

**Lösungen 3. Übungsblatt**  
**Mathematische Methoden in der Quantenmechanik**

**Aufgabe 1: a)** Nach Definition ist

$$A \otimes B = (a_1 B \ a_2 B) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_{11} & a_1 b_{12} & a_2 b_{11} & a_2 b_{12} \\ a_1 b_{21} & a_1 b_{22} & a_2 b_{21} & a_2 b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

und

$$B \otimes C = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} C & b_{12} C \\ b_{21} C & b_{22} C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} c_1 & b_{12} c_1 \\ b_{11} c_2 & b_{12} c_2 \\ b_{21} c_1 & b_{22} c_1 \\ b_{21} c_2 & b_{22} c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} A \otimes (B \otimes C) &= (a_1 (B \otimes C) \ a_2 (B \otimes C)) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_{11} c_1 & a_1 b_{12} c_1 & a_2 b_{11} c_1 & a_2 b_{12} c_1 \\ a_1 b_{11} c_2 & a_1 b_{12} c_2 & a_2 b_{11} c_2 & a_2 b_{12} c_2 \\ a_1 b_{21} c_1 & a_1 b_{22} c_1 & a_2 b_{21} c_1 & a_2 b_{22} c_1 \\ a_1 b_{21} c_2 & a_1 b_{22} c_2 & a_2 b_{21} c_2 & a_2 b_{22} c_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Andererseits,

$$\begin{aligned} (A \otimes B) \otimes C &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_{11} C & a_1 b_{12} C & a_2 b_{11} C & a_2 b_{12} C \\ a_1 b_{21} C & a_1 b_{22} C & a_2 b_{21} C & a_2 b_{22} C \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_{11} c_1 & a_1 b_{12} c_1 & a_2 b_{11} c_1 & a_2 b_{12} c_1 \\ a_1 b_{11} c_2 & a_1 b_{12} c_2 & a_2 b_{11} c_2 & a_2 b_{12} c_2 \\ a_1 b_{21} c_1 & a_1 b_{22} c_1 & a_2 b_{21} c_1 & a_2 b_{22} c_1 \\ a_1 b_{21} c_2 & a_1 b_{22} c_2 & a_2 b_{21} c_2 & a_2 b_{22} c_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

und das ist identisch mit  $A \otimes (B \otimes C)$ .

**b)** Wir bekommen

$$A \otimes C = (a_1 C \ a_2 C) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 c_1 & a_2 c_1 \\ a_1 c_2 & a_2 c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Andererseits,

$$C \otimes A = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 A \\ c_2 A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 c_1 & a_2 c_1 \\ a_1 c_2 & a_2 c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Okay, das ist offensichtlich identisch.. Nehmen wir ein  $D = (d_1 \ d_2)$ . Dann

$$\begin{aligned} A \otimes D &= (a_1 D \ a_2 D) = (a_1 d_1 \ a_1 d_2 \ a_2 d_1 \ a_2 d_2) \\ D \otimes A &= (d_1 A \ d_2 A) = (a_1 d_1 \ a_2 d_1 \ a_1 d_2 \ a_2 d_2) \end{aligned}$$

also

$$A \otimes D \neq D \otimes A$$

c) Wir haben

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ By &= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2 \\ b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$(Ax) \otimes (By) = \begin{pmatrix} (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2)(By) \\ (a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2)(By) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2)(b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2) \\ (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2)(b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2) \\ (a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2)(b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2) \\ (a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2)(b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Andererseits,

$$(A \otimes B) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} & a_{22}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{22} & a_{22}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

und

$$x \otimes y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y \\ x_2 y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y_1 \\ x_1 y_2 \\ x_2 y_1 \\ x_2 y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

und damit

$$\begin{aligned} (A \otimes B)(x \otimes y) &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} & a_{22}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{22} & a_{22}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y_1 \\ x_1 y_2 \\ x_2 y_1 \\ x_2 y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 b_{11}y_1 + a_{11}x_1 b_{12}y_2 + a_{12}x_2 b_{11}y_1 + a_{12}x_2 b_{12}y_2 \\ a_{11}x_1 b_{21}y_1 + a_{11}x_1 b_{22}y_2 + a_{12}x_2 b_{21}y_1 + a_{12}x_2 b_{22}y_2 \\ a_{21}x_1 b_{11}y_1 + a_{21}x_1 b_{12}y_2 + a_{22}x_2 b_{11}y_1 + a_{22}x_2 b_{12}y_2 \\ a_{21}x_1 b_{21}y_1 + a_{21}x_1 b_{22}y_2 + a_{22}x_2 b_{21}y_1 + a_{22}x_2 b_{22}y_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1(b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2) + a_{12}x_2(b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2) \\ a_{11}x_1(b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2) + a_{12}x_2(b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2) \\ a_{21}x_1(b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2) + a_{22}x_2(b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2) \\ a_{21}x_1(b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2) + a_{22}x_2(b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

und das ist identisch mit  $(Ax) \otimes (By)$ .

d) Es gelte

$$\begin{aligned} Av_i &= \lambda_i v_i \\ Bw_j &= \mu_j w_j \end{aligned}$$

Dann gilt nach Teil (c)

$$(A \otimes B)(v_i \otimes w_j) = (Av_i) \otimes (Bw_j) = (\lambda_i v_i) \otimes (\mu_j w_j) = \lambda_i \mu_j v_i \otimes w_j$$

also ist  $A \otimes B$  diagonalisierbar mit Eigenwerten  $\{\lambda_i \mu_j\}_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m}$ .

e) Wegen

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \cdots & a_{1m}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \cdots & a_{2m}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & \cdots & a_{mm}B \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

ist die Hauptdiagonale von  $A \otimes B$  gegeben durch

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diag}(A \otimes B) &= (a_{11} \text{diag}(B), a_{22} \text{diag}(B), \cdots, a_{mm} \text{diag}(B)) \\ \text{diag}(B) &= (b_{11}, \cdots, b_{nn}) \end{aligned}$$

falls etwa  $A$  eine  $m \times m$  und  $B$  eine  $n \times n$  Matrix ist. Also

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(A \otimes B) &= a_{11} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{jj} + a_{22} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{jj} + \cdots + a_{mm} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{jj} \\ &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ii} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^n b_{jj} \right) \\ &= \text{Tr}A \cdot \text{Tr}B \end{aligned}$$

und der Teil (e) ist bewiesen.