

$$\psi(1 \dots N)$$

$$i = (\vec{x}_i, \vec{\sigma}_i) \quad z_i = (\vec{x}_i, \vec{\sigma}_i)$$

$$P_{ij} \psi(1 \dots i \dots j \dots N) = \zeta \psi(1 \dots i \dots j \dots N)$$

$$\zeta = \pm 1$$

بجانب
مضروب

مثال

$$|\lambda_1\rangle_{(1)} |\lambda_2\rangle_{(2)} \dots |\lambda_N\rangle_{(N)} = |\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N\rangle$$

$$\langle (\vec{x}_1, \vec{\sigma}_1), (\vec{x}_2, \vec{\sigma}_2) \dots | \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N \rangle = \psi(1 \dots N)$$

مثال

$$|\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N\rangle_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots} \sqrt{N!}} \sum_{P \in S_N} |\lambda_{P(1)}, \dots, \lambda_{P(N)}\rangle$$

	1	2	3
P(1)	1	2	3
P(2)	2	3	1
P(3)	3	1	2

زوج	2	3	1
فرد	3	1	2
	2	1	3
	3	2	1
	1	3	2

$$\langle \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N | \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N \rangle_+ = 1$$

$$|\lambda_\alpha\rangle \quad n_\alpha \text{ عدد اشغال لبر ارجح} \quad |\lambda_\alpha\rangle$$

$$\sum_\alpha n_\alpha = N \quad \text{تعداد کل ذرات}$$

$$i = (\vec{x}_i, \vec{\sigma}_i)$$

$$|1112\rangle$$

$$n_1 = 2$$

$$n_2 = 1$$

$$n_3 = 0$$

تعداد ذرات N

$$|\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N\rangle_+ \in \mathcal{K}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{K}^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{K}^{(1)} = \mathcal{K}^{(N)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\lambda_1\rangle_{(1)} |\lambda_2\rangle_{(2)} + |\lambda_2\rangle_{(1)} |\lambda_1\rangle_{(2)}) = |\lambda_1 \lambda_2\rangle_+ \in \mathcal{K}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{K}^{(1)} = \mathcal{K}_s^{(2)}$$

$$|n_1=5, n_2=0, \dots, n_5=1, \dots, 0\rangle$$

$$|500010\dots\rangle \in \mathcal{F}$$

Fock

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{K}^{(0)} \oplus \mathcal{K}^{(1)} \oplus \mathcal{K}_s^{(2)} \oplus \mathcal{K}_s^{(3)} \oplus \dots$$

فضای هیلبرت

$$\mathcal{K}^{(0)} = |000\dots\rangle$$

$$\mathcal{K}^{(1)} = |100\dots\rangle$$

$$a |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$a^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$e^{-a^\dagger} \rightarrow e^{-a}$$

عملگر خلق

$$a_i^\dagger | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i+1} | \dots n_i+1 \dots \rangle$$

عملگر تخریب

$$a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i} | \dots n_i-1 \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i^\dagger \quad a_i$$

$$[a_i, a_j^\dagger] = \delta_{ij}$$

ارجح

$i=j$

$$a_i a_i^\dagger | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i+1} a_i | \dots n_i+1 \dots \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |a_i, a_j\rangle = \delta_{ij} \\
 & a_i a_i^\dagger | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i+1} a_i | \dots n_i+1 \dots \rangle \\
 & = \sqrt{(n_i+1)^2} | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\
 & = (n_i+1) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\
 & a_i^\dagger a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i} a_i^\dagger | \dots n_i-1 \dots \rangle \\
 & = \sqrt{n_i(n_i-1+1)} | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\
 & = n_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a_i a_i^\dagger - a_i^\dagger a_i) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = (n_i+1 - n_i) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle$$

$$[a_i, a_i^\dagger] = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [a_i, a_j^\dagger] &= 0 \quad i \neq j \\
 a_i a_j^\dagger - a_j^\dagger a_i &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|0 \dots \rangle = |0\rangle \quad \text{حالت 0}$$

$$a_i |0 \dots \rangle = 0$$

$$a_i^\dagger |0 \dots \rangle = \sqrt{1} |0 \dots 1 \dots \rangle$$

$$(a_i^\dagger)^2 |0 \dots \rangle = a_i^\dagger |0 \dots 1 \dots \rangle = \sqrt{2} |0 \dots 2 \dots \rangle$$

$$(a_i^\dagger)^{n_i} |0 \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_i!} |0 \dots n_i \dots \rangle$$

$$|n_1, n_2, \dots \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1! n_2! \dots}} (a_1^\dagger)^{n_1} (a_2^\dagger)^{n_2} \dots |0\rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_i = a_i^\dagger a_i$$

$$\hat{n}_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = n_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle$$

حالت های N فریب $\sum_{P \in S_N} |\lambda_{P(1)} \dots \lambda_{P(N)}\rangle (+1)^P$ فریب

$$| \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N \rangle_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{P \in S_N} (-1)^P | \lambda_{P(1)} \dots \lambda_{P(N)} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \det \begin{pmatrix} | \lambda_1 \rangle_{(1)} & | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(1)} & \dots & | \lambda_N \rangle_{(1)} \\ | \lambda_1 \rangle_{(2)} & | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(2)} & \dots & | \lambda_N \rangle_{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ | \lambda_1 \rangle_{(N)} & | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(N)} & \dots & | \lambda_N \rangle_{(N)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Slater det.

