

Problem 1: Commutator relations for fermions**(3 points)**

- a) The anticommutator of the operators
- \hat{A}
- and
- \hat{B}
- is given by

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]_+ = \hat{A}\hat{B} + \hat{B}\hat{A} .$$

Show that the following relation holds for an additional operator \hat{D}

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{D}]_- = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]_+ \hat{D} - \hat{B} [\hat{A}, \hat{D}]_+ .$$

- b) The creation and annihilation operators
- \hat{c}_j^+
- and
- c_j
- have been introduced in the lecture.

Use the anticommutator relations of these operators to calculate the following commutator

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]_- = \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$$

i)

$$[\hat{n}_j, \hat{c}_k]_- \quad \text{and} \quad [\hat{n}_j, \hat{c}_k^+]_- \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{n}_j = \hat{c}_j^+ \hat{c}_j .$$

ii)

$$[\hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_j, \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_m]_- = \alpha \cdot \hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_m + \beta \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_j .$$

Calculate α and β .

iii)

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_j \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_m, \hat{c}_n^+ \hat{c}_p]_- &= (\alpha \cdot \hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_p + \beta \cdot \hat{c}_n^+ \hat{c}_j) \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_m \\ &+ \hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_j (\gamma \cdot \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_p + \zeta \cdot \hat{c}_n^+ \hat{c}_m) . \end{aligned}$$

Calculate α , β , γ and ζ .*Useful relation:*

$$[\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{D}]_- = [\hat{A}, \hat{D}]_- \hat{B} + \hat{A} [\hat{B}, \hat{D}]_- .$$

Problem 2: Expectation values for fermions**(2 points)**

The eigenstates of the Hamilton operator

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_j \hat{c}_j^+ \hat{c}_j$$

have the form

$$|\phi\rangle = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (\hat{c}_j^+)^{n_j} |0\rangle .$$

- a) Calculate

$$\hat{n}_l |\phi\rangle \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{n}_l = \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_l .$$

- b) Determine the expectation values

a) $\langle \phi | \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_m | \phi \rangle ,$

b) $\langle \phi | \hat{c}_i^+ \hat{c}_l^+ \hat{c}_k \hat{c}_m | \phi \rangle .$

Use the occupation numbers n_k and n_m to represent your result.

Problem 3: Particle density operator**(2 points)**

The operator of the particle density has the form (position representation)

$$\hat{\rho}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i).$$

- a) Transform this operator into the occupation number representation $\hat{\rho}_F(\vec{r})$ with the creation and annihilation operators $\hat{c}_{\vec{k}\sigma}^+$ and $\hat{c}_{\vec{k}'\sigma'}$.

Use plane waves as single-particle basis

$$\psi_{\vec{k}\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega}} \cdot e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} \cdot \chi_{\sigma}$$

with the volume Ω .

- b) Calculate the Fourier transform of $\hat{\rho}_F(\vec{r})$

$$\tilde{\rho}_F(\vec{q}) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} e^{-i\vec{q}\vec{r}} \hat{\rho}_F(\vec{r}) d^3 r.$$

Problem 4: Two-level system**(3 points)**

The Hamilton operator of a system with two spin degenerate energy levels ε_a and ε_b has the form

$$\hat{H} = \varepsilon_a \left(\hat{c}_{a\uparrow}^+ \hat{c}_{a\uparrow} + \hat{c}_{a\downarrow}^+ \hat{c}_{a\downarrow} \right) + \varepsilon_b \left(\hat{c}_{b\uparrow}^+ \hat{c}_{b\uparrow} + \hat{c}_{b\downarrow}^+ \hat{c}_{b\downarrow} \right).$$

- a) Show that the state

$$|\phi_1\rangle = \hat{c}_{a\uparrow}^+ \hat{c}_{b\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle$$

is an eigenstate of the system. Which energy has the system in this state?

- b) Show that the state

$$|\phi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_{a\uparrow}^+ + \hat{c}_{a\downarrow}^+ \right) \hat{c}_{b\uparrow}^+ |0\rangle$$

is normalized. Is $|\phi_2\rangle$ an eigenstate of the system?

- c) Calculate for $|\phi_1\rangle$ and $|\phi_2\rangle$, respectively, the expectation values for the spin operators

$$\hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_j \left(\hat{c}_{j\uparrow}^+ c_{j\uparrow} - \hat{c}_{j\downarrow}^+ \hat{c}_{j\downarrow} \right) \quad \text{und} \quad \hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_j \left(\hat{c}_{j\uparrow}^+ \hat{c}_{j\downarrow} + \hat{c}_{j\downarrow}^+ c_{j\uparrow} \right)$$

with $j = a, b$.