
Wiederholung:



TECHNISCHE
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► Drehimpulsoperator: $\hat{\vec{L}} = \hat{\vec{x}} \times \hat{\vec{p}}$

► $\hat{L}_x = \hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y$, $\hat{L}_y = \hat{z}\hat{p}_x - \hat{x}\hat{p}_z$, $\hat{L}_z = \hat{x}\hat{p}_y - \hat{y}\hat{p}_x$



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- ▶ Kommutatoren:
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$$\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_y] = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0, \quad \hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$$

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⇒ gemeinsame Eigenfunktionen von \hat{L}^2 und *einer* Komponente L_k
- ▶ Auf- und Absteigeoperatoren: $\hat{L}_{\pm} \equiv \hat{L}_x \pm i\hat{L}_y$



► gemeinsame Eigenzustände von \hat{L}^2 und \hat{L}_z :

- $\hat{L}^2|\ell, m\rangle = \ell(\ell + 1)\hbar^2 |\ell, m\rangle, \quad \ell = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$
- $\hat{L}_z|\ell, m\rangle = m\hbar |\ell, m\rangle, \quad m = -\ell, -\ell + 1, \dots, \ell - 1, \ell$
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▶ Operatoren im Ortsraum (Kugelkoordinaten):

- ▶ $\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} (\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} \right], \quad \hat{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}$
- ▶ Vergleich mit der Winkelgleichung für Zentralpotenziale
 - gemeinsame Eigenfunktionen: $Y_\ell^m(\theta, \varphi)$
 - ⇒ ℓ ganzzahlig: $0, 1, 2, \dots$