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \det \begin{pmatrix} | \lambda_1 \rangle_{(1)} & | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(1)} \\ | \lambda_1 \rangle_{(2)} & | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$| \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \rangle_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} (| \lambda_1 \rangle_{(1)} | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(2)} - | \lambda_2 \rangle_{(1)} | \lambda_1 \rangle_{(2)})$$

$$|n_1, n_2, \dots \rangle \in \mathcal{F}$$

فریب

$$|5, 0, \dots \rangle$$

$$n_i \geq 0$$

$$\sum_i n_i = N$$

فزون

$$|n_1, n_2, \dots\rangle$$

$$n_i = 0, 1$$

$$(a_i^+)^2 = 0$$

اصل طرد Pauli

بر عملگرها ضیق و ذکا فزون با بر عملگرها ضیق و ذکا فزون متن و است

$$[a_i, a_j^+] = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} \{a_i, a_j^+\} = \delta_{ij} \\ [a_i, a_j^+] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\{a_i^+, a_j^+\} = 0$$

آرد

$$|\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_N\rangle = -|\lambda_2, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N\rangle$$

اثبات:

$$a_{\lambda_\alpha}^+ |0\rangle = |1\rangle = |\lambda_\alpha\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\lambda_1}^+ a_{\lambda_2}^+ \dots a_{\lambda_N}^+ |0\rangle &= |\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_N\rangle \\ &= -|\lambda_2, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N\rangle \\ &= -a_{\lambda_2}^+ a_{\lambda_1}^+ a_{\lambda_3}^+ \dots a_{\lambda_N}^+ |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\{a_{\lambda_1}^+, a_{\lambda_2}^+\} = 0$$

$$a_{\lambda_1}^+ a_{\lambda_2}^+ = -a_{\lambda_2}^+ a_{\lambda_1}^+$$

$$\{a_{\lambda_1}^+, a_{\lambda_2}^+\} = 0$$

$$\{a_{\lambda_1}^+, a_{\lambda_1}^+\} = 2(a_{\lambda_1}^+)^2 = 0$$

اصل طرد Pauli

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$$

$$a_i^+ | \dots \overset{\downarrow}{n_i} \dots \rangle = (1 - n_i) (-1)^{\sum_{j < i} n_j} | \dots \overset{\uparrow}{n_i + 1} \dots \rangle$$

$$n_i = 0, 1$$

$$a_3^+ | \dots \overset{\uparrow}{1} \dots \rangle = (1 - n_3) | \dots \overset{\uparrow}{n_3 + 1} \dots \rangle = 0$$

$$a_3^+ | \dots \overset{\uparrow}{0} \dots \rangle = (-1)^{n_1 + n_2} | \dots \overset{\uparrow}{n_3 + 1} \dots \rangle$$

$$a_3^+ | 0 0 0 \dots \rangle = | 0 0 1 \dots \rangle$$

$$a_3^+ | 0 1 0 \dots \rangle = (-1)^1 | 0 1 1 \dots \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} [a_i^+, a_j^+] &= 0 \\ a_i^+ a_j^+ &= a_j^+ a_i^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow a_3^+ | 0 \overset{\uparrow}{1} 0 \dots \rangle = a_3^+ a_2^+ | 0 0 0 \dots \rangle$$

$$\{a_2^+, a_3^+\} = 0 \Rightarrow a_2^+ a_3^+ | 0 0 0 \dots \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{a_2^+, a_2^+\} &= 0 \\ (a_2^+)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow a_2^+ | 0 1 1 \dots \rangle$$

$$a_3^+ | 1 1 0 \dots \rangle = + (-1)^{1+1} | 1 1 1 \dots \rangle$$

$$a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle = n_i (-1)^{\sum_{j < i} n_j} | \dots n_i - 1 \dots \rangle$$

$$i=j \quad \{a_i, a_j^+\} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_i a_i^+ | \dots n_i \dots \rangle &= a_i (1-n_i) (-1)^{\sum_{j<i} n_j} | \dots n_i+1 \dots \rangle \\ &= (1+n_i) (1-n_i) \underbrace{\left((-1)^{\sum_{j<i} n_j} \right)^2}_{+} | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\ &= (1-n_i^2) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\ &\stackrel{n_i^2=n_i}{=} (1-n_i) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_i^+ a_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle &= a_i^+ (n_i) (-1)^{\sum_{j<i} n_j} | \dots n_i-1 \dots \rangle \\ &= n_i (1-n_i+1) \left((-1)^{\sum_{j<i} n_j} \right)^2 | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\ &= n_i (2-n_i) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\ &= (2n_i - n_i) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\ &= n_i | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{a_i, a_i^+\} | \dots n_i \dots \rangle &= (1-\cancel{n_i} + \cancel{n_i}) | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \\ &= 1 | \dots n_i \dots \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\{a_i, a_j^+\} = \delta_{ij}$$