

6. Teilchenzahlformalismus

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A(j) |n_1 n_2 \dots\rangle =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (\dots) \sum_{P \in S} (\pm 1)^P T_P \{ \psi_{r_1}(1) \dots A(i) \psi_{r_i}(i) \dots \psi_{r_N}(N) \}$$

$$|A(i) \psi_{r_i}(i)\rangle = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} |\psi_{\lambda}(i)\rangle \langle \psi_{\lambda}(i) | A | \psi_{r_i} \rangle = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \psi_{\lambda}(i) A_{\lambda r_i}$$

1) $\lambda = r_i$: Besetzungszahlen bleiben erhalten

2) $\lambda \neq r_i$: Besetzungszahlen $n_{r_i} \rightarrow n_{r_i} - 1$

$n_{\lambda} \rightarrow n_{\lambda} + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\lambda} a_{\lambda}^{\dagger} |n_1 n_2 \dots\rangle &= a_{\lambda} \sqrt{n_{\lambda}+1} |n_1 n_2 \dots n_{\lambda}+1 \dots\rangle = \sqrt{n_{\lambda}+1} \sqrt{n_{\lambda}+1} |n_1 n_2 \dots\rangle \\ &= (n_{\lambda}+1) |n_1 n_2 \dots\rangle \\ \Rightarrow [a_{\lambda}, a_{\lambda}^{\dagger}] &= \hat{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$[\hat{\psi}(x), \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(x')] =$$

$$= \sum_{\nu, \mu} [\psi_{\nu}(x) a_{\nu} \psi_{\mu}^{\dagger}(x') a_{\mu}^{\dagger}] = \sum_{\nu, \mu} \psi_{\nu}(x) \psi_{\mu}^{\dagger}(x') [a_{\nu}, a_{\mu}^{\dagger}] =$$

$$= \sum \psi_\nu(x) \psi_\nu^*(x') \delta(x-x') \quad \text{Entwicklungssatz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{N} &= \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} a_{\lambda}^+ a_{\lambda} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \int \psi_{\lambda}(x) \hat{\psi}^+(x) dx \int \psi_{\lambda}^*(x') \hat{\psi}(x') dx' \\ &= \int \underbrace{\sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} \psi_{\lambda}(x) \psi_{\lambda}^*(x')}_{\delta(x-x')} \hat{\psi}^+(x) \hat{\psi}(x) dx dx' \\ &= \int \hat{\psi}^+(x) \hat{\psi}(x) dx \end{aligned}$$