B. durch den Vektor  $\mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  erfüllt wird.

Analog findet man für  $\lambda_1 = 2$ :

$$(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 = 0, \text{ also } \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Und für  $\lambda_2 = -3$  folgt  $\mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$\text{Normierte Eigenvektoren: } \mathbf{x}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

b) Projektoren:

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{x}_1 \otimes \mathbf{x}_1^T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0, -1) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{x}_2 \otimes \mathbf{x}_2^T = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1, -1, 1) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{E}_3 = \mathbf{x}_3 \otimes \mathbf{x}_3^T = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, 1) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Spektrale Form:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \mathbf{E}_i &= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A}. \end{aligned}$$

c) Man erhält die Identitätsmatrix:

$$\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2 + \mathbf{E}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I}.$$

d)  $p_i(t) = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq k, j \neq i} \frac{t - \lambda_j}{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}$ .

$$p_1(t) = \frac{t - \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \frac{t - \lambda_3}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_3} = \frac{t+3}{2+3} \frac{t+0}{2+0} = \frac{1}{10} t(t+3),$$

$$p_2(t) = \frac{t - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{t - \lambda_3}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_3} = \frac{t-2}{-3-2} \frac{t-0}{-3-0} = \frac{1}{15} t(t-2),$$

$$p_3(t) = \frac{t - \lambda_1}{\lambda_3 - \lambda_1} \frac{t - \lambda_2}{\lambda_3 - \lambda_2} = \frac{t-2}{0-2} \frac{t+3}{0+3} = -\frac{1}{6} (t-2)(t+3).$$

e) z.B.

$$p_1(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{10} \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{I}) = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_1.$$

## 2.3 Funktionen von Matrizen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } e^{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}} &= \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A})^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A})^3 + \dots \\ &= \underbrace{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{A}} + \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}}_{\mathbf{I}} + \frac{1}{3!} \underbrace{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}}_{\mathbf{I}} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbf{A}^{-1} (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{3!} \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B} + \dots) \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} e^{\mathbf{B}} \mathbf{A},$$

oder

$$e^{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A})^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}^n\mathbf{A}}{n!} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{B}^n}{n!} \right) \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} e^{\mathbf{B}} \mathbf{A}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \exp(i\alpha\sigma_i) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha\sigma_i)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha\sigma_i)^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha\sigma_i)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \\ &= \mathbf{I} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \alpha^{2n}}{(2n)!} + i\sigma_i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \alpha^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \mathbf{I} \cos(\alpha) + i\sigma_i \sin(\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

mit  $(\sigma_i)^2 = \sigma_i\sigma_i = \mathbf{I}$ ,  $(\sigma_i)^3 = \sigma_i$ , etc.

$$\text{c) } \exp(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{A}^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \mathbf{E}_i \right)^n \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i^n \underbrace{\mathbf{E}_i^n}_{\mathbf{E}_i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \lambda_i^n \mathbf{E}_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \exp(\lambda_i) \mathbf{E}_i. \quad ( (*) \text{ Das gilt, da } E_i E_j = 0 \text{ für } i \neq j.)$$

d)  $\det(e^{\mathbf{A}}) = \det(e^{\mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_D\mathbf{S}}) = \det(\mathbf{S}^{-1}e^{\mathbf{A}_D}\mathbf{S}) = \det(\mathbf{S}^{-1}) \det(e^{\mathbf{A}_D}) \det(\mathbf{S}) = \det(e^{\mathbf{A}_D})$ . Per Konstruktion sind nur Diagonalelemente von  $\mathbf{A}_D$  besetzt:  $\mathbf{A}_D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathbf{A}_D} &= \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{A}_D + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{A}_D^2 + \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix} + \dots \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1^2 + \dots & & & 0 \\ & 1 + \lambda_2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2^2 + \dots & & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 + \lambda_n + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_n^2 + \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_2} & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & e^{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \det(e^{\mathbf{A}_D}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_2} & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & e^{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} = e^{\lambda_1} e^{\lambda_2} \dots e^{\lambda_n} = e^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n}.$$

Das stimmt mit der rechten Seite überein:  $e^{\text{Tr}\mathbf{A}} = e^{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_D\mathbf{S})} = e^{\text{Tr}\mathbf{A}_D} = e^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n}$ .