

4. Tutorium - Lösungen

4.11.2016

- ANMERKUNG: Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Einzelnen, sich die Beispiele zunächst alleine und ganz ohne Hilfsmittel anzuschauen. Google, Wolfram Alpha, Lösungssammlungen, etc. helfen nur kurzfristig - leider nicht beim Test!

4.1 Duale Basis

a) $V = (\mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 = 3 - 2 = 1$

$$(\mathbf{e}^1)^T = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbf{e}^2)^T = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbf{e}^3)^T = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Anmerkung : In diesem Beispiel ist V tatsächlich die Fläche des von \mathbf{e}_1 und \mathbf{e}_2 aufgespannten Parallelogramms und gilt $V = \det \mathbf{A}$ wobei die 2×2 Matrix \mathbf{A} durch $(\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2 \ \mathbf{e}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ definiert ist.

b) $V = \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_3) = (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 4$

$$(\mathbf{e}^1)^T = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_3 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbf{e}^2)^T = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbf{e}^3)^T = \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Anmerkung : $V = \det (\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2 \ \mathbf{e}_3)$.

4.2 Kommutator

a) $[\sigma_x, \sigma_y] = \sigma_x \sigma_y - \sigma_y \sigma_x = 2i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - 2i \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2i \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} (\equiv 2i\sigma_z)$

Anmerkung: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_x, \sigma_2 = \sigma_y, \sigma_3 = \sigma_z$ sind die Spinmatrizen für Spin-1-Systeme und erfüllt die Kommutatorrelationen $[\sigma_i, \sigma_j] = 2i\varepsilon_{ijk}\sigma_k$.

b) $[\sigma_x, [\sigma_x, \sigma_y]] = [\sigma_x, 2i\sigma_z] = 2i\sigma_x \sigma_z - 2i\sigma_z \sigma_x = 4\sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 4\sqrt{2}i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= 4\sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 4\sigma_y \quad \left[\text{wobei } \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right]$

c)

$$\mathbf{E}_a = \frac{\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{a}^T}{\mathbf{a}^T \cdot \mathbf{a}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_b = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ -1) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\mathbf{E}_a, \mathbf{E}_b] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

d) $\mathbf{D}_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$ und $\mathbf{D}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}_A \underbrace{\mathbf{U}^\dagger \mathbf{U}}_{=1} \mathbf{D}_B \mathbf{U}^\dagger - \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}_B \underbrace{\mathbf{U}^\dagger \mathbf{U}}_{=1} \mathbf{D}_A \mathbf{U}^\dagger = \mathbf{U}[\mathbf{D}_A, \mathbf{D}_B]\mathbf{U}^\dagger$$

$$\mathbf{D}_A \mathbf{D}_B = \mathbf{D}_B \mathbf{D}_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \Lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \Lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \Lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow [\mathbf{D}_A, \mathbf{D}_B] = 0 \rightarrow [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = 0$$

4.3 Spatprodukt

a) $\det \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j c_k$

$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \rightarrow a_i (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})_i = a_i \varepsilon_{ijk} b_j c_k \rightarrow \det \mathbf{X}$

$\mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) \rightarrow b_i (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a})_i = b_i \varepsilon_{ijk} c_j a_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_k b_i c_j = \varepsilon_{kij} a_k b_i c_j = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j c_k \rightarrow \det \mathbf{X}$

$\mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \rightarrow c_i (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})_i = c_i \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j b_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j b_k c_i = \varepsilon_{jki} a_j b_k c_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j c_k \rightarrow \det \mathbf{X}$

b)

i) Wenn $i = j$: $\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} = 0$. $\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} = \delta_{il} \delta_{im} - \delta_{im} \delta_{il}$ (ohne Summe über i)

Wenn $l = m = i$, $\delta_{il} \delta_{im} - \delta_{im} \delta_{il} = 1 - 1 = 0$ und sonst, $\delta_{il} \delta_{im} - \delta_{im} \delta_{il} = 0 - 0 = 0$

ii) Wenn $i \neq j$: In der Summe über k trägt $\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm}$ nur 1 Term ($k \neq i$ und $k \neq j$) bei.

ii-a) Wenn $l = i$ und $m = j$ (z.B. $i = l = 1, j = m = 2, k = 3$): $\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{kij} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{ijk} = 1$

$\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} = \delta_{ii} \delta_{jj} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ji} = 1$ (ohne Einsteinsche Summenkonvention)

ii-b) Wenn $l = j$ und $m = i$ (z.B. $i = m = 1, j = l = 2, k = 3$): $\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{kji} = -\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{ijk} = -1$

$\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} = \delta_{ij} \delta_{ji} - \delta_{ii} \delta_{jj} = -1$ (ohne Einsteinsche Summenkonvention)

ii-c) Sonst $l = k$ und/oder $l = m$ und/oder $m = k$: $\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} = 0$ und $\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} = 0$

Alternative Lösung: $\varepsilon_{ijk} = \varepsilon_{abk} \delta_{ia} \delta_{jb}$ und $\varepsilon_{klm} = \varepsilon_{lmk} = \varepsilon_{cdk} \delta_{lc} \delta_{md}$

