

a) Normierung:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \phi | \phi \rangle &\stackrel{!}{=} 1 \stackrel{!}{=} \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^n | 0 \rangle = \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} | 1 \rangle \sqrt{1} \\
 &= \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-2} | 2 \rangle \sqrt{1} \sqrt{2} = \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-n} | n \rangle \sqrt{n!} \\
 &= \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^{n-1} | n-1 \rangle \sqrt{n!} \sqrt{n} = \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^{n-2} | n-2 \rangle \sqrt{n!} \sqrt{n} \sqrt{n-1} \\
 &= \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | b_0^{n-n} | n-n \rangle \sqrt{n!} \sqrt{n!} = \mathcal{N}^2 \langle 0 | 0 \rangle n! \\
 &\Rightarrow \mathcal{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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b)  $[b_\alpha, (b_0^\dagger)^n]_- = b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^n - (b_0^\dagger)^n b_\alpha$

Ist  $a \neq 0$ :  $[b_\alpha, b_0^\dagger]_- = 0$

$\Rightarrow b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^n = (b_0^\dagger)^n b_\alpha \Rightarrow [b_\alpha, (b_0^\dagger)^n]_- = b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^n - (b_0^\dagger)^n b_\alpha = 0$

Ist  $a = 0$ :  $[b_\alpha, b_0^\dagger]_- = 1$

$\uparrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \delta_{\alpha 0}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^n &= b_\alpha b_0^\dagger (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} = (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} + b_0^\dagger b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} \\
 &= (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} + b_0^\dagger b_\alpha b_0^\dagger (b_0^\dagger)^{n-2} = (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} + b_0^\dagger (b_0^\dagger)^{n-2} + b_0^\dagger b_0^\dagger b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^{n-2} \\
 \Rightarrow \dots &= \sum_{i=1}^n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-i} + (b_0^\dagger)^n b_\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow [b_\alpha, b_0^\dagger]_- = \cancel{b_\alpha (b_0^\dagger)^n} b_\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-i} - (b_0^\dagger)^n b_\alpha = n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1}$

$\langle \phi_0 | H | \phi_0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} b_0^n \left( \sum_{\alpha\alpha'} t_{\alpha\alpha'} b_\alpha^\dagger b_{\alpha'} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\alpha'\beta\beta'} \langle \alpha\beta | v | \alpha'\beta' \rangle b_\alpha^\dagger b_\beta^\dagger b_{\alpha'} b_{\beta'} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} | 0 \rangle$

$\langle 0 | \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\alpha\alpha'} t_{\alpha\alpha'} b_0^n b_\alpha^\dagger b_{\alpha'} (b_0^\dagger)^n | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \frac{n}{n!} \sum_{\alpha\alpha'} t_{\alpha\alpha'} b_0^n b_\alpha^\dagger (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} \delta_{\alpha 0} | 0 \rangle$

$= \langle 0 | \frac{n}{n!} \sum_{\alpha} t_{\alpha 0} b_0^n b_\alpha^\dagger (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \frac{n}{n!} \sum_{\alpha} t_{\alpha 0} (\delta_{\alpha 0} b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^n + (n-\delta_{\alpha 0}) b_\alpha^\dagger b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1}) | 0 \rangle$

$= \langle 0 | \frac{n}{n!} \sum_{\alpha} t_{\alpha 0} (\delta_{\alpha 0} b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^n + \underbrace{(n-\delta_{\alpha 0})}_{=0} b_\alpha^\dagger (\delta_{\alpha 0} (b_0^\dagger)^{n-2} + (b_0^\dagger)^{n-1} b_0) | 0 \rangle$

$= \langle 0 | \frac{n}{n!} \sum_{\alpha} t_{\alpha 0} \delta_{\alpha 0} b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^n | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \frac{n}{n!} t_{00} b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^n | 0 \rangle = n t_{00}$

$\langle 0 | \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\alpha'\beta\beta'} \langle \alpha\beta | v | \alpha'\beta' \rangle b_0^n b_\alpha^\dagger b_\beta^\dagger b_{\alpha'} b_{\beta'} (b_0^\dagger)^n | 0 \rangle$

$= \langle 0 | \frac{n(n-1)}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \langle \alpha\beta | v | 00 \rangle \underbrace{b_0^n b_\alpha^\dagger b_\beta^\dagger (b_0^\dagger)^{n-2}}_{\langle 0 | \dots \neq 0 \text{ wenn } \alpha=\beta=0} | 0 \rangle$

$= \langle 0 | \frac{n(n-1)}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \langle 00 | v | 00 \rangle b_0^n (b_0^\dagger)^n | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \langle 00 | v | 00 \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \langle \phi_0 | H | \phi_0 \rangle = n t_{00} + \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \langle 00 | v | 00 \rangle$

$\Rightarrow$

# Zusatzaufgabe:

$$\langle i_1 \dots i_N | a_L^\dagger | j_1 \dots j_M \rangle = \delta_{M+1, N} (1-j_L) i_L \langle i_1 \dots i_N | j_L j_1 \dots j_M \rangle$$

↑ stimmt Anzahl  
Teilechen überein  
↑  $j_L$  vorher  
unbesetzt  
↑  $i$  vorher  
besetzt  
↑ stimmen  
restliche Zustände

$$= \delta_{M+1, N} (1-j_L) i_L \cdot (-1)^{L-1} \langle i_1 \dots i_N | j_1 \dots j_M \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{M+1, N} (1-j_L) i_L \cdot (-1)^{L-1} \prod_{k=1}^N \delta_{i_k j_k}$$

$$\langle n_1 \dots n_{N'} | b_\alpha b_\beta^\dagger | m_1 \dots m_{M'} \rangle = \delta_{M', N'} \left( \delta_{\alpha\beta} \prod_{k=1}^{N'} \delta_{m_k n_k} (m_\alpha + 1) + (1 - \delta_{\alpha\beta}) \prod_{k=1}^{N'} \delta_{m_k n_k} \right)$$

$\alpha = \beta \Rightarrow$  stimmt restl.  
Zustände überein,  
ergibt sich nur  
 $\sqrt{m_\alpha + 1}$  als Faktor
 $\alpha \neq \beta$ 
↑ stimmen  
restliche Zustände  
überein

$$\left( \delta_{m_\beta+1, n_\beta} \cdot \delta_{n_\alpha+1, m_\alpha} \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_\alpha, 0}) \cdot \sqrt{m_\beta+1} \sqrt{m_\alpha} \right)$$

stimmen  
neue  $\beta$ -Zust.  
überein?
stimmen  
neue  $\alpha$ -Zust.  
überein?
ist  $m_\alpha$  besetzt?  
sonst  $b_\alpha |0\rangle = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \langle i_1 \dots i_{N'}, n_1 \dots n_{N'} | U | j_1 \dots j_M, m_1 \dots m_{M'} \rangle = \delta_{M+1, N} (1-j_L) i_L (-1)^{L-1} \prod_{k=1}^N \delta_{i_k j_k}$$

$$\cdot \delta_{M', N'} \left( \delta_{\alpha\beta} \prod_{k=1}^{N'} \delta_{m_k n_k} (m_\alpha + 1) + (1 - \delta_{\alpha\beta}) \prod_{k=1}^{N'} \delta_{m_k n_k} \right) \cdot \delta_{m_\beta+1, n_\beta} \cdot \delta_{n_\alpha+1, m_\alpha} \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_\alpha, 0}) \cdot \sqrt{m_\beta+1} \sqrt{m_\alpha}$$



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