

Opdracht: Stel een electron heeft spin toestand

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \alpha |\uparrow\rangle + \beta |\downarrow\rangle \text{ in } \mathbb{C}^2,$$

$$\text{waar } |\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ en } |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ en } \|\psi\|^2 = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1.$$

a) Wat is de projectie  $P_1$  van  $\psi$  op  $\mathbb{C} \cdot |\uparrow\rangle$ ?

En de projectie  $P_2$  van  $\psi$  op  $\mathbb{C} \cdot |\downarrow\rangle$ ?

Bereken  $\|P_1\|^2$  en  $\|P_2\|^2$  (De kans op  $\sigma_z = 1$  of  $-1$  in toestand  $\psi$ )

b) Wat is de projectie  $P'_1$  van  $P_1$  op  $\psi$ ?

En de projectie  $P'_2$  van  $P_2$  op  $\psi$ ?

Bereken  $\|P'_1\|^2 + \|P'_2\|^2$ , (de kans dat, na een meting van  $\sigma_z$ , het electron nog steeds in de toestand  $\psi$  verkeert.)

A: a)  $P_1 = \frac{\langle \uparrow | \psi \rangle}{\langle \uparrow | \uparrow \rangle} |\uparrow\rangle = \alpha |\uparrow\rangle$

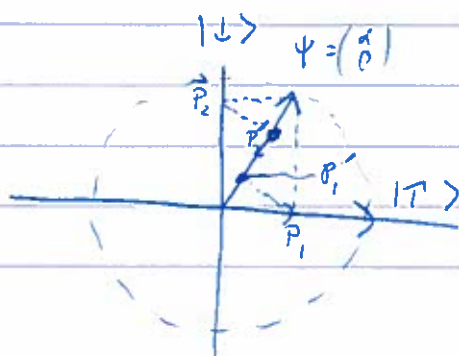
$$P_2 = \frac{\langle \downarrow | \psi \rangle}{\langle \downarrow | \downarrow \rangle} |\downarrow\rangle = \beta |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\|P_1\|^2 = |\alpha|^2, \quad \|P_2\|^2 = |\beta|^2$$

b)  $P'_1 = \frac{\langle \psi | \alpha \uparrow \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \psi = |\alpha|^2 \psi$

$$P'_2 = \frac{\langle \psi | \beta \downarrow \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \psi = |\beta|^2 \psi$$

$$\|P'_1\|^2 + \|P'_2\|^2 = |\alpha|^4 + |\beta|^4$$



# Hermite-Polynome

## Opgave

Zij  $V$  de complexe vectorruimte van functies  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  met  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 e^{-x^2/2} dx < \infty$ , met inproduct

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{f(x)} g(x) e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

① <sup>dit</sup> het inproduct tussen  $f$  en  $g$  is het "normale" inproduct  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{F(x)} G(x) dx$  tussen  $F = \frac{f e^{-x^2/4}}{(2\pi)^{1/4}}$  en  $G = \frac{g e^{-x^2/4}}{(2\pi)^{1/4}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Antw: } \int \overline{F} G dx &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \int \overline{f(x)} e^{-1/4 x^2} dx \cdot g(x) e^{-1/4 x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \overline{f(x)} g(x) e^{-x^2/2} dx \end{aligned}$$

② Voor de functies  $l_n = x^n$  geldt

$$\langle l_n, l_m \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{als } n+m \text{ oneven} \\ \frac{2^k k!}{(2k)!} & \text{als } n+m = 2k \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Antw: } \langle l_n, l_m \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{n+m} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

Dit is 0 als  $n+m$  oneven is (oneven functie).

$$\text{Anders, is dit } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$\text{Nu geldt } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k-1} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[ -x^{2k-1} e^{-x^2/2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + (2k-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k-2} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$\text{Dus als } \Gamma_{2k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k} e^{-x^2/2} dx,$$

$$\text{dan } \Gamma_{2k} = (2k-1) \cdot \Gamma_{2(k-1)} = (2k-1)(2k-3) \Gamma_{2(k-2)} \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nu is } \Gamma_0 &= 1, \text{ dus } \Gamma_{2k} = (2k-1) \cdot (2k-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{2^k k!}{(2k)!} \end{aligned}$$

