

# 6. Teilchenzahlformalismus

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (\dots) \sum_{\tau \in S} (\pm 1)^\tau T_\tau \{ \psi_{n_1}(1) \dots A(i) \psi_{n_i}(i) \dots \psi_{n_N}(N) \}$$

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

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

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

$n_\lambda \rightarrow n_\lambda + 1$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{N} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int \psi_n(x) \hat{\psi}^+(x) dx \int \psi_n^*(x') \hat{\psi}(x') dx' \\ &= \int \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n(x) \psi_n^*(x')}_{\delta(x-x')} \hat{\psi}^+(x) \hat{\psi}(x) dx dx' \quad \text{Entwicklungssatz} \\ &= \int \hat{\psi}^+(x) \hat{\psi}(x) dx \end{aligned}$$