

Ejercicio grupo 5

PT) Base ortonormal $\{|u_1\rangle, |u_2\rangle, |u_3\rangle\}$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar\omega_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\hbar\omega_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\hbar\omega_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = a|u_1\rangle\langle u_1| + a|u_2\rangle\langle u_3| + a|u_3\rangle\langle u_2|$$

$$\begin{cases} B|u_1\rangle = b|u_1\rangle \\ B|u_2\rangle = b|u_2\rangle \\ B|u_3\rangle = b|u_3\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_3\rangle$$

Q) Se pueden medir sólo los valores de energía: los autovalores del Hamiltoniano $\hbar\omega_0, 2\hbar\omega_0$

$$P(\hbar\omega_0 | \psi(0)\rangle) = |\langle u_1 | \psi(0)\rangle|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(2\hbar\omega_0 | \psi(0)\rangle) &= \langle \psi(0) | \Pi_{2\hbar\omega_0} | \psi(0)\rangle = \langle \psi(0) | u_2\rangle \langle u_2 | \psi(0)\rangle + \langle \psi(0) | u_3\rangle \langle u_3 | \psi(0)\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(2\hbar\omega_0 | \psi(0)\rangle) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle H \rangle_{|\psi(0)\rangle} = \langle \psi(0) | H | \psi(0)\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \hbar\omega_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\hbar\omega_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\hbar\omega_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\hbar\omega_0, \hbar\omega_0, \hbar\omega_0 \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle H \rangle_{|\psi(0)\rangle} = \frac{3}{2} \hbar\omega_0$$

$$\text{Var}(H) = \langle H^2 \rangle - \langle H \rangle^2 \Rightarrow H^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar^2\omega_0^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4\hbar^2\omega_0^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4\hbar^2\omega_0^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \langle H^2 \rangle = \frac{5}{2} \hbar^2\omega_0^2$$

$$\text{Var}(H) = \frac{5}{2} \hbar^2\omega_0^2 - \frac{9}{4} \hbar^2\omega_0^2 = \frac{\hbar^2\omega_0^2}{4}$$

b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |u_1\rangle$ autoestado de autovalor 0

$\begin{vmatrix} a & \\ & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \pm a$ autovalores $\frac{|u_2\rangle + |u_3\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$ autoestado del autovalor a

$\frac{|u_2\rangle - |u_3\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$ autoestado del autovalor $-a$

Podría medir a o $-a$

$$\begin{aligned} P(a | \psi(0)\rangle) &= \left| \frac{\langle \psi(0) | u_2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\langle \psi(0) | u_3\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 + |\langle \psi(0) | u_1\rangle|^2 \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(-a | \psi(0)\rangle) = \left| \frac{\langle \psi(0) | u_2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\langle \psi(0) | u_3\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = 0$$

Luego de la medición el estado es $\Pi_a |\psi(0)\rangle$ con $\Pi_a = |u_1\rangle\langle u_1| + \frac{1}{2}(|u_2\rangle + |u_3\rangle)(\langle u_2| + \langle u_3|)$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_a |\psi(0)\rangle = |u_1\rangle\langle u_1| + \frac{1}{2}(|u_2\rangle\langle u_1| + |u_2\rangle\langle u_3| + |u_3\rangle\langle u_1| + |u_3\rangle\langle u_2|) |\psi(0)\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u_1\rangle + \frac{1}{4}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{4}|u_3\rangle + \frac{1}{4}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{4}|u_3\rangle$$

$$\Pi_a |\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_3\rangle = |\psi(0)\rangle \text{ lo medíó correctamente}$$

Diego W.A./1000

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b autovalor con autovector $|M_1\rangle \rightarrow \frac{|M_1\rangle + |M_2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$

