

$$\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, A] \rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right\rangle$$

↳ 0

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle i m \omega^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} m \omega^2 \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\langle 0 | e^{\frac{i\omega t}{2}} + \langle 1 | e^{\frac{3i\omega t}{2}} + \langle 3 | e^{\frac{7i\omega t}{2}} \right]$$

$$(a + a^\dagger) \left[|0\rangle e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} + |1\rangle e^{-\frac{3i\omega t}{2}} + |3\rangle e^{-\frac{7i\omega t}{2}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\langle 0 | a | 1 \rangle e^{-i\omega t} + \langle 1 | a^\dagger | 0 \rangle e^{i\omega t} \right]$$

$2 \cos(\omega t)$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \omega \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\frac{dE_\lambda}{d\lambda} = \frac{d \langle \psi_\lambda | H_\lambda | \psi_\lambda \rangle}{d\lambda}$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{d\psi_\lambda}{d\lambda} | H_\lambda | \psi_\lambda \right\rangle + \langle \psi_\lambda | \frac{dH_\lambda}{d\lambda} | \psi_\lambda \rangle + \left\langle \psi_\lambda | H_\lambda | \frac{d\psi_\lambda}{d\lambda} \right\rangle$$

↓ v.l. side

$$\left\langle \frac{d\psi_\lambda}{d\lambda} | E_\lambda | \psi_\lambda \right\rangle$$

↓

$$E_\lambda \left\langle \psi_\lambda | \frac{d\psi_\lambda}{d\lambda} \right\rangle$$

$$E_\lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} \langle \psi_\lambda | \psi_\lambda \rangle = 0$$

$$= \left\langle \psi_\lambda | \frac{dH_\lambda}{d\lambda} | \psi_\lambda \right\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$$

$$\frac{d\langle 0 |}{d\lambda} =$$

$$\frac{d\langle 0 |}{d\lambda} = \frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\frac{1}{\pi^{1/4}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{x^2 m \omega}{2\hbar}} \right] = \left(\frac{m}{\pi \hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[\frac{1}{4} \omega^{-3/4} - \frac{x^2 m}{2\hbar} \omega^{1/4} \right] e^{-\frac{x^2 m \omega}{2\hbar}}$$

same pro $\alpha = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} = 1$

$\frac{\partial E_\lambda}{\partial \lambda} = \left\langle \psi_\lambda \left| \frac{dH_\lambda}{d\lambda} \right| \psi_\lambda \right\rangle$ pokud ψ_λ je n. stav H

pro $d = \omega$ a LHO g.s.

$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha}}$; $E = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$; $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2})$

$\frac{\partial E_\omega}{\partial \omega} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar$

$\frac{dH_\omega}{d\omega} = \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 \right) = m\omega x^2$

$\langle 0 | m\omega x^2 | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | m\omega \frac{\alpha^2}{2} (a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} + 2a^\dagger a + 1) | 0 \rangle$
 $\stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{MLE}}}{= \frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}}{=} \langle 0 | m\omega \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{1}{2} \langle 0 | 1 | 0 \rangle$
 $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \text{ OK}$

pro $|1\rangle$? $\frac{\partial E_\omega}{\partial \omega} = \frac{3}{2}\hbar$ $a^2 + a^{\dagger 2}$ nepřišpívají

$\langle 1 | m\omega x^2 | 1 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \langle 1 | 2a^\dagger a + 1 | 1 \rangle = \frac{3\hbar}{2}$

pro $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$?

$E = ? \hbar\omega \langle \psi | \frac{1}{2} (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) | \psi \rangle =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [\langle 0 | + \langle 1 |] (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) [|0\rangle + |1\rangle] \hbar\omega$
 jen diag. $= \frac{1}{2} [\langle 0 | a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} | 0 \rangle + \langle 1 | a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} | 1 \rangle] \hbar\omega$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{2} + (1 + \frac{1}{2})] \hbar\omega = \frac{3}{4}\hbar\omega$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \omega} = \frac{3}{4}\hbar$

$\langle \psi | m\omega x^2 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle 0 | + \langle 1 |] [m\omega x^2] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\langle 0 | + \langle 1 |) [m\omega x^2] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (\langle 0 | + \langle 1 |) (a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} + 2a^\dagger a + 1) (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$
 $= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 3) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega$ dobře dobře, symmetric?

