

La clase pasada vimos:

- Postulados de la mecánica cuántica
- Reglas de cuantización

En esta clase veremos:

- Valor medio de un observable en un estado
- Desviación cuadrática media de un observable en un estado
- Relación de incerteza de Heisenberg
- Estado Gaussiano: mínima incerteza
- Algo de representaciones  $|r\rangle$  y  $|p\rangle$

# Los 6 postulados de la Mecánica Cuántica



*First Postulate:* At a fixed time  $t_0$ , the state of a physical system is defined by specifying a ket  $|\psi(t_0)\rangle$  belonging to the state space  $\mathcal{E}$ .

*Second Postulate:* Every measurable physical quantity  $\mathcal{A}$  is described by an operator  $A$  acting in  $\mathcal{E}$ ; this operator is an observable.

*Third Postulate:* The only possible result of the measurement of a physical quantity  $\mathcal{A}$  is one of the eigenvalues of the corresponding observable  $A$ .

*Fourth Postulate (case of a discrete non-degenerate spectrum)*

$$\mathcal{P}(a_n) = |\langle u_n | \psi \rangle|^2$$

*Fourth Postulate (case of a discrete spectrum)*

$$\mathcal{P}(a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} |\langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle|^2$$

*Fourth Postulate (case of a continuous non-degenerate spectrum)*

$$d\mathcal{P}(\alpha) = |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2 d\alpha$$

*Fifth Postulate:* If the measurement of the physical quantity  $\mathcal{A}$  on the system in the state  $|\psi\rangle$  gives the result  $a_n$ , the state of the system immediately after the measurement is the normalized projection,  $\frac{P_n |\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle \psi | P_n | \psi \rangle}}$ , of  $|\psi\rangle$  onto the eigensubspace associated with  $a_n$ .

*Sixth Postulate:* The time evolution of the state vector  $|\psi(t)\rangle$  is governed by the Schrödinger equation:

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H(t) |\psi(t)\rangle$$

where  $H(t)$  is the observable associated with the total energy of the system.

## Reglas de cuantización para operadores

With the position  $\mathbf{r}(x, y, z)$  of the particle is associated the observable  $\mathbf{R}(X, Y, Z)$ .  
With the momentum  $\mathbf{p}(p_x, p_y, p_z)$  of the particle is associated the observable  $\mathbf{P}(P_x, P_y, P_z)$ .

The observable  $A$  which describes a classically defined physical quantity  $\mathcal{A}$  is obtained by replacing, in the suitably symmetrized expression for  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  by the observables  $\mathbf{R}$  and  $\mathbf{P}$  respectively.

Valor medio de un observable en un dado estado

## Valor medio de un observable en un estado $|\psi\rangle$

Supongamos que preparamos  $N$  veces el estado  $|\psi\rangle$  y medimos el observable  $A$

En las mediciones obtenemos  $\mathcal{N}(a_n)$  veces el autovalor  $a_n$

Cuarto postulado : 
$$\frac{\mathcal{N}(a_n)}{N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}(a_n) \quad \text{con} \quad \sum_n \mathcal{N}(a_n) = N$$

Valor medio obtenido en las  $N$  mediciones:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_n a_n \mathcal{N}(a_n) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n a_n \mathcal{P}(a_n) = \langle A \rangle_\psi$$

# Valor medio de un observable en un estado $|\psi\rangle$

Según el cuarto postulado:  $\mathcal{P}(a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} |\langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle|^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle A \rangle_\psi &= \sum_n a_n \mathcal{P}(a_n) = \sum_n a_n \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} |\langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle|^2 \\ &= \sum_n a_n \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} \langle \psi | u_n^i \rangle \langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle \\ &= \sum_n \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} \langle \psi | a_n | u_n^i \rangle \langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle \\ &= \sum_n \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} \langle \psi | A | u_n^i \rangle \langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | A \sum_n \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} | u_n^i \rangle \langle u_n^i | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle\end{aligned}$$

# Valor medio de un observable en un estado $|\psi\rangle$

Caso de un observable  $A$  con espectro continuo

$$\frac{d\mathcal{N}(\alpha)}{N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} d\mathcal{P}(\alpha)$$

$$\langle A \rangle_\psi = \int \alpha d\mathcal{P}(\alpha)$$

$$d\mathcal{P}(\alpha) = \rho(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\rho(\alpha) = |c(\alpha)|^2 = |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2$$

$$\langle A \rangle_\psi = \int \alpha \langle \psi | v_\alpha \rangle \langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle d\alpha$$



$$\langle A \rangle_\psi = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle$$

# Valor medio de un observable en un estado $|\psi\rangle$

Ejemplos:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle X \rangle_\psi &= \langle \psi | X | \psi \rangle \\ &= \int d^3r \langle \psi | \mathbf{r} \rangle \langle \mathbf{r} | X | \psi \rangle \\ &= \int d^3r \psi^*(\mathbf{r}) x \psi(\mathbf{r})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle P_x \rangle_\psi &= \langle \psi | P_x | \psi \rangle \\ &= \int d^3p \bar{\psi}^*(\mathbf{p}) p_x \bar{\psi}(\mathbf{p})\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\langle P_x \rangle_\psi &= \int d^3r \langle \psi | \mathbf{r} \rangle \langle \mathbf{r} | P_x | \psi \rangle \\ &= \int d^3r \psi^*(\mathbf{r}) \left[ \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(\mathbf{r}) \right]\end{aligned}$$

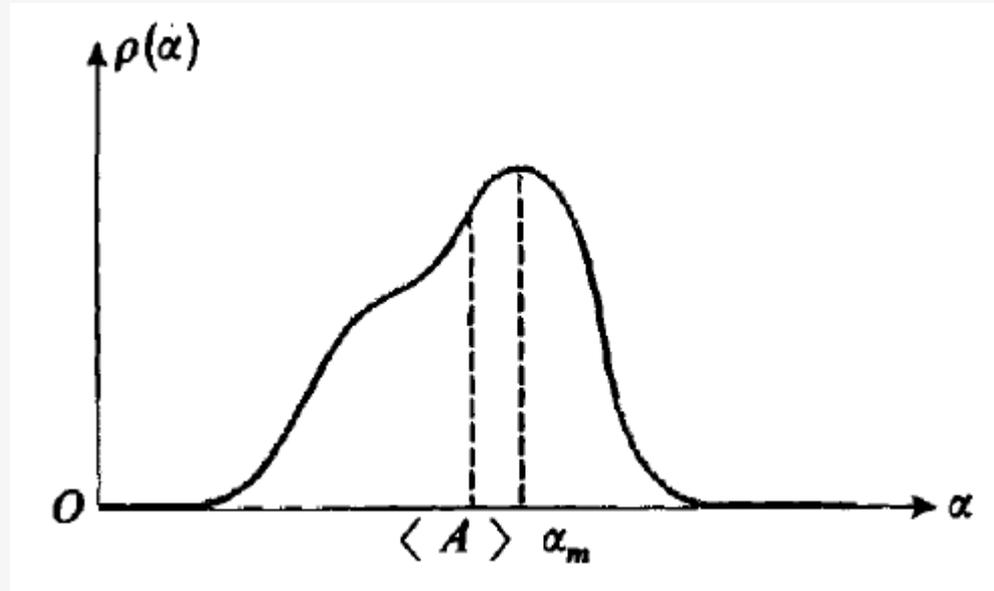
Desviación cuadrática media de  $A$  en un estado

## Desviación cuadrática media de A en $|\psi\rangle$

Supongamos que el observable A tiene un espectro continuo  $\alpha$

La densidad de probabilidad de medir  $\alpha$  está dada por la curva:

$$\rho(\alpha) = |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2$$



# Desviación cuadrática media de A en $|\psi\rangle$

Querriamos una expresión que refleje el ancho de la curva alrededor de  $\langle A \rangle$

Varianza:

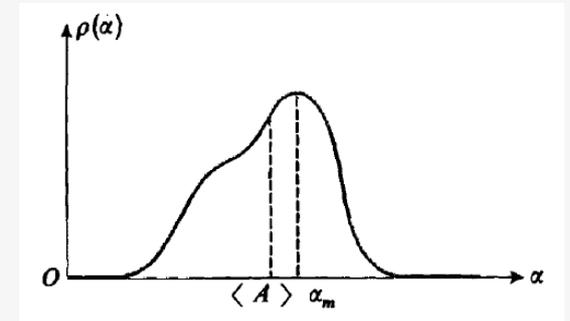
$$(\Delta A)^2 = \langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle$$

Desviación respecto  
de la media

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle}$$

Desviación cuadrática media

$$\rho(\alpha) = |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2$$



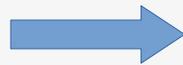
# Desviación cuadrática media de A en $|\psi\rangle$

Desviación cuadrática media

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle}$$

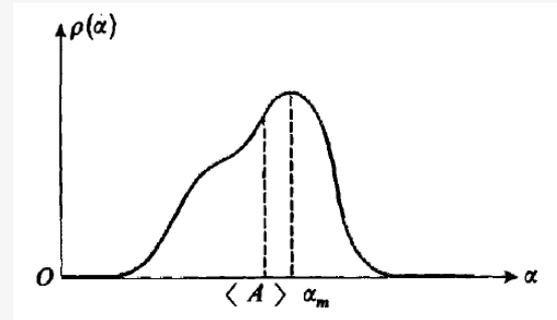
$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle \psi | (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 | \psi \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle &= \langle (A^2 - 2\langle A \rangle A + \langle A \rangle^2) \rangle \\ &= \langle A^2 \rangle - 2\langle A \rangle^2 + \langle A \rangle^2 \\ &= \langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2\end{aligned}$$



