

1 Tutoriumsblatt 6

1. Finde eine Orthonormalbasis von \mathbb{R}^3 aus Eigenvektoren von

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 8 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Die Pauli Spinmatrizen sind

$$\sigma_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Zeige, dass $e^{i\sigma_1}$, $e^{i\sigma_2}$ und $e^{i\sigma_3}$ unitär sind.

1. a)

$$\begin{aligned} P_A &= \det(A - XE_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 11-X & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 8-X & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 11-X \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (11-X)^2(8-X) - 4 - 4 - (8-X) - 4(11-X) - 4(11-X) \\ &= (11-X)^2(8-X) - 101 + 9X \\ &= -X^3 + 30X^2 - 288X + 864 \\ &= (6-X)(12-X)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A - 6\mathbb{1}_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{II+I} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{II-2\cdot I \\ III+5\cdot I}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & -12 \\ 0 & -12 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{III+2\cdot II} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Eig}(A, 6) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ ein normierter Vektor wäre: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - 12\mathbb{1}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eig}(A, 12) = \text{lin} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

orthonormieren:

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= \det(B - XE_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-X & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 5-X & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 2-X \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (2-X)^2(5-X) - 16 - 16 - (5-X) - 16(2-X) - 16(2-X) \\ &= -X^3 + 9X^2 + 9X - 81 \\ &= (-3-X)(3-X)(9-X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Eig}(B, -3) = \text{lin} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{normieren}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eig}(B, 3) = \text{lin} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{normieren}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eig}(B, 9) = \text{lin} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{normieren}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gibt Orthonormalbasis

$$2. \sigma_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_1^2 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \sigma_1^{2k} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_1^{2k+1} = \sigma_1 \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e^{i\sigma_1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\sigma_1)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^k}{k!} \sigma_1^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k i}{(2k+1)!} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(1) + i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin(1) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(1) & i \sin(1) \\ i \sin(1) & \cos(1) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow (e^{i\sigma_1})^* &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(1) & -i \sin(1) \\ -i \sin(1) & \cos(1) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow e^{i\sigma_1} \cdot (e^{i\sigma_1})^* &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(1) & i \sin(1) \\ i \sin(1) & \cos(1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(1) & -i \sin(1) \\ -i \sin(1) & \cos(1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(1)^2 + \sin(1)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(1)^2 + \cos(1)^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

¹alle Reihen $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!}$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k i}{(2k+1)!}$ sind absolut konvergent - daher darf man jede Reihe in einer Komponente der Matrix umordnen