$$|x_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\alpha^2}}$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 (x^2 - x_0)^2$$

$$[x^2 - 2x_0x + x_0^2]$$

$$\frac{dH}{dx_0} = -m\omega^2 x + m\omega^2 x_0 = m\omega^2 (x_0 - x) = m\omega^2 \left[x_0 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} (a+a^\dagger) \right]$$

$$\langle \frac{dH}{dx_0} \rangle = 0 \quad \text{pto } |0\rangle$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$\frac{dH}{dx_0} \frac{1}{2} [\langle 0| + \langle 1|] m\omega^2 \left[x_0 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} (a+a^\dagger) \right] [|0\rangle + |1\rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [m\omega^2 x_0 (1+1) - m\omega \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} (1+1)]$$

$$= m\omega^2 x_0 - \sqrt{2} m\omega d \neq 0$$

pro $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |2\rangle)$

$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega + \frac{5}{2} \hbar \omega \right) = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega \rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial \omega} = \frac{3}{2} \hbar$

$\langle \psi | m \omega x^2 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle 0 | + \langle 2 |) \left[\frac{\hbar}{2} (q^2 + q^{+2} + 2q^+q + 1) \right] (|0\rangle + |2\rangle)$
 $= \frac{\hbar}{4} \left[\langle 0 | 2q^+q + 1 | 0 \rangle + \langle 2 | 2q^+q + 1 | 2 \rangle + \langle 0 | q^2 | 2 \rangle + \langle 2 | q^{+2} | 0 \rangle \right]$
 $\hookrightarrow = \langle 0 | q^2 | 2 \rangle = \langle 0 | \sqrt{2} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2} = \langle 2 | q^{+2} | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{2}$
 $= \frac{\hbar}{4} [1 + 3 \cdot 5 + 2\sqrt{2}] = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega + \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}}$ korekci s patne b

Mejme LHO ^{casnici stavu} $|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle + |3\rangle)$

overle $\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, A] \rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right\rangle$

pro $\hat{A} = \hat{p}$

$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$

$[H, p] = \left[\frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2, p \right]$

$= \left[\frac{p^2}{2m}, p \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 [x^2, p]$

$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 [x^2 p - p x^2],$ z q'ar $[x, p] = i\hbar$

$x^2 p - p x^2 = x x p - p x x = x x p - x p x + x p x - p x x$
 $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$
 $x [x, p] \qquad [x, p] x$

$= x i\hbar + x i\hbar = 2i\hbar x$

$[H, p] = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 2i\hbar x = i m \omega^2 \hbar x$

$= i m \omega^2 \hbar \frac{d}{dt} (q + q^+)$

$p = \frac{\sqrt{\hbar m \omega}}{\sqrt{2} i} (q - q^+)$

$\langle p \rangle = \frac{1}{3} (\langle 0 | + \langle 1 | + \langle 3 |) \frac{\sqrt{\hbar m \omega}}{\sqrt{2} i} (q - q^+) (|0\rangle + |1\rangle + |3\rangle)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{\hbar m \omega}}{\sqrt{2} i} \left[\langle 0 | q | 1 \rangle e^{-i\omega t} - \langle 1 | q^+ | 0 \rangle e^{i\omega t} \right]$

$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{\hbar m \omega} \sqrt{2}}{2i} (-1) [e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}] = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\hbar m \omega} \sin(\omega t)$
 $\frac{\partial \langle A \rangle}{\partial t} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\hbar m \omega} \omega \cos(\omega t)$

virial' ueta

$$2\langle T \rangle = \left\langle x \frac{dV}{dx} \right\rangle$$

Mejane $\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, A] \rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right\rangle$

pouzijme $A = xp = \phi$

$$[H, xp] \stackrel{LHO}{=} \left[\frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2, xp \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{p^2}{2m}, xp \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 [x^2, xp]$$

$$\rightarrow [p^2, xp] = ppxp - xppp = [ppx - xpp]p$$

$$= [ppx - pxp + pxp - xpp]p$$

$$= p[p, x]p + [p, x]p^2 \quad [x, p] = i\hbar$$

$$= -i\hbar p^2 - i\hbar p^2 = -2i\hbar p^2$$

$$[x^2, xp] = x^2xp - xpxx = xxxp - xpxx + xpxx - xpxx$$

$$= xx[x, p] + x[x, p]x$$

$$= 2i\hbar x^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, xp] = \frac{1}{2m} (-2i\hbar p^2) + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 2i\hbar x^2$$

