

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIES  
**ÉPREUVE SEMESTRIELLE**  
 MODULE : MÉCANIQUE QUANTIQUE  
 DURÉE : 01 Heure 30 Minutes

**EXERCICE 01:**

Soit un système constitué de deux particules de spin  $s_1=1/2$  et  $s_2=1$ , dont on ignore les variables orbitales, L'hamiltonien du système est :

$$H = \omega_1 S_{1Z} + \omega_2 S_{2Z}$$

Où  $S_{1Z}$  et  $S_{2Z}$  sont les projections sur un axe  $\overrightarrow{OZ}$  des spins  $\vec{S}_1$  et  $\vec{S}_2$  des deux particules,  $\omega_1$  et  $\omega_2$  des constantes réelles positives telles que  $\omega_1 > \omega_2$ .

1. Déterminer les états et les énergies propres de ce système en fonction des états propres  $|\frac{1}{2} m_{S_1}\rangle$  de  $\vec{S}_1$  et des états propres  $|1 m_{S_2}\rangle$  de  $\vec{S}_2$ . Identifier l'état fondamental et son énergie.
2. Déterminer les états propres  $|SM\rangle$  communs à  $S^2$  et  $S_Z$ .
3. En déduire les valeurs des coefficients de Clebsh-Gordan.

**EXERCICE 02:**

Soit  $\vec{S}$  le moment cinétique intrinsèque d'un système physique de spin  $S=1$ .

1. Déterminer les matrices représentant  $S_z, S_+, S_-$  et  $S_y$  dans la base  $|SM\rangle$  des Ket propres de  $S^2$  et  $S_Z$ .
2. On désigne par  $S_u = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{u}$  la composante de l'opérateur  $\vec{S}$  dans la direction repérée par le vecteur unitaire  $\vec{u}$  tel que  $(\vec{S}, \vec{u}) = \varphi$ .

On donne  $(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{u})^{2P} = (\vec{S} \cdot \vec{u})^2$  si  $P \geq 1$  et  $(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{u})^{2P+1} = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{u}$ ;  $\forall$  la valeur de  $P$

- a) Montre que :

$$\exp(-i\varphi S_u) = 1 - i \sin\varphi S_u - (1 - \cos\varphi) S_u^2$$

- b) Calculer la matrice qui représente, dans la base  $\{|SM\rangle\}$ , l'opérateur de rotation  $R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  correspondant à une rotation géométrique  $\mathcal{R}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  définie par les trois angles d'Euler.

EMD 2014/15       $\hbar = 1$ **Exercice 01 :****1-**

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad s_2 = 1$$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq m_1 \leq +\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_1 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B_1 = 2 = 2s_1 + 1 = 2$$

$$B_2 = \{|s_2 m_2\rangle\}$$

$$s_2 = 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq m_2 \leq +1 \leftrightarrow m_2 = 1, 0, -1$$

$$B_2 = \{|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\} \quad \dim B_2 = 3 = 2s_2 + 1 = 3$$

La Base Découplée  $B_{12}$ :

$$B_{12} = B_1 \otimes B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \otimes \{|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\}$$

$$B_1: \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$B_2: |11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle$$

$$B_{12} = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1-1 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 10 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 1-1 \right\rangle$$

$$H = \omega_1 S_{1Z} + \omega_2 S_{2Z}$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1-1 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} - \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1-1 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle = \left( -\frac{\omega_1}{2} + \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 10 \right\rangle = \left( -\frac{\omega_1}{2} \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 1 - 1 \right\rangle = - \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 1 - 1 \right\rangle$$

l'état fondamental  $\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 1 - 1 \right\rangle$  et son énergie  $E_0 = - \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + \omega_2 \right)$

**2-**

La Base Couplée B:

$$|s_1 - s_2| \leq S \leq s_1 + s_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq S \leq \frac{3}{2} \leftrightarrow S = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

pour  $S = 1/2 \rightarrow M = 0$

$$|SM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

pour  $J = 3/2$

$$\rightarrow M = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|SM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

**3-**

$$|JM\rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2| JM\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle$$

$$S_- \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = (s_{1-} + s_{2-}) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle = s_{1-} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle + s_{2-} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11 \right\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} - 1 \right)} \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle + \sqrt{1(1+1) - 1(1-1)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle + \sqrt{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1 - 1 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 10 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 1 - 1 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \alpha \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle + \beta \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle$$

Rotation Orthogonalité :  $\langle jm | j'm' \rangle = \delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'}$

Rotation Normalisation :  $\langle jm | jm \rangle = 1$

Orthogonalité:

$$\left\langle \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right. \right\rangle = 0 = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right| + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right| \right] \left[ \alpha \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle + \beta \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle \right] = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \beta = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 10 \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 11 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 10 \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1 - 1 \right\rangle$$

