
Wiederholung:



- ▶ abstrakter Operator \hat{S} mit den gleichen Kommutatoreigenschaften wie \hat{L} :
 - ▶ $[\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y] = i\hbar\hat{S}_z$, $[\hat{S}_y, \hat{S}_z] = i\hbar\hat{S}_x$, $[\hat{S}_z, \hat{S}_x] = i\hbar\hat{S}_y$
 - ▶ $[\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_x] = [\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_y] = [\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z] = 0$

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 - ▶ $[\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_x] = [\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_y] = [\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z] = 0$
- ▶ gemeinsame Eigenzustände von \hat{S}^2 und S_z : $|s, m_s\rangle$
 - ▶ $\hat{S}^2 |s, m_s\rangle = s(s+1)\hbar^2 |s, m_s\rangle$
 - ▶ $\hat{S}_z |s, m_s\rangle = m_s\hbar |s, m_s\rangle$
 - ▶ $s = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$, $m_s = -s, -s+1, \dots, s-1, s$



▶ $s = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

▶ zweidim. Spin-Hilbert-Raum:

▶ Basiszustände: $|\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}\rangle \equiv |\uparrow\rangle \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \equiv |\downarrow\rangle \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

▶ Spin-Operatoren: $\hat{S}_k = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_k$

▶ Pauli-Matrizen: $\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

▶ allgemeiner Spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ -Zustand: $|\chi\rangle = c_\uparrow |\uparrow\rangle + c_\downarrow |\downarrow\rangle \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_\uparrow \\ c_\downarrow \end{pmatrix}$