③ Orthogonaliseer  $l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3$

$$l'_0 = l_0 = 1$$

$$l'_1 = l_1 - \frac{\langle l_0, l_1 \rangle}{\langle l_0, l_0 \rangle} l_0 = l_1 = x \quad \rightarrow = 0$$

$$l'_2 = l_2 - \frac{\langle l'_0, l_2 \rangle}{\langle l'_0, l'_0 \rangle} l'_0 - \frac{\langle l'_1, l_2 \rangle}{\langle l'_1, l'_1 \rangle} l'_1 = x^2 - 1$$

$$l'_3 = l_3 - \frac{\langle l'_1, l_3 \rangle}{\langle l'_1, l'_1 \rangle} l'_1 = x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x$$

$\rightarrow$  want  $l_3 \perp l'_0, l_3 \perp l'_1$

④ De polynomen  $l'_0, l'_1, l'_2, \dots$  heten ook wel de Hermite - polynomen  $h_0, h_1, h_2, \dots$

hadt zien dat  $h_{n+1} = x h_n - h'_n$

Antw: stel zij  $h := x h_n - h'_n$

$\rightarrow$  zeker is  $h$  van degraad  $n+1$  als  $h_n$  van graad  $n$  is,  $x h_n$  is van degraad  $n+1$ , en  $h'_n$  van graad  $n-1$

$\rightarrow$  als  $m \leq n$ , dan is  $\langle h, h_m \rangle = 0$ .

Formule

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x h_n - h'_n) h_m e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x h_n h_m e^{-x^2/2} + h_n \frac{d}{dx} (h_m e^{-x^2/2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x h_n h_m e^{-x^2/2} + h_n \cdot h_m \cdot (-x e^{-x^2/2}) dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_n \left( \frac{d}{dx} h_m \right) e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_n \left( \frac{d}{dx} h_m \right) e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

Nu is  $\frac{d}{dx} h_m$  een polynoom van graad  $\leq m-1 < n$ ,  
dus  $h_n \perp \frac{d}{dx} h_m$ ;  $\langle h_n, \frac{d}{dx} h_m \rangle = 0$ .

Dus  $h$  is een polynoom van graad  $n+1$  dat met  
 $h \perp h_0, h_1, \dots, h_n$ .

Omdat  $h(x) = x^{n+1} + \dots$  moet dus  $h = \underline{\underline{h_{n+1}}}$ .

(5)

Laat zien dat de genererende functie

$$G(s, x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x) \frac{s^n}{n!}$$

volgt van  $\frac{d}{ds} G(s, x) = x G(s, x) - \frac{d}{dx} G(s, x)$

met  $G(0, x) = 1$

$$\text{Bew: } \frac{d}{ds} G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n h_n(x) \frac{s^{n-1}}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_{n+1}(x) \frac{s^n}{n!}$$

$$- \frac{d}{dx} G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\partial_x h_n(x) \right) \frac{s^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} -x h_n(x) \frac{s^n}{n!} \\ + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_{n+1}(x) \frac{s^n}{n!}$$

$$x G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x h_n(x) \frac{s^n}{n!}$$

$$\text{Dus } \left( x - \frac{d}{dx} \right) G(s, x) = \frac{d}{ds} G(s, x)$$

$$\text{en } G(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x) \frac{0^n}{n!} = h_0(x) = 1$$

(6) Er gelte das  $G(s, x) = e^{sx - s^2/2}$

Wann  $G(0, x) = 1$ ,  ~~$\frac{d}{ds} G = xG$~~ ,  ~~$\frac{d}{dx} G = -sG$~~   
 en  $\frac{d}{ds} G(s, x) = (x - s)G(s, x)$

en  $(x - \frac{d}{dx})G(s, x) = (x - s)G(s, x)$ .

(7) laut Zieldes  $h_n(x) = \left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \right|_{s=0} e^{sx - s^2/2}$ ,

das  $h_n(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$

ool:  $h_n(x) = \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_m(x) \frac{s^m}{m!} \right)$ ,

vanwege de Taylorexpansie van  $e^{sx - s^2/2}$

$\left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} s^m \right|_0 = 0$  als  $m \neq n$ , en  $n!$  als  $n = m$ .

Dus  $h_n(x) = \left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \right|_{s=0} e^{sx - s^2/2} = \left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \right|_{s=0} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(s-x)^2}$

$= \left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \right|_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}(s-x)^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \right|_{s=0} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(s-x)^2}$

$= e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left. \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \right|_{s=x} e^{-\frac{1}{2}s^2} = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \frac{d^n}{ds^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}s^2}$