## Exercice 02 :

1-

$$S_z |11\rangle = |11\rangle ; \quad S_z |10\rangle = 0 ; \quad S_z |1-1\rangle = -|1-1\rangle$$

$$S_+ |11\rangle = 0 ; \quad S_+ |10\rangle = \sqrt{2} |11\rangle ; \quad S_+ |1-1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |10\rangle$$

$$S_- |11\rangle = \sqrt{2} |10\rangle ; \quad S_- |10\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1-1\rangle ; \quad S_- |1-1\rangle = 0$$

$$S_y = \frac{S_+ - S_-}{2i}$$

$$S_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; S_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}; S_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; S_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2-a)

$$\begin{aligned} \exp -i\varphi S_u &= e^{-i\varphi S_u} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi S_u)^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi S_u)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi S_u)^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi S_u)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} S_u^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} S_u^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = 1 + \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} S_u^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} S_u^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= 1 + S_u^2 \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i S_u \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-i\varphi S_u} = 1 + (\cos \varphi - 1) S_u^2 - i \sin \varphi S_u = 1 - (1 - \cos \varphi) S_u^2 - i \sin \varphi S_u$$

b-

$$\begin{aligned} \langle SM | R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) | SM \rangle &= \langle SM | e^{-i\alpha S_z} e^{-i\beta S_y} e^{-i\gamma S_z} | SM \rangle = e^{-i\alpha M} e^{-i\gamma M} \langle SM | e^{-i\beta S_y} | SM \rangle \\ &= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \langle SM | 1 - (1 - \cos \beta) S_y^2 - i \sin \beta S_y | SM \rangle \\ &= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \left[ 1 - (1 - \cos \beta) \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} - i \sin \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta & \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta & \cos \beta & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta \\ \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta & \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ \langle SM | R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) | SM \rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{-i\alpha} & \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} e^{-i(\alpha-\gamma)} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{-i\gamma} & \cos \beta & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{i\gamma} \\ \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} e^{i(\alpha-\gamma)} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{i\alpha} & \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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**EXERCICE 01:**

Nous considérons deux moments cinétiques  $J_1$  et  $J_2$  avec  $j_1 = 1/2$  et  $j_2 = 3/2$ . On définit : la base “produit tensoriel”  $B_1 = \{|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle\}$ , la base  $B_2$  du moment cinétique total  $J = J_1 + J_2$   $B_2 = \{|JM\rangle\}$ .

1. Quelle est la dimension de l'espace de Hilbert pour ce système ?
2. Quelles sont les valeurs du moment cinétique total  $J$ , que nous obtenons en faisant l'addition de  $j_1$  et  $j_2$  ?
3. Calculer les coefficients de Clebsch–Gordan
4. Indication:
  - Partir de  $|22\rangle$  • Faire agir l'opérateur d'échelle  $\mathbf{J}$  pour obtenir les autres coefficients.

**EXERCICE 02:**

Soit  $\vec{S}$  le moment cinétique intrinsèque d'un système physique de spin  $S=1$ .

1. Déterminer les matrices représentant  $S_z, S_+, S_-$  et  $S_y$  dans la base  $|SM\rangle$  des Ket propres de  $S^2$  et  $S_z$ .
2. On désigne par  $S_u = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{u}$  la composante de l'opérateur  $\vec{S}$  dans la direction repérée par le vecteur unitaire  $\vec{u}$  tel que  $(\vec{S}, \vec{u}) = \varphi$ .

On donne  $(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{u})^{2P} = (\vec{S} \cdot \vec{u})^2$  si  $P \geq 1$  et  $(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{u})^{2P+1} = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{u}$ ;  $\forall$  la valeur de  $P$

- a) Montre que :

$$\exp(-i\varphi S_u) = 1 - i \sin\varphi S_u - (1 - \cos\varphi) S_u^2$$

- b) Calculer la matrice qui représente, dans la base  $\{|SM\rangle\}$ , l'opérateur de rotation  $R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  correspondant à une rotation géométrique  $\mathcal{R}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  définie par les trois angles d'Euler.

**EXERCICE 03:**

Soient  $b_i^+, b_j^+, b_i$  et  $b_j$  des opérateurs de création et d'annihilation de boson.

