

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |\Psi\rangle = \text{sd}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \phi_1(x_2) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \phi_n(x_1) & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_i = U_{ij} \phi_j, \quad U \in \text{GL}(\mathbb{C}^n)$$

$\langle \Psi | \tilde{\Psi} \rangle$

$$|\tilde{\Psi}\rangle = |\Psi\rangle$$

$$|\tilde{\Psi}\rangle = \tilde{\phi}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \tilde{\phi}_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \det U |\Psi\rangle$$

Tippi: Sei P eine Permutation in S_N

$$P |\Psi\rangle = \text{sd}(\phi_{P(1)}, \dots, \phi_{P(N)}) = \text{sgn}(P) \text{sd}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N) \quad (*)$$

$$|\tilde{\Psi}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} \tilde{\phi}_1(x_{\sigma(1)}) \dots \tilde{\phi}_N(x_{\sigma(N)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} U_{1k_1} \phi_{k_1}(x_{\sigma(1)}) \dots U_{Nk_N} \phi_{k_N}(x_{\sigma(N)})$$

$$= U_{1k_1} \dots U_{Nk_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} \phi_{k_1}(x_{\sigma(1)}) \dots \phi_{k_N}(x_{\sigma(N)})$$

$$= \text{sd}(\phi_{k_1}, \dots, \phi_{k_N}) = \text{sd}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N) = |\Psi\rangle$$

↑

\exists eine Permutation s.d. $P(1) = k_1, \dots, P(N) = k_N$, dann benutze (*)

Alternative:

$$|\tilde{\Psi}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_N} \tilde{\Phi}_{k_1}(x_1) \dots \tilde{\Phi}_{k_N}(x_N)$$

Zeige: $U_{l_1 k_1} \dots U_{l_N k_N} \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_N} = \det(U) \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_N}$

③ Virialsatz

1 Teilchen: $\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$$H_x = T_x + V_x$$

z.B. $V_x = \frac{1}{|x|}$, $T_x = -\Delta_x$

mit $T e^{\alpha \lambda x} = e^{\alpha \lambda x} T_x$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$V e^{\beta \lambda x} = e^{\beta \lambda x} V_x, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$V e^{\lambda x} = \frac{1}{|e^{\lambda x}|} = \frac{1}{|x|} \rightsquigarrow \beta = -1$$

$$T e^{\lambda x} = \dots = e^{-2\lambda x} T_x \rightsquigarrow \alpha = -2$$

$\langle \cdot \rangle_0$ Erwartungswert im Grundzustand

$$\langle T \rangle_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \langle V \rangle_0 \quad \text{Allgemeinste Form d. Virialsatzes für 1 Teilchen}$$

Beweisidee: ψ^* sei der G.Z.

$$\mathcal{E}[\psi] = \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle \quad \text{mit} \quad \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$$

besser: $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}[\psi] = \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle - \mathcal{E}(\langle \psi | \psi \rangle - 1)$

$$0 = \delta \mathbb{E}[\psi_*] = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} \mathbb{E}[\psi_* + \lambda \delta\psi]$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} \mathbb{E}[\psi_\lambda]$$

mit $\psi_{\lambda=0} = \psi_*$ und $\langle \psi_\lambda, \psi_\lambda \rangle = 1$
wenigstens in der Nähe von null

$$\psi_\lambda(x) := e^{-\frac{3}{2}\lambda} \psi(e^{-\lambda}x)$$

verifiziere $1 = \langle \psi_\lambda | \psi_\lambda \rangle = \int d^3x e^{-3\lambda} |\psi_*(e^{-\lambda}x)|^2, \quad d^3y = e^{-3\lambda} d^3x$

$$= \int d^3y |\psi_*(y)|^2 = 1 \quad (\rightarrow ok)$$

Betrachte:

$$\langle \psi_\lambda | H | \psi_\lambda \rangle = \langle \psi_\lambda | T_x | \psi_\lambda \rangle + \langle \psi_\lambda | V_x | \psi_\lambda \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi_* | T_{e^{-\lambda}x} | \psi_* \rangle + \langle \psi_* | V_{e^{-\lambda}x} | \psi_* \rangle$$

$$= e^{\lambda\alpha} \langle \psi_* | T_x | \psi_* \rangle + e^{\lambda\beta} \langle \psi_* | V_x | \psi_* \rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_\lambda | V_x | \psi_\lambda \rangle = \int d^3x e^{-3\lambda} |\psi_*(e^{-\lambda}x)|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} = \int d^3y |\psi_*(y)|^2 \frac{1}{|e^{-\lambda}y|}$$

Hartree-Fock: $L^2(\mathbb{R}^{3N})$ $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$ $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_N) = sd(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_N)$

$$\psi_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_N) = e^{-\frac{3}{2}\lambda N} \psi(e^{-\lambda}x_1, \dots, e^{-\lambda}x_N)$$

$$\langle \psi_\lambda | H | \psi_\lambda \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{2} \quad |\psi\rangle = \text{sd}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N) \\
 \tilde{\phi}_i = U_{ij} \phi_j, \quad U \in \text{SU}(N)
 \end{array}
 \left|
 \begin{array}{l}
 \{\phi_N\}_{i=1}^N \text{ spannen } \mathcal{D}_e \\
 N = (2\ell + 1) \cdot 2 \\
 U(R) \phi(x) = \phi(R^{-1}x), \quad R \in \text{SO}(3)
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\tilde{U}(R)_{ji} \phi_i(x) = \tilde{\phi}_j(x)$$

$M = \# \text{ Teilchen}$ $M < N$: $\psi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_M$ (z.B.)

oder $\psi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_{M+1}$

$M = N$: Nur eine Sd: $\psi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \psi_N$

A6 jetzt siehe K. Schuettis Folien [→ FREAKY STUFF]