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$$\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathbb{R}) \supset S(\mathbb{R})$$

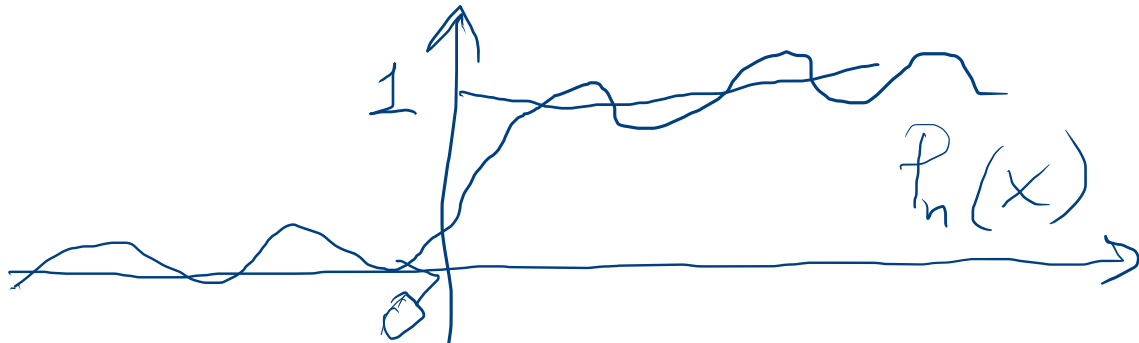
волновая ф-ча
в коорд. предст.

$$(\hat{q}\psi)(x) = x\psi(x), \quad \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\hat{q})$$

$$(f(\hat{q})\psi)(x) = f(x)\psi(x), \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$f(x) = \chi_B(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in B \\ 0, & x \notin B \end{cases}$$

$$f(\hat{q}) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n \hat{q}^n$$



$$\chi_B(\hat{q})\psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \chi_B(x)\psi(x)$$

$$\chi_B^+ = \chi_B^2 = \chi_B$$

$$\rho = \sum_n \pi_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle \psi_n|$$

$$\pi_n \geq 0, \sum_n \pi_n = 1$$

$$\mu_p^{\hat{q}}(B) = \text{Tr} \rho \chi_B^{\hat{q}} = \sum_n \pi_n \int_B |\psi_n(x)|^2 dx$$

Аксиома полнота

$$\mu_p \xrightarrow{?} \rho$$

$$(\hat{p}\psi)(x) = -i\psi'(x)$$

$$(\hat{f}\psi)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ixy} \psi(y) dy$$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{x}^{-1} \hat{q} \hat{x}$$

$$\hat{\psi}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{F}\psi)(x) \Rightarrow \psi = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \hat{\psi}$$

$$\|\psi\| = 1 \Rightarrow \|\hat{\psi}\| = 1$$

$\hat{\psi}$ — волновая ф-ия в импульсном пр-дст.

$$\mathcal{F}|n\rangle = (-i)^n |n\rangle, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\langle x | n \rangle = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}^{1/4}} H_n(x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\langle n, m \rangle = \delta_{nm}$$

$$\psi = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \langle n | \psi \rangle |n\rangle$$

$$(f, g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-x^2} f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx$$

$$M_{\hat{p}}^{\hat{p}}(x) = \sum_n J T_n \int_B |\hat{\psi}_n(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \psi(x) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{F}\psi \equiv \hat{\psi} \\ |\psi_p(x)|^2 & & |\hat{\psi}_p(x)|^2 \end{array}$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{\hat{q} + i\hat{p}}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{\hat{q} - i\hat{p}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$[\hat{q}, \hat{p}] = iI \Rightarrow [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}] = I$$

$$-i \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\hat{f} \hat{a}^\dagger = -i \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{f}$$

$$\hat{a} \psi_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{a} \hat{f} \psi_0 = 0$$

$$|0\rangle \equiv \psi_0 \quad \hat{q} = \frac{x + \frac{d}{dx}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\langle x | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$f|0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$\underbrace{f(a^\dagger)^h}_{|n\rangle} |0\rangle = (-i)^h \underbrace{(a^\dagger)^h}_{|0\rangle} f|0\rangle$$

$$f|n\rangle = (-i)^h |n\rangle, \quad h = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Проблема Паули

$$|\psi(x)|^2, |\psi(x)|^2 \rightarrow \psi(x)$$

$$\psi(x) = |\psi(x)| e^{i\alpha(x)}$$

$$\hat{a}^+ |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle, \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\hat{a} |0\rangle = 0$$

$$\hat{a}^+ \hat{a} - \hat{a} \hat{a}^+ = I$$

— канонические
коммутационные

$$[\hat{a}^+, \hat{a}]$$

соотношения

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2 + \hat{q}^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} I + \hat{a}^+ \hat{a}$$