Vérifier les relations de commutations suivantes :

- $[b_i, b_j] = 0$
- $[b_i^+, b_j^+] = 0$
- $[b_i, b_j^+] = \delta_{ij}$

EMD 2015/16       $\hbar = 1$ **Exercice 01 :****1-**

$$j_1 = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad j_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$j_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq m_1 \leq +\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_1 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B_1 = 2 = 2j_1 + 1 = 2$$

$$B_2 = \{|s_2 m_2\rangle\}$$

$$j_2 = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -1 \leq m_2 \leq +1 \leftrightarrow m_2 = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B_2 = 4 = 2j_2 + 1 = 4$$

La Base Découplée  $B_{12}$ :

$$B_{12} = B_1 \otimes B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \otimes \left\{ \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$B_1: \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$B_2: \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$B_{12} = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle$$

**2-**La Base Couplée  $B$ :

$$|j_1 - j_2| \leq J \leq j_1 + j_2 \rightarrow 1 \leq J \leq 2 \leftrightarrow J = 1, 2$$

pour  $J = 1 \rightarrow M = -1, 0, 1$ 

$$|JM\rangle = \{|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\}$$

pour  $J = 2 \rightarrow M = 2, 1, 0, -1, -2$ 

$$|SM\rangle = \{|22\rangle, |21\rangle, |20\rangle, |2-1\rangle, |2-2\rangle\}$$

$$B = \{|22\rangle, |21\rangle, |20\rangle, |2-1\rangle, |2-2\rangle, |11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\}$$

3-

$$|JM\rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 |JM\rangle$$

$$|22\rangle = \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$J_- |22\rangle = (j_{1-} + j_{2-}) \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = j_{1-} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + j_{2-} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{2(2+1) - 2(2-1)} |21\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right) - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= 2|21\rangle = \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + \sqrt{3} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$|21\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$J_- |21\rangle = (j_{1-} + j_{2-}) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$|20\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$|2-1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$|2-2\rangle = \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$|11\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$|1-1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$$

**Exercice 02 :**

1-

$$S_z |11\rangle = |11\rangle ; \quad S_z |10\rangle = 0 ; \quad S_z |1-1\rangle = -|1-1\rangle$$

$$S_+|11\rangle = 0 \quad ; \quad S_+|10\rangle = \sqrt{2}|11\rangle \quad ; \quad S_+|1-1\rangle = \sqrt{2}|10\rangle$$

$$S_-|11\rangle = \sqrt{2}|10\rangle \quad ; \quad S_-|10\rangle = \sqrt{2}|1-1\rangle \quad ; \quad S_-|1-1\rangle = 0$$

$$S_y = \frac{S_+ - S_-}{2i}$$

$$S_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; S_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}; S_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; S_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2-a)

$$\begin{aligned} \exp -i\varphi S_u &= e^{-i\varphi S_u} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi S_u)^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi S_u)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi S_u)^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi S_u)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} S_u^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} S_u^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = 1 + \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} S_u^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} S_u^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= 1 + S_u^2 \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i S_u \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-i\varphi S_u} = 1 + (\cos \varphi - 1) S_u^2 - i \sin \varphi S_u = 1 - (1 - \cos \varphi) S_u^2 - i \sin \varphi S_u$$

b-

$$\langle SM|R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)|SM\rangle = \langle SM|e^{-i\alpha S_z} e^{-i\beta S_y} e^{-i\gamma S_z}|SM\rangle = e^{-i\alpha M} e^{-i\gamma M} \langle SM|e^{-i\beta S_y}|SM\rangle$$

$$= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \langle SM|1 - (1 - \cos \beta) S_y^2 - i \sin \beta S_y|SM\rangle$$

$$= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \left[ 1 - (1 - \cos \beta) \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} - i \sin \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2i \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta & \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta & \cos \beta & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta \\ \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta & \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle SM|R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)|SM\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+\cos\beta}{2}e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\beta e^{-i\alpha} & \frac{1-\cos\beta}{2}e^{-i(\alpha-\gamma)} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\beta e^{-i\gamma} & \cos\beta & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\beta e^{i\gamma} \\ \frac{1-\cos\beta}{2}e^{i(\alpha-\gamma)} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\beta e^{i\alpha} & \frac{1+\cos\beta}{2}e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Exercice 03 :**

$$[b_i, b_j] = 0 \quad , \quad [b_i^+, b_j^+] = 0 \quad , \quad [b_i, b_j^+] = \delta_{ij}$$

$$b_i b_j^+ - b_j^+ b_i =$$

$i \neq j :$

$$\begin{aligned} b_i b_j^+ |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots n_j \dots\rangle &= \sqrt{n_j + 1} \cdot b_i |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots n_j + 1 \dots\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{n_j + 1} \cdot \sqrt{n_i} |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i - 1 \dots n_j + 1 \dots\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_j^+ b_i |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots n_j \dots\rangle &= b_j^+ \sqrt{n_i} |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i - 1 \dots n_j \dots\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{n_i} \sqrt{n_j + 1} |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i - 1 \dots n_j + 1 \dots\rangle \\ &\rightarrow b_i b_j^+ - b_j^+ b_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$i = j :$

$$\begin{aligned} b_i b_j^+ |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle &= \sqrt{n_i + 1} \cdot b_i |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i + 1 \dots\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{n_i + 1} \cdot \sqrt{n_i + 1} |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle = (n_i + 1) |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle \\ b_j^+ b_i |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots n_j \dots\rangle &= b_i^+ \sqrt{n_i} |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i - 1 \dots\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{n_i} \sqrt{n_i} |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle = n_i |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b_i b_j^+ - b_j^+ b_i) |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle &= (b_i b_i^+ - b_i^+ b_i) |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle = (n_i + 1 - n_i) |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle \\ &= |n_1, n_2, \dots n_i \dots\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$[b_i, b_i^+] = 1$$