$\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} = \varepsilon_{abk} \delta_{ia} \delta_{jb} \varepsilon_{cdk} \delta_{lc} \delta_{md} = \varepsilon_{abk} \varepsilon_{cdk} \delta_{ia} \delta_{jb} \delta_{lc} \delta_{md}$

Wenn $c = a$ und $d = b$, $\varepsilon_{abk} \varepsilon_{cdk} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_{abk} \varepsilon_{abk}} = 1$ und wenn $c = b$ und $d = a$, $\varepsilon_{abk} \varepsilon_{cdk} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_{abk} \varepsilon_{bak}} = -1$. Sonst

Summe nur über k

Summe nur über k

$\varepsilon_{abk} \varepsilon_{cdk} = 0$.

$\rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm} = \delta_{ia} \delta_{jb} \delta_{la} \delta_{mb} - \delta_{ia} \delta_{jb} \delta_{lb} \delta_{ma} = \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}$

c) $(\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}))_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j \varepsilon_{klm} b_l c_m = (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) a_j b_l c_m = \delta_{il} a_j b_l c_j - \delta_{im} a_j b_j c_m$
 $= b_i a_j c_j - c_i a_j b_j = b_i (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) - c_i (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})$

4.4 Spektraltheorem

a) $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow$ (transponiert und konjugiert) $\mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{A}^\dagger = \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{A} = \bar{\lambda}_i \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger$ (selbstadjungierter Operator: $\mathbf{A}^\dagger = \mathbf{A}$)

$\underbrace{\mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_j}_{=\lambda_j \mathbf{x}_j} = \lambda_j \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_j$ oder $\underbrace{\mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_j}_{=\bar{\lambda}_i \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger} = \bar{\lambda}_i \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_j \rightarrow \lambda_j \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_j = \bar{\lambda}_i \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_j$.

Wenn $i = j$, $\mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_i = 1 \rightarrow \lambda_i = \bar{\lambda}_i$, d.h. λ_i ($i = 1, 2$) sind reell.

Wenn $i \neq j$, $(\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_j = 0$. Weil $\lambda_j \neq \lambda_i$, $\mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \mathbf{x}_j = 0$ (Orthogonalität der Eigenbasis).

b) Wenn $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\dagger \\ \mathbf{x}_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$,

gilt $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \mathbf{x}_1$

In ähnlicher Weise $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_2 = \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2$

c) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\dagger \\ \mathbf{x}_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\dagger \\ \mathbf{x}_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\dagger \\ \mathbf{x}_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$

$= \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\dagger \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{x}_2^\dagger \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \mathbf{x}_1 \otimes \mathbf{x}_1^\dagger + \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2 \otimes \mathbf{x}_2^\dagger = \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i \mathbf{E}_i$

d) $\mathbf{A}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \lambda_i \mathbf{E}_i \lambda_j \mathbf{E}_j = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \lambda_i \mathbf{E}_i \lambda_j \mathbf{E}_j = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \lambda_i \lambda_j \mathbf{x}_i \otimes \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_i^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{x}_j}_{=\delta_{ij}} \otimes \mathbf{x}_j^\dagger$

$= \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \lambda_i \lambda_j \delta_{ij} \mathbf{x}_i \otimes \mathbf{x}_j^\dagger = \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i^2 \mathbf{E}_i$

oder $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{D} \underbrace{\mathbf{U}^\dagger \mathbf{U}}_{=1} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U}^\dagger = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{D}^2 \mathbf{U}^\dagger \rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i^2 \mathbf{E}_i$

e) $\mathbf{A}^n = \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i \mathbf{E}_i \right)^n = \left(\sum_{i_1=1}^2 \lambda_{i_1} \mathbf{E}_{i_1} \right) \left(\sum_{i_2=1}^2 \lambda_{i_2} \mathbf{E}_{i_2} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{i_n=1}^2 \lambda_{i_n} \mathbf{E}_{i_n} \right) = \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n} \lambda_{i_1} \lambda_{i_2} \cdots \lambda_{i_n} \mathbf{E}_{i_1} \mathbf{E}_{i_2} \cdots \mathbf{E}_{i_n}$

Da $\mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{E}_1 = 0$, tragen in der Summe die Terme mit $i_1 = i_2 = \dots = i_n = 1$ oder 2 bei, d.h.

$\mathbf{A}^n = \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i^n \mathbf{E}_i = \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i^n \mathbf{E}_i$

(alternative Methode: $\mathbf{A}^n = (\mathbf{U} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U}^\dagger)^n = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{D}^n \mathbf{U}^\dagger = \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i^n \mathbf{E}_i$)

$\exp(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \mathbf{A}^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i^n \mathbf{E}_i = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \lambda_i^n \right) \mathbf{E}_i = \sum_{i=1}^2 e^{\lambda_i} \mathbf{E}_i$

$(\mathbf{A}^0 = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{D}^0 \mathbf{U}^\dagger = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U}^\dagger = \mathbf{1})$