

t=Dazt |+> 2+3

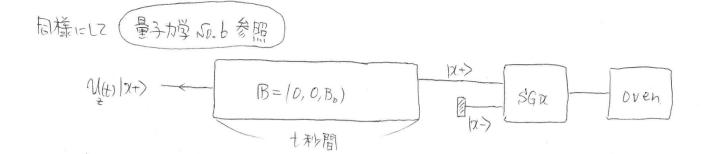
①確主

$$\langle +| \mathcal{N}_{H} | + \rangle = e^{-i\omega_{0}t/2}$$
 $f_{1}(+| \mathcal{N}_{H} | + \rangle)^{2} = 1$
 $\langle -| \mathcal{N}_{H} | + \rangle = 0$
 $f_{2}(-| \mathcal{N}_{H} | + \rangle)^{2} = 0$
 $f_{3}(-| \mathcal{N}_{H} | + \rangle)^{2} = 0$

②期待值

$$\langle S_{3} \rangle_{4} = \langle +| V_{4}^{\dagger} | S_{2} V_{4}^{\dagger} | + \rangle = 0$$

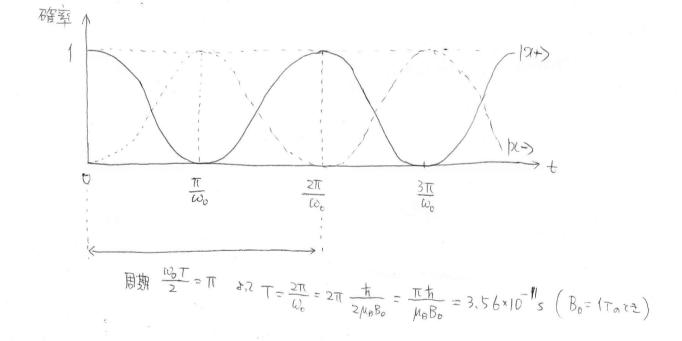
 $\langle S_{3} \rangle_{4} = \langle +| V_{4}^{\dagger} | S_{3} V_{4}^{\dagger} | + \rangle = 0$
 $\langle S_{2} \rangle_{4} = \langle +| V_{4}^{\dagger} | S_{2} V_{4}^{\dagger} | + \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$



①確率

$$\left| \langle x + | \mathcal{N}_{t_1} | x + \rangle \right|^2 = \cos^2 \frac{\omega_0 t}{2}.$$

$$\left| \langle x - | \mathcal{N}_{t_1} | x + \rangle \right|^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\omega_0 t}{2}.$$



②期待值

$$\langle \beta_{x} \rangle_{t} = \langle x + | \mathcal{N}_{t}, \beta_{x} \mathcal{N}_{t}, | x + \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2}, \cos \omega_{p} t$$

$$\langle \beta_{y} \rangle_{t} = \langle x + | \mathcal{N}_{t}, \beta_{y} \mathcal{N}_{t}, | x + \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \omega_{p} t$$

$$\langle \beta_{z} \rangle_{t} = \langle x + | \mathcal{N}_{t}, \beta_{y} \mathcal{N}_{t}, | x + \rangle = 0$$

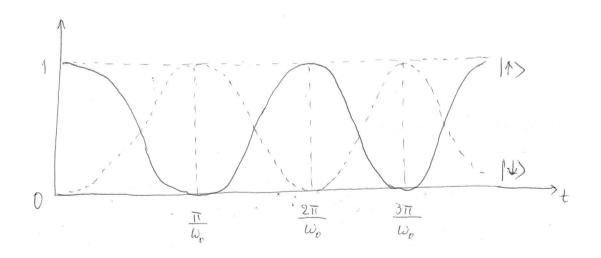
量子力学 No.11 Spin precession (1)

2.2,多3《参照

1. t=0 に $|\uparrow\rangle$ とセットされた電子が、外部磁場 $\mathbf{B}=(B_0,0,0)$ を通るとき、 (a) $|\langle \uparrow | \mathcal{U}_x | \uparrow \rangle|^2 = \cos^2 \frac{\omega_c t}{2}$

(b) $|\langle \downarrow | \mathcal{U}_x | \uparrow \rangle|^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\omega_o t}{2}$

(c) 横軸に時間 t, 縦軸に上の確率をとったグラフを描きなさい.



(d) $B_0=1.00 imes10^{-4}$ T のとき、周期 $T=rac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ を求めなさい.

$$T = 2\pi \frac{h}{2\mu_B B_0} = \frac{\pi h}{\mu_B B_0} = \frac{3.14 \times 1.05 \times 10^{-14}}{9.217 \times 10^{-24} \cdot 1 \times 10^{-4}} = 3.56 \times 10^{-7}$$

2. 表面のとき、次の期待値を求めなさい.

(a)
$$\langle S_x \rangle_t = \langle \uparrow | \mathcal{U}_x^{\dagger} S_x \mathcal{U}_x | \uparrow \rangle = \langle \uparrow \rangle$$

(b)
$$\langle S_y \rangle_t = \langle \uparrow | \mathcal{U}_x^{\dagger} S_y \mathcal{U}_x | \uparrow \rangle = -\frac{\dagger}{2} S_{\text{in}} \mathcal{U}_b \dagger$$

(c)
$$\langle S_z \rangle_t = \langle \uparrow | \mathcal{U}_x^{\dagger} S_z \mathcal{U}_x | \uparrow \rangle = \frac{\dagger}{2} \cos \omega_{\mathfrak{p}} +$$

3. 今日の講義でわかったこと・わからなかったこと・感想などを書きなさい. (自由記載)