

Per semplificare applico il teorema allo stato di singoletto.

$$\langle 00 | S_z | 00 \rangle = 3 \langle 00 | (\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{r}) (\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \hat{r}) | 00 \rangle - \langle 00 | \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 | 00 \rangle$$

Definendo $\hat{r} = \hat{r}$ il primo termine risulta

$$\langle 00 | \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) | 00 \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) - \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \\ \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) - \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) \\ \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) - \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \\ \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) - \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) \\ \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) \\ \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \\ \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \\ \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) \end{pmatrix} \right] = -1$$

Dato che: $S = \vec{\sigma}_1 + \vec{\sigma}_2$ $S^2 = 4^2$

$$\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 = 2 \left(\sigma_+(1) \sigma_-(2) + \sigma_-(1) \sigma_+(2) \right) + \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2)$$

• Esercizio •

Dimostrare la 25).

$$\sigma_x(1) \sigma_x(2) + \sigma_y(1) \sigma_y(2) + \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) =$$

$$= (\sigma_+(1) + \sigma_-(1)) (\sigma_+(2) + \sigma_-(2)) + i (\sigma_-(1) - \sigma_+(1)) