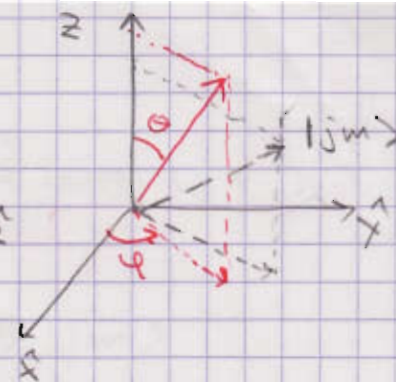


Exercice 39

Rotation d'un moment angulaire



$$R(\varphi)_z = \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \varphi J_z\right\} : \text{rotation d'angle } \varphi / O_z$$

$$R(\theta)_y = \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \theta J_y\right\} : \text{--- " --- } \theta / O_y$$

opérateur selon vecteur unitaire, $\hat{u}$: $\vec{J} \cdot \hat{u}$

$$\vec{J} \cdot \hat{u} = J_x \sin\theta \cos\varphi + J_y \sin\theta \sin\varphi + J_z \cos\theta$$

$$\text{Rotation d'angle } \alpha / O_{\hat{u}} : R(\alpha)_{\hat{u}} = \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha \vec{J} \cdot \hat{u}\right\}$$

C'est plus facile d'étudier une rotation α / O_z

- Stratégie :
- 1: rotation de $|jm\rangle$ de $-\varphi / O_z$
 - 2: --- " --- $-\theta / O_y$
 - 3: --- " --- α / O_z
 - 4: --- " --- θ / O_y
 - 5: --- " --- φ / O_z

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow R(\alpha)_{\hat{u}} &= R(\varphi)_z R(\theta)_y R(\alpha)_z R(-\theta)_y R(-\varphi)_z = \\ &= \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \varphi J_z\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \theta J_y\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha J_z\right\} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \theta J_y\right\} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \varphi J_z\right\} \\ \text{Je prends } R(\alpha)_{\hat{u}} |u\rangle |jm\rangle &= R(\alpha)_{\hat{u}} R(\varphi)_z R(\theta)_y |jm\rangle = \\ &= R(\varphi)_z R(\theta)_y R(\alpha)_z \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \theta J_y\right\} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \varphi J_z\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \varphi J_z\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \theta J_y\right\} |jm\rangle \\ &= R(\varphi)_z R(\theta)_y \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha J_z\right\} |jm\rangle \end{aligned}$$

J_z est diagonal dans le ham $|jm\rangle$

$$J_z |jm\rangle = m \hbar |jm\rangle ; \exp\left\{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}\right\} = \begin{pmatrix} e^\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\alpha) \hat{u} U(r) |jm\rangle = R(\alpha)_z R(\alpha)_y e^{-i\alpha m} U(r) |jm\rangle = e^{-i\alpha m} U(r) |jm\rangle$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha \underline{\vec{J}} \cdot \underline{\hat{u}}\right\} U(r) |jm\rangle = \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \alpha \underline{m}\right\} U(r) |jm\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\vec{J}} \cdot \underline{\hat{u}} U(r) |jm\rangle = m U(r) |jm\rangle$$

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