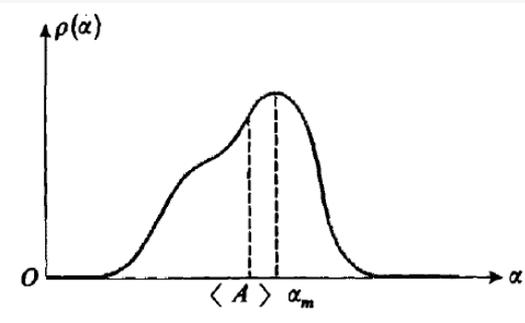
$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$$

$$\rho(\alpha) = |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2$$



# Desviación cuadrática media de A en $|\psi\rangle$

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$$



$$\rho(\alpha) = |\langle v_\alpha | \bar{\psi} \rangle|^2$$

$$\langle A^2 \rangle = \langle \psi | A^2 | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi | \int d\alpha |v_\alpha\rangle \langle v_\alpha | A^2 | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha^2 \langle \psi | v_\alpha \rangle \langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha^2 |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha^2 \rho(\alpha)$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi | \mathbf{1} A | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi | \int d\alpha |v_\alpha\rangle \langle v_\alpha | A | \psi \rangle$$

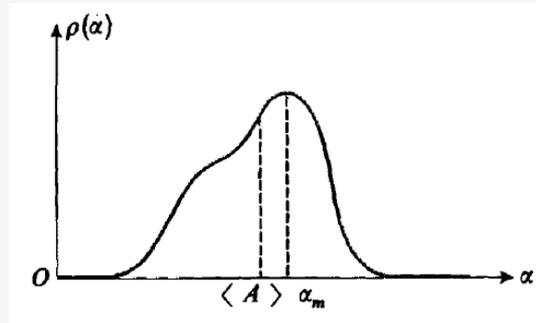
$$= \int d\alpha \alpha \langle \psi | v_\alpha \rangle \langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha |\langle v_\alpha | \psi \rangle|^2$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha \rho(\alpha)$$

# Desviación cuadrática media de A en $|\psi\rangle$

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$$



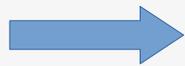
$$\rho(\alpha) = |\langle v_\alpha | \bar{\psi} \rangle|^2$$

$$\langle A^2 \rangle = \langle \psi | A^2 | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha^2 \rho(\alpha)$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int d\alpha \alpha \rho(\alpha)$$



$$(\Delta A)^2 = \int d\alpha \alpha^2 \rho(\alpha) - \left[ \int d\alpha \alpha \rho(\alpha) \right]^2$$

## Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

# Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

Para un estado dado  $|\psi\rangle$  se cumple que:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta X \cdot \Delta P_x \geq \hbar/2 \\ \Delta Y \cdot \Delta P_y \geq \hbar/2 \\ \Delta Z \cdot \Delta P_z \geq \hbar/2 \end{cases}$$

Donde:

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$$

$$\langle A^2 \rangle = \langle \psi | A^2 | \psi \rangle$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle$$

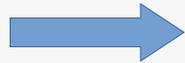
## Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

Para un estado dado  $|\psi\rangle$  se cumple que:

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Son un caso particular del siguiente teorema sobre **Observables canónicamente conjugados**

Sean dos observables, P y Q, tales que:  $[Q, P] = i\hbar$



$$\Delta P \cdot \Delta Q \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

# Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

Sean dos observables,  $P$  y  $Q$ , tales que:  $[Q, P] = i\hbar$

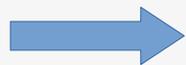
## Complement C<sub>III</sub>

### ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE DEVIATIONS OF TWO CONJUGATE OBSERVABLES

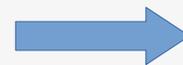
1. The uncertainty relation for  $P$  and  $Q$
2. The "minimum" wave packet

Consideremos:  $|\varphi\rangle = (Q + i\lambda P)|\psi\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \varphi | \varphi \rangle &= \langle \psi | (Q - i\lambda P)(Q + i\lambda P) | \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | Q^2 | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | (i\lambda QP - i\lambda PQ) | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \lambda^2 P^2 | \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle Q^2 \rangle + i\lambda \langle [Q, P] \rangle + \lambda^2 \langle P^2 \rangle \\ &= \langle Q^2 \rangle - \lambda\hbar + \lambda^2 \langle P^2 \rangle \geq 0\end{aligned}$$



$$\hbar^2 - 4\langle P^2 \rangle \langle Q^2 \rangle \leq 0$$



$$\langle P^2 \rangle \langle Q^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

# Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

$$[Q, P] = i\hbar \quad \longrightarrow \quad \langle P^2 \rangle \langle Q^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

Introducimos dos nuevos observables,  $P'$  y  $Q'$ , definidos como:

$$\begin{aligned} P' &= P - \langle P \rangle = P - \langle \psi | P | \psi \rangle \\ Q' &= Q - \langle Q \rangle = Q - \langle \psi | Q | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$P'$  y  $Q'$  también son observables conjugados:

$$[Q', P'] = [Q, P] = i\hbar \quad \longrightarrow \quad \langle P'^2 \rangle \langle Q'^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

## Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

$$P' = P - \langle P \rangle = P - \langle \psi | P | \psi \rangle$$

$$Q' = Q - \langle Q \rangle = Q - \langle \psi | Q | \psi \rangle$$

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle}$$

$$\Delta P = \sqrt{\langle P'^2 \rangle}$$

$$\Delta Q = \sqrt{\langle Q'^2 \rangle}$$

$$\langle P'^2 \rangle \langle Q'^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

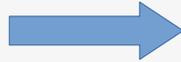
$$\Delta P = \sqrt{\langle P'^2 \rangle}$$

$$\Delta Q = \sqrt{\langle Q'^2 \rangle}$$

$$\Delta P \cdot \Delta Q \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

## Relaciones de incerteza de Heisenberg

$$[Q, P] = i\hbar$$



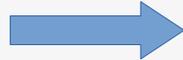
$$\Delta P \cdot \Delta Q \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Generalización:

$$\Delta A \cdot \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle [A, B] \rangle|$$

# Estado con mínima incerteza: paquete Gaussiano

$$[Q, P] = i\hbar$$



$$\Delta P \cdot \Delta Q \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Hay un estado  $|\Psi\rangle$  particular para el cual vale la igualdad:

$$\Delta P \cdot \Delta Q = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\psi(q) = C e^{i\langle P \rangle q / \hbar} e^{-\frac{[q - \langle Q \rangle]^2}{2 \Delta Q^2}}$$

$$C = [2\pi(\Delta Q)^2]^{-1/4}$$

En la representación  $|q\rangle$

$$\bar{\psi}(p) = [2\pi(\Delta P)^2]^{-1/4} e^{-i\langle Q \rangle p / \hbar} e^{-\frac{[p - \langle P \rangle]^2}{2 \Delta P^2}}$$

En la representación  $|p\rangle$

Representaciones  $|r\rangle$  y  $|p\rangle$  : Operadores  $R$  y  $P$

## Representaciones $|r\rangle$ y $|p\rangle$ : Operadores $R$ y $P$

Operador posición  $\vec{R} = (x, y, z)$

Sabemos como actúa sobre las funciones de onda:

$$\hat{X} \psi(\vec{r}) = x \psi(\vec{r}) = \psi'(\vec{r})$$

Su acción sobre el ket  $|\psi\rangle$  está dada por eso:

$$\hat{X} |\psi\rangle = |\psi'\rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{r} | \hat{X} |\psi\rangle = \langle \vec{r} | \psi'\rangle = \psi'(\vec{r}) = x \psi(\vec{r})$$

## Representaciones $|r\rangle$ y $|p\rangle$ : Operadores $R$ y $P$

Operador momento  $\vec{P} = (P_x, P_y, P_z)$

Se define  $\vec{P}$  por su acción en la representación  $\{|\vec{p}\rangle\}$  :

$$\langle \vec{p} | P_x | \psi \rangle = p_x \langle \vec{p} | \psi \rangle = p_x \bar{\psi}(\vec{p})$$

$$\langle \vec{p} | P_y | \psi \rangle = p_y \langle \vec{p} | \psi \rangle = p_y \bar{\psi}(\vec{p})$$

$$\langle \vec{p} | P_z | \psi \rangle = p_z \langle \vec{p} | \psi \rangle = p_z \bar{\psi}(\vec{p})$$

## Representaciones $|\mathbf{r}\rangle$ y $|\mathbf{p}\rangle$ : Operadores $\mathbf{R}$ y $\mathbf{P}$

Es importante conocer su acción en la representación  $\{|\mathbf{r}\rangle\}$

$$\langle \vec{r} | P_x | \psi \rangle = \int d^3 p \langle \vec{r} | \vec{p} \rangle \langle \vec{p} | P_x | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int d^3 p e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} \underbrace{P_x \bar{\psi}(\vec{p})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int d^3 p \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}/\hbar} \bar{\psi}(\mathbf{p})$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int d^3 p e^{i\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}/\hbar} \bar{\psi}(\mathbf{p})$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

## Resumen de la Clase 7

En esta clase vimos:

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