гамильтониан квантового

гармонического осциллятора

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$$\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle, n=0,1,2,\dots$$

Предположим, $\mathcal{F} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}}$ $\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \mathcal{H}_n \subset \mathcal{H}_n$

$$f(x) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}x}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_n = \{ |n\rangle \}$$

$$f(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) |n\rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(n) |n\rangle \quad f(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) = \bigoplus_n f(n) \frac{|n\rangle\langle n|}{\langle n|n\rangle}$$

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$$

$$e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}} |n\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}n} |n\rangle = (-i)^n |n\rangle$$

$$U_\varphi = e^{-i\varphi \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}}, \quad \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{H}_n$$

$$T_n: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_n$$

$$\psi = \bigoplus_n \psi_n$$

$$\|T_n\|$$

$$T\psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigoplus_n T_n \psi_n$$

$$\psi \in \mathcal{D}(T) = \left\{ \psi : \sum_n \|T_n \psi_n\|^2 < +\infty \right\}$$

$$\| e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2} T_n} \psi_n \|^2$$

$$\| \psi_n \|^2$$

Задача. Найти интегральное представление для $U_\varphi = e^{-i\varphi \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}}$ генератор

$$U_{\varphi_1} \cdot U_{\varphi_2} = U_{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2} \quad \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2$$

$$U_0 = I$$

$(U_\varphi)_{\varphi \in \mathbb{R}}$ - однопараметрическая группа

$$U_\varphi |n\rangle = e^{-in\varphi} |n\rangle$$

$$U_{\frac{\pi m}{2n}} = f \frac{m}{n}$$

$(U_{\frac{\pi}{2n}})^n = U_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = f \Rightarrow (U_\varphi)$ - дискретное преобразование Фурье

$$\hat{x}_\varphi = U_\varphi^\dagger \hat{q} U_\varphi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{x}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \hat{p}$$

$$U_\varphi = e^{-i\varphi \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} \hat{x}_\varphi = i[\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}, \hat{x}_\varphi]$$

$$\hat{x}_0 = \hat{q}$$

$$\hat{x}_\varphi = \alpha(\varphi) \hat{q} + \beta(\varphi) \hat{p}$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\varphi} \hat{x}_\varphi \right|_{\varphi=0} = i[\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}, \hat{q}] = \frac{i}{2} [\hat{p}^2, \hat{q}] = \hat{p}$$

$$\hat{q}^2 + \hat{p}^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{x}_0 = \hat{q}$$

$$U_{\varphi}^{\dagger} \hat{q} U_{\varphi} = \cos \varphi \hat{q} + \sin \varphi \hat{p}$$

$$U_{\varphi}^{\dagger} \hat{p} U_{\varphi} = -\sin \varphi \hat{q} + \cos \varphi \hat{p}$$

- вращение в фазовой плоскости

$$\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \hat{\psi} = \mathcal{F}\psi = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}} \psi$$

в координатном представлении

в импульсном представлении

$\psi_{\varphi} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U_{\varphi} \psi$ — волновая функция

в представлении, связанном с

$\hat{X}_{\varphi} = \cos \varphi \hat{q} + \sin \varphi \hat{p}$ — "гомогенное измерение"

$$\mu_{\varphi}(B) = \sum_n \pi_n \int_B |\psi_{\varphi}(x)|^2 dx$$

— оптическая квантовая томограмма

$$\cos(\varphi + \pi) \hat{q} + \sin(\varphi + \pi) \hat{p} =$$

$$= -\cos \varphi \hat{q} - \sin(\varphi) \hat{p}$$

$$|\psi_{\varphi+\pi}(x)|^2 = |\psi_{\varphi}(-x)|^2$$

Достаточно знать $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$