EMD 2016/17       $\hbar = 1$ **Exercice 01 :****1-**

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad s_2 = 2$$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq m_1 \leq +\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_1 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B_1 = 2 = 2s_1 + 1 = 2$$

$$B_2 = \{|s_2 m_2\rangle\}$$

$$s_2 = 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq m_2 \leq +2 \leftrightarrow m_2 = 2, 1, 0, -1, -2$$

$$B_2 = \{|22\rangle, |21\rangle, |20\rangle, |2-1\rangle, |2-2\rangle\} \quad \dim B_2 = 5 = 2s_2 + 1 = 5$$

La Base Découplée  $B_{12}$ :

$$B_{12} = B_1 \otimes B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \otimes \{|22\rangle, |21\rangle, |20\rangle, |2-1\rangle, |2-2\rangle\}$$

$$B_{12}: \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$B_{12}: |22\rangle, |21\rangle, |20\rangle, |2-1\rangle, |2-2\rangle$$

$$B_{12} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 20 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle, \\ \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 21 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 20 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$H = \omega_1 S_{1Z} + \omega_2 S_{2Z}$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + 2\omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 20 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 20 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} - \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle = \left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} - 2\omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle = \left( -\frac{\omega_1}{2} + 2\omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 21 \right\rangle = \left( -\frac{\omega_1}{2} + \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 21 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 20 \right\rangle = \left( -\frac{\omega_1}{2} \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 20 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle = \left( -\frac{\omega_1}{2} - \omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle$$

$$H \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle = -\left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + 2\omega_2 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle$$

l'état fondamental  $\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle$  et son énergie  $E_0 = -\left( \frac{\omega_1}{2} + 2\omega_2 \right)$

**2-**

La Base Couplée B:

$$|s_1 - s_2| \leq S \leq s_1 + s_2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \leq S \leq \frac{5}{2} \leftrightarrow S = \frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{pour } S = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow M = -\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$$

$$|SM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$\text{pour } J = 3/2$$

$$\rightarrow M = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|SM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

**3-**

$$|JM\rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | JM \rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle$$

$$S_- \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle = (s_{1-} + s_{2-}) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle = s_{1-} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle + s_{2-} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 22 \right\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{5}{2}+1\right) - \frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{5}{2}-1\right)} \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle + \sqrt{2(2+1) - 2(2-1)} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle + 2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 21 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 20 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 20 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 22 \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 21 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 21 \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 20 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-2 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 2-1 \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} 20 \right\rangle$$

**Exercice 02 :****1-**

$$\begin{aligned} \exp -i\varphi J_u = e^{-i\varphi J_u} &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi J_u)^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi J_u)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi J_u)^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi J_u)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} J_u^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} J_u^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = 1 + \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} J_u^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} J_u^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= 1 + J_u^2 \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i J_u \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-i\varphi J_u} = 1 + (\cos \varphi - 1) J_u^2 - i \sin \varphi J_u = 1 - (1 - \cos \varphi) J_u^2 - i \sin \varphi J_u$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-i\alpha S_z} e^{-i\beta S_y} e^{-i\gamma S_z} |11\rangle &= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} e^{-i\beta J_y} |11\rangle = e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} (1 - (1 - \cos \beta) J_y^2 - i \sin \beta J_y) |11\rangle \\ &= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} (|11\rangle - (1 - \cos \beta) J_y^2 |11\rangle - i \sin \beta J_y |11\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$J_y^2 |11\rangle = J_y J_y |11\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|11\rangle - |1-1\rangle)$$

$$J_y |11\rangle = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2i} |10\rangle$$

$$e^{-i\alpha S_z} e^{-i\beta S_y} e^{-i\gamma S_z} |11\rangle = e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \left( \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} |11\rangle + \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} |1-1\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta |10\rangle \right)$$

$$e^{-i\alpha S_z} e^{-i\beta S_y} e^{-i\gamma S_z} |10\rangle = e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta |11\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta |1-1\rangle + \cos \beta |10\rangle \right)$$

**2-**

$$\langle 1M | R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) | 1M \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{-i\alpha} & \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} e^{-i(\alpha-\gamma)} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{-i\gamma} & \cos \beta & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{i\gamma} \\ \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} e^{i(\alpha-\gamma)} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \beta e^{i\alpha} & \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2} e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)} \end{pmatrix}$$

**FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIES**  
**ÉPREUVE de Rattrapage**  
**MODULE : MÉCANIQUE QUANTIQUE**  
**DURÉE : 01 Heure 30 Minutes**

**EXERCICE 01:**

Soit un système constitué de 3 électrons identique indépendants, numérotés arbitrairement 1, 2, 3, possèdent seulement 3 niveaux d'énergie :  $0, \hbar\omega, 2\hbar\omega$ , correspond aux états suivant :  $|\varphi_0\rangle, |\varphi_1\rangle, |\varphi_2\rangle$ . « fonction orbital ».