$$= (-2i\hbar) \frac{p^2}{2m} + (2i\hbar) \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$\frac{i}{\hbar} [H, xp] = 2 \frac{p^2}{2m} - m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$\rightarrow \langle 2 \hat{T} \rangle = \left\langle \hat{x} \frac{dV}{dx} \right\rangle \quad [a^\dagger a + 1]$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{\hbar m \omega}}{\sqrt{2}} (a - a^\dagger); \quad p^2 = \frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (-1) [a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} - a a^\dagger - a^\dagger a]$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} [a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} - 2a^\dagger a - 1]$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger); \quad x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m \omega} [a^{\dagger 2} + a^2 + 2a^\dagger a + 1]$$

$$\langle 2T \rangle = \left\langle \frac{2p^2}{2m} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{p^2}{m} \right\rangle \quad \& \quad \langle m\omega^2 x^2 \rangle$$

pro $|\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle$

$$\langle \phi | \frac{1}{m} \left(-\frac{1}{2} m \omega \right) (a^2 + a^{+2} - 2a^+a - 1) | \phi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$$

$\rightarrow \phi \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow 1$

$$\langle \phi | m \omega^2 x^2 \frac{1}{2m\omega} (a^{+2} + a^2 + 2a^+a + 1) | \phi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$$

$\rightarrow \phi \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow 1$

pro $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\phi\rangle + |2\rangle)$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\langle \phi | + \langle 2 |] \frac{1}{m} \left(-\frac{1}{2} m \omega \right) (a^2 + a^{+2} - 2a^+a - 1) [| \phi \rangle + | 2 \rangle]$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar \omega}{4} [\langle \phi | -1 | \phi \rangle + \langle 2 | -2a^+a - 1 | 2 \rangle + \frac{\langle \phi | a^2 | 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\langle 2 | a^{+2} | \phi \rangle}{\sqrt{2}}]$$

$\rightarrow -1 \quad \rightarrow -5$

$$= \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} [6 - 2\sqrt{2}] = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} [3 - \sqrt{2}]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\langle \phi | + \langle 2 |] m \omega^2 \frac{1}{2m\omega} (a^{+2} + a^2 + 2a^+a + 1) [| \phi \rangle + | 2 \rangle]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} [\langle \phi | 1 | \phi \rangle + \langle 2 | 2a^+a + 1 | 2 \rangle + \frac{\langle \phi | a^2 | 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\langle 2 | a^{+2} | \phi \rangle}{\sqrt{2}}]$$

$\rightarrow 1 \quad \rightarrow 5 \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$

$$= \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} [6 + 2\sqrt{2}]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} [3 + \sqrt{2}]$$

• LHO - opisani, v dlu, x^2 časovni nivoj, a, a' na x-ostev, a, a' na p-ostev, OC, HF theorem, x^3 v morni ostev, x^2 časovni nivoj, a, a' na x-ostev, a, a' na p-ostev, OC, HF theorem, x^3 v morni ostev, x^2 časovni nivoj, a, a' na x-ostev, a, a' na p-ostev, OC, HF theorem, x^3 v morni ostev

• Mejnme $\psi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3d\sqrt{\pi}}} \frac{x^2}{d^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2d^2}}$, jaky' je časovni nivoj? pokud se nahajati v potencialu $V = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$

• Normalizacno:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4}{3d\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{x^4}{d^4} e^{-\frac{x^2}{d^2}} dx = \frac{4}{3d\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{d^4}{d^4} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

~~normalizacija~~ $\langle 0 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d\sqrt{\pi}}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3d\sqrt{\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{d^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{d^2}} dx$

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2d^2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{d^2}} d \frac{d^2}{d^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = c_0$$

$c_2 = \sqrt{1 - c_0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$... v principu $e^{i\delta}$ poravnava in s $|0\rangle$ zjeshine, če $\delta = \alpha$

$$\rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |0\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |2\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |0\rangle e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |2\rangle e^{-\frac{i5\omega t}{2}}$$

$$\rho = \psi^* \psi = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2d^2}} e^{\frac{i\omega t}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2d\sqrt{\pi}}} \left[\frac{2x^2}{d^2} - 1 \right] e^{-\frac{x^2}{2d^2}} e^{\frac{i5\omega t}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{x^2}{d^2}} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2d\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{d^2}} \left[\frac{2x^2}{d^2} - 1 \right]^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \frac{1}{d\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{d^2}} \left[e^{-2i\omega t} + e^{2i\omega t} \right] \left[\frac{2x^2}{d^2} - 1 \right]$$

$2 \cos(2\omega t) \sim \cos(\Delta E)$