-b autovalor con autovector $\frac{|M_2\rangle - |M_1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$P(-b | \psi(0)\rangle) = \left| \frac{\langle M_1 | \psi(0)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\langle M_2 | \psi(0)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-2)^2}{16-2} = \frac{12-4\sqrt{2}}{14}$$

$$P(b | \psi(0)\rangle) = \frac{20+4\sqrt{2}}{32}$$

Si mido -b el estado luego de la medición es $\frac{\sqrt{32}}{\sqrt{32-4\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{2} (|M_1\rangle - |M_2\rangle) (c_{M_1} - c_{M_2}) |\psi(0)\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}-2} (|M_1\rangle c_{M_1} - |M_2\rangle c_{M_2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} (|M_1\rangle c_{M_1} - |M_2\rangle c_{M_2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}-2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |M_1\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |M_2\rangle - \frac{1}{2} |M_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |M_2\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}-2} (2|M_1\rangle - 2|M_2\rangle - \sqrt{2}|M_1\rangle + \sqrt{2}|M_2\rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}-2} |M_1\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2\sqrt{2}-2} |M_2\rangle = \frac{|M_1\rangle - |M_2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ que es el producto 4 de los autovalores}$$

Si mido b el estado queda $\frac{\sqrt{32}}{\sqrt{20+4\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} |M_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2} (|M_2\rangle + |M_1\rangle) (c_{M_1} + c_{M_2}) \right) |\psi(0)\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{32}}{\sqrt{20+4\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} |M_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} |M_2\rangle + \frac{1}{4} |M_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} |M_1\rangle + \frac{1}{4} |M_1\rangle \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{20+4\sqrt{2}}} (2\sqrt{2}|M_1\rangle + (2+\sqrt{2})(|M_2\rangle + |M_1\rangle))$$

$$\textcircled{c} |\psi(t)\rangle = U(t,0) |\psi(0)\rangle = e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}} |\psi(0)\rangle = e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |M_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |M_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |M_3\rangle \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{2}} |M_1\rangle + \frac{e^{-i2\omega_0 t}}{2} (|M_2\rangle + |M_3\rangle)$$

Se mide $H \rightarrow$ obtengo $\hbar\omega_0 \Rightarrow | \hbar\omega_0(t) \rangle = e^{-i\omega_0 t} |M_1\rangle$

Se mide $H \rightarrow$ obtengo $2\hbar\omega_0 \Rightarrow | 2\hbar\omega_0(t) \rangle = \frac{e^{-i2\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{2}} (|M_2\rangle + |M_3\rangle)$

Se mide A o tiempo posterior para determinar $|\psi(t)\rangle$

Se mide B y obtengo b $\Rightarrow |b(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20+4\sqrt{2}}} [2\sqrt{2} e^{-i2\omega_0 t} |M_1\rangle + (2+\sqrt{2})(e^{-i2\omega_0 t} |M_2\rangle + e^{-i\omega_0 t} |M_3\rangle)]$

Se mide B y obtengo -b $\Rightarrow |-b(t)\rangle = \frac{e^{-i\omega_0 t} |M_1\rangle - e^{-i2\omega_0 t} |M_2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\hat{A} |\psi(t)\rangle = a \frac{e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{2}} |M_1\rangle + a \frac{e^{-i2\omega_0 t}}{2} (|M_2\rangle + |M_3\rangle) = a |\psi(0)\rangle$$

si mide A o tiempo t siempre obtengo a lo cual tiene sentido ya que vale que $|\psi(t)\rangle$ vive en el subespacio generado por autovalores asociados a a

En cada caso los posibles autovalores medidos son los mismos

lo que varía es el tiempo (idem para $H \rightarrow B$) y la probabilidad de medir cada autovalor en cada estado.

$$P2) H = J \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z$$

$$\textcircled{a} H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} J \Rightarrow \text{autovalores } J_z = -J$$

$$H|100\rangle = J|100\rangle; H|101\rangle = -J|101\rangle; H|110\rangle = -J|110\rangle; H|111\rangle = J|111\rangle$$