On suppose que :  $H_{total} = h(1) + h(2) + h(3)$ . Tel que  $h$  : est l'hamiltonien d'une particule.

1. Trouvez les 4 premiers niveaux d'énergie de  $H$  et leur degré de dégénérences.
2. Donner l'expression des états propres correspondants.

**EXERCICE 02:**

Nous considérons deux moments cinétiques  $J_1$  et  $J_2$  avec  $j_1 = 1$  et  $j_2 = 3/2$ . On définit : la base “produit tensoriel”  $B_1 = \{|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle\}$ , la base  $B_2$  du moment cinétique total  $J = J_1 + J_2$   $B_2 = \{|JM\rangle\}$ .

1. Quelle est la dimension de l'espace de Hilbert pour ce système ?
2. Quelles sont les valeurs du moment cinétique total  $J$ , que nous obtenons en faisant l'addition de  $j_1$  et  $j_2$  ?
3. Calculer les coefficients de Clebsch–Gordan
4. Indication:
  - Partir de  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  • Faire agir l'opérateur d'échelle  $J_z$  pour obtenir les autres coefficients.

**EXERCICE 03:**

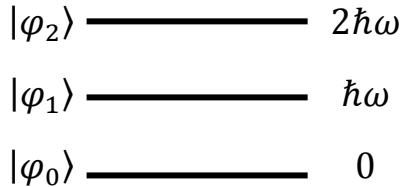
On considère un moment cinétique  $L=1$ .

1. Déterminer la matrice qui représente l'opérateur  $L_x$  dans la base ou  $M = -1, 0, 1$ .
2. Calculer  $L_x^2$  puis  $L_x^3$  en déduire les relations suivantes :  $(L_x)^{2p} = (L_x)^2$  et  $(L_x)^{2p+1} = L_x$ , avec  $p$  : entier.
3. Montre que :

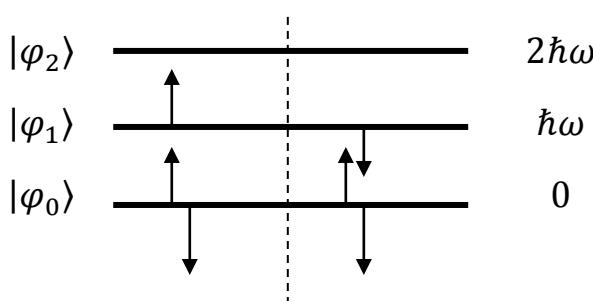
$$\exp(-i\varphi L_x) = 1 + v L_x + u L_x^2$$

où  $u$  et  $v$  sont des nombres complexes que l'on déterminera ?

RATTRAPAGE 2014/15

 $\hbar = 1$ **Exercice 01 :****1- 2-**

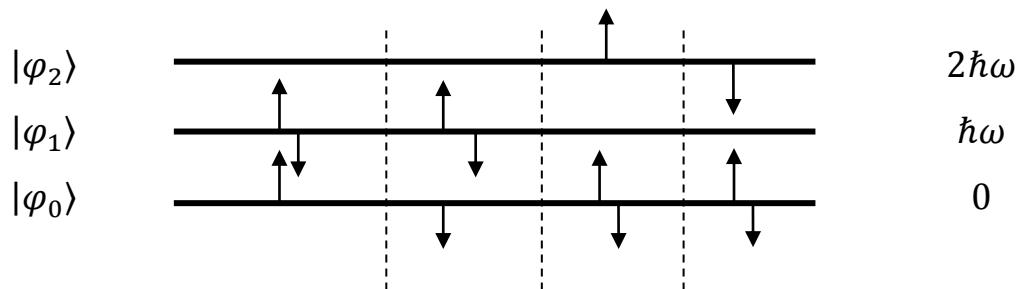
$$E_1 = \hbar\omega \quad g = 2$$



$$E_2 = 2\hbar\omega \quad g = 4$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

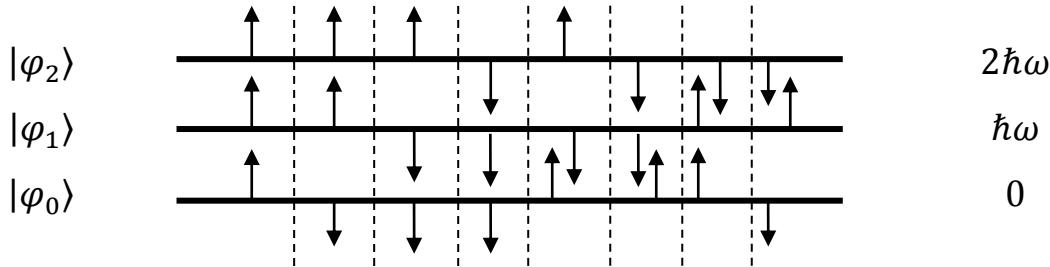
$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = 3\hbar\omega$$

$$g = 8$$



$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

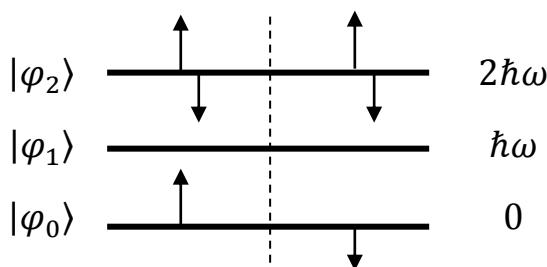
$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_1(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_4 = 4\hbar\omega$$

$$g = 2$$



$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(1)\beta(1) & \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(1)\beta(1) \\ \varphi_0(2)\beta(2) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) & \varphi_2(2)\beta(2) \\ \varphi_0(3)\beta(3) & \varphi_2(3)\alpha(3) & \varphi_2(3)\beta(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Exercice 02 :**

$$j_1 = 1 \quad ; \quad j_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$j_1 = 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq m_1 \leq +1 \leftrightarrow m_1 = -1, 0, 1$$

$$B'_1 = \{|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\} \quad \dim B'_1 = 3 = 2j_1 + 1 = 3$$

$$B_2 = \{|s_2 m_2\rangle\}$$

$$j_2 = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -1 \leq m_2 \leq +1 \leftrightarrow m_2 = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$B'_2 = \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B'_2 = 4 = 2j_2 + 1 = 4$$

La Base Découplée  $B_{12}$ :

$$B_1 = B_{12} = B_1 \otimes B_2 = \{|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\} \otimes \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$B'_{12}: |11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle$$

$$B'_{12}: \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$B_1 = B_{12} = \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 1-1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 1-1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 1-1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle \right\}$$

**2-**

La Base Couplée  $B$ :

$$|j_1 - j_2| \leq J \leq j_1 + j_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq J \leq \frac{5}{2} \leftrightarrow J = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{pour } J = 1/2 \rightarrow M = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|JM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{array} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$\text{pour } J = 3/2 \rightarrow M = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|JM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\rangle \right\}$$

pour  $J = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow M = -\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$

$$|JM\rangle = \left\{ \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$B = B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-5}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

3-

$$|JM\rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | JM \rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle = \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$J_- \left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle = (j_{1-} + j_{2-}) \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = j_{1-} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle + j_{2-} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{5}{2} \frac{-5}{2} \right\rangle = \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{6}{15}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{6}{15}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3}{6}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{6}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3}{6}} \left| 11 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-3}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| 1 - 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{6}} \left| 10 \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{2} \right\rangle$$

**Exercice 03 :**

1-

$$L_x = \frac{L_+ + L_-}{2}$$

$$L_x |11\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |10\rangle ; \quad L_x |10\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|11\rangle + |1-1\rangle) ; \quad L_x |1-1\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |10\rangle$$

$$L_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2-

$$L_x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \exp -i\varphi L_x &= e^{-i\varphi L_x} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi L_x)^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi L_x)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi L_x)^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi L_x)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\
 &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} L_x^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} L_x^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = 1 + \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} L_x^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} L_x^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\
 &= 1 + L_x^2 \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i L_x \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\
 e^{-i\varphi L_x} &= 1 + (\cos \varphi - 1) L_x^2 - i \sin \varphi L_x \\
 v &= -i \sin \varphi \\
 u &= (\cos \varphi - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIES  
**ÉPREUVE de Rattrapage**  
 MODULE : MÉCANIQUE QUANTIQUE  
 DURÉE : 01 Heure 30 Minutes

**EXERCICE 02 (03 points):**

Nous considérons deux moments cinétiques  $J_1$  et  $J_2$  avec  $j_1 = 1/2$  et  $j_2 = 1/2$ . On définit : la base “produit tensoriel”  $B_1 = \{|j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle\}$ , la base  $B_2$  du moment cinétique total  $J = J_1 + J_2$   $B_2 = \{|JM\rangle\}$ .

1. Quelle est la dimension de l'espace de Hilbert pour ce système ?
2. Quelles sont les valeurs du moment cinétique total  $J$ , que nous obtenons en faisant l'addition de  $j_1$  et  $j_2$  ?
3. Calculer les coefficients de Clebsch–Gordan

**EXERCICE 02 (09 points) :**

Soit un système constitué de 2 particules identiques indépendantes. On introduisant l'opérateur d'échange  $\hat{P}_{12}$  entre deux particules.

1. Montrer que l'opérateur d'échange est unitaire  $\hat{P}_{12} = \hat{P}_{12}^+$   
 Pour un système à deux particules, les seuls états acceptables physiquement sont soit symétrique, soit antis-symétrique dans l'échange de deux particules.  
 Soit  $\hat{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{I} + \hat{P}_{12})$  opérateur de symétrie et  $\hat{A} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{I} - \hat{P}_{12})$  opérateur d'anti-symétrie.
2. Montrer les relations suivantes :  
 $\hat{S}^2 = \hat{S}$ ,  $\hat{A}^2 = \hat{A}$ ,  $\hat{S} = \hat{S}^+$ ,  $\hat{A} = \hat{A}^+$ ,  $\hat{S} + \hat{A} = \mathbb{I}$ ,  $\hat{S}\hat{A} = \hat{A}\hat{S} = 0$
3. Application : donner les états symétrique et anti-symétrique pour deux particules de spin  $1/2$ .

**EXERCICE 03 (08 points):**

Soit une particule de moment cinétique  $j=1/2$ .

1. Calculer l'expression de  $\exp(-i\varphi\sigma_y)$  sachant que :  $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{u})^{2P} = 1$  et  $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{u})^{2P+1} = \sigma_u$ .
2. Sachant que la matrice  $2j_y = \sigma_y$ , s'écrit  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  dans la base  $\left\{ \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle \right\}$ , établir la matrice représentant l'opérateur de rotation  $\mathcal{R}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ .
3. Si  $J=1$ , résulte du couplage de deux moments cinétiques  $J_1 = J_2 = 1/2$ . on peut écrire :  

$$\mathcal{R}_{M'M}^J = \sum_{\substack{m_1 m'_1 \\ m_2 m'_2}} \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | JM \rangle \langle j_1 m'_1 j_2 m'_2 | JM' \rangle \mathcal{R}_{m'_1 m_1}^{j_1} \mathcal{R}_{m'_2 m_2}^{j_2}$$
  - a) Calculer  $\mathcal{R}_{11}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  et  $\mathcal{R}_{-11}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ .
  - b) En déduire  $\mathcal{R}_{-1-1}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  et  $\mathcal{R}_{1-1}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  a partir de la relation :  

$$\mathcal{R}_{M'M}^J(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (-1)^{M'-M} \left( \mathcal{R}_{-M'-M}^J(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \right)^*$$

**RATTRAPAGE 2015/16**

$$\hbar = 1$$

**Exercice 01 :**

$$j_1 = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad j_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

on cherche la base  $B_1 = \{|j_1 m_1\rangle\}$

$$j_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq m_1 \leq +\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_1 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B_1 = 2 = 2j_1 + 1 = 2$$

$B_2 = \{|j_2 m_2\rangle\}$

$$j_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq m_2 \leq +\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \dim B_2 = 2 = 2j_2 + 1 = 2$$

**La Base Couplée  $B$ :**

$$|j_1 - j_2| \leq J \leq j_1 + j_2 \rightarrow 0 \leq J \leq 1 \leftrightarrow J = 0,1$$

pour  $J = 0 \rightarrow M = 0$

$$|JM\rangle = \{|00\rangle\} \text{ ..l'état singulière}$$

pour  $J = 1 \rightarrow M = -1,0,1$

$$|JM\rangle = \{|1-1\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle\} \text{ ..l'état tripler}$$

$$B = \{|00\rangle, |1-1\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle\}$$

**La Base Découplée  $B_{12}$ :**

$$B_{12} = B_1 \otimes B_2 = \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right\} \otimes \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \right\}$$

$$B_{12}: \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$B_{12}: \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$B_{12} = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right\rangle, \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$B \rightarrow B_{12}$  on cherche les coefficients de C.G.

$$|JM\rangle = \sum_{m_1 m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 |JM\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |11\rangle &= \sum_{m_1 m_2} |j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2\rangle \langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 |11\rangle \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \middle| 11 \right\rangle + \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \middle| 11 \right\rangle + \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \middle| 11 \right\rangle \\ &\quad + \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \middle| 11 \right\rangle \\ |11\rangle &= \alpha \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$|10\rangle ??$  on appliquée l'opérateur  $J_-$

$$J_- |11\rangle = J_- \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = (j_{-1} + j_{-2}) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = j_{-1} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + j_{-2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \dots (*)$$

$$J_- |JM\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{J(J+1) - M(M-1)} |JM-1\rangle$$

$$J_- |11\rangle = \sqrt{1(1+1) - 1(1-1)} |10\rangle = \sqrt{2} |10\rangle$$

$$j_{-1} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{j_1(j_1+1) - m_1(m_1-1)} |j_1 m_1 - 1 j_2 m_2\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)} \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$j_{-1} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$j_{-2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$(*) \rightarrow \sqrt{2} |10\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$|1-1\rangle$ : par symétrie

$$|1-1\rangle = \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$|00\rangle ??$

$$|00\rangle = \alpha \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \beta \left| \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

Rotation Orthogonalité :  $\langle jm|j'm'\rangle = \delta_{jj'}\delta_{mm'}$

Rotation Normalisation :  $\langle jm|jm\rangle = 1$

Orthogonalité:

$$\langle 10|00\rangle = \delta_{10}\delta_{00} = 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \alpha \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle + \beta \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle \right] = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 0 \dots (1)$$

La normalisation  $\langle 00|00\rangle = 1 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \dots (2)$

alors:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ; \quad \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle$$

## Exercice 02 :

$$\hat{P}_{12} = \hat{P}^+$$

$$\langle \psi | A | \varphi \rangle = \langle \varphi | A^+ | \psi \rangle^* = \langle 1:k', 2:n' | \hat{P}_{21} | 1:k, 2:n \rangle = \langle 1:k', 2:n' | 1:n, 2:k \rangle = \delta_{kk'}\delta_{nn'}$$

$$\langle \varphi | A^+ | \psi \rangle^* = \left\langle 1:k, 2:n \left| \hat{P}_{21}^+ \right| 1:k', 2:n' \right\rangle^* = \delta_{kk'}^* \delta_{nn'}^* = \delta_{kk'} \delta_{nn'}$$

$$\hat{s} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{I} + \hat{P}_{21}) \quad ; \quad \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{I} - \hat{P}_{21})$$

$$\hat{s}^2 = \hat{s} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (\mathbb{I} + \hat{P}_{21})^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 1 + 2\hat{P}_{21}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \hat{P}_{21}) = s$$

Même idée pour :

$$\hat{A}^2 = \hat{A} \quad ; \quad \hat{s} = \hat{s}^+ \quad ; \quad \hat{A}^+ = \hat{A} \quad ; \quad \hat{s} + \hat{A} = \mathbb{I} \quad ; \quad \hat{A}\hat{s} = \hat{s}\hat{A} = 0$$

Particule de Spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow S = 0,1 \rightarrow M = -1,0,1$$

$$\hat{P}_{21}|11\rangle = \hat{P}_{21}|+\ +\ \rangle = |+\ +\ \rangle$$

$$\hat{P}_{21}|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{P}_{21}|+ -\rangle + \hat{P}_{21}|-\ +\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|- +\rangle + |+ -\rangle) = |10\rangle$$

$$\hat{P}_{21}|1-1\rangle = \hat{P}_{21}|-\ -\rangle = |- -\rangle$$

les trois états  $|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle$  sont des états symétriques

$$\hat{P}_{21}|00\rangle = \hat{P}_{21}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{|+ -\rangle - |-\ +\rangle\}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{P}_{21}|+ -\rangle - \hat{P}_{21}|-\ +\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|- +\rangle - |+ -\rangle) = -|00\rangle$$

$\hat{P}_{21}|00\rangle = -|00\rangle$  : état antisymétrique dans l'espace de deux particules.

### Exercice 03 :

1-

$$\begin{aligned} \exp -i\varphi \sigma_y &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi \sigma_y)^{2p}}{(2p)!} + \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-i\varphi \sigma_y)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi \sigma_y)^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p (\varphi \sigma_y)^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} \sigma_y^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} \sigma_y^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = 1 + \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p} \sigma_y^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1} \sigma_y^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} \\ &= 1 + \sigma_y^2 \sum_{p=1} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p}}{(2p)!} - i \sigma_y \sum_{p=0} \frac{(-1)^p \varphi^{2p+1}}{(2p+1)!} = 1 + (\cos \varphi - 1) - i \sin \varphi \sigma_y \\ &= \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi \sigma_y \end{aligned}$$

2-

$$\langle JM|R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)|JM\rangle = \langle JM|e^{-i\alpha J_z} e^{-i\beta J_y} e^{-i\gamma J_z}|JM\rangle = e^{-i\alpha M} e^{-i\gamma M} \langle SM|e^{-i\beta \sigma_y/2}|SM\rangle$$

$$= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \langle JM|\cos \frac{\beta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sigma_y|JM\rangle$$

$$= e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)M} \left[ \cos \frac{\beta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -e^{-\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ e^{\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & e^{\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

**3-a-b)**

$$\mathcal{R}_{11}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \left| e^{-\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \right|^2$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{-11}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \left| e^{-\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right|^2$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{1-1}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \left| e^{\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right|^2$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{-1-1}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \left| e^{\frac{i(\alpha+\gamma)}{2}} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \right|^2$$