\Rightarrow autovalores $|100\rangle, |110\rangle, |101\rangle, |111\rangle$ degenerados

$$H = J(|100\rangle\langle 100| + |111\rangle\langle 111|) - J(|110\rangle\langle 110| + |101\rangle\langle 101|)$$

$$\textcircled{b} |\psi_0\rangle = |+\rangle \otimes |+\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \otimes \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |110\rangle + |101\rangle + |111\rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = U(t)|\psi_0\rangle = e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}}|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}|100\rangle + e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}|110\rangle + e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}|101\rangle + e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}|111\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}(|100\rangle + |111\rangle) + e^{\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}(|101\rangle + |110\rangle) \right]$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\phi^+\rangle + \frac{e^{\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\psi^+\rangle$$

$$\textcircled{c} |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\phi^+\rangle + \frac{e^{\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\psi^+\rangle$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\phi^+\rangle + \frac{e^{\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\psi^+\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{(|100\rangle + |111\rangle)}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{(|101\rangle + |110\rangle)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|100\rangle + |111\rangle + |110\rangle + |101\rangle) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|101\rangle + |110\rangle - |100\rangle - |111\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} |+\rangle \otimes |+\rangle + \frac{1}{2} (|\psi^+\rangle - |\phi^+\rangle)$$

El estado inicial es producto puro a tiempo T el estado es entrelazado

$$\textcircled{d} P_A = \text{tr}_B(P_{AB}) = \text{tr}_B \left[\left(\frac{e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\phi^+\rangle + \frac{e^{\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} |\psi^+\rangle \right) \left(\frac{e^{\frac{iJt}{\hbar}}}{\sqrt{2}} \langle\phi^+| + e^{-\frac{iJt}{\hbar}} \langle\psi^+| \right) \right]$$

$$= \text{tr}_B \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} |\phi^+\rangle\langle\phi^+| + e^{-\frac{2iJt}{\hbar}} |\phi^+\rangle\langle\psi^+| + \frac{2iJt}{\hbar} |\psi^+\rangle\langle\phi^+| + \frac{1}{2} |\psi^+\rangle\langle\psi^+| \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow P_A(t) = \frac{1}{4} (|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|) + e^{-\frac{2iJt}{\hbar}} (|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|) + e^{\frac{2iJt}{\hbar}} (|1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1|) + \frac{1}{2} (|1\rangle\langle 1| + |0\rangle\langle 0|)$$

$$P_A(t) = \frac{I}{2} + \cos\left(\frac{2Jt}{\hbar}\right) \frac{\sigma_x}{2} \Rightarrow \text{tr}(P_A) = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\text{tr}(P_A^2) = \text{tr} \left(\frac{I}{4} + \cos\left(\frac{2Jt}{\hbar}\right) \frac{\sigma_x}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x^2}{4} \cos^2\left(\frac{2Jt}{\hbar}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2}{2} \left(\frac{2Jt}{\hbar} \right)$$



A medida que transcurre t , la parte A va de más puro a máximamente mezclado. Esto se traduce a que el estado total evoluciona de un estado producto a uno entrelazado a producto de nuevo, sucesivamente.

Diego Walker

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{c} \text{Tr}(\rho^2(t)) &= \text{Tr}(\rho(t)\rho(t)) = \text{Tr}(U\rho_0 U^\dagger U\rho_0 U^\dagger) = \text{Tr}(U\rho_0^2 U^\dagger) \\ &= \text{Tr}(\rho_0^2 U^\dagger U) = \text{Tr}(\rho_0^2) = \text{Tr}(\rho_0) \end{aligned}$$

Pero esto sucede si la evolución $U(t)$ es unitaria

$$\text{E esto caso } \text{Tr}(\rho_H^2) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi t}{\hbar}\right) \neq \text{Tr}(\rho_H)$$

por lo que la evolución sobre el estado A no puede ser representada por un operador unitario \Rightarrow No vale la ecu de Schrödinger, por el primer axioma por el solo. (necesito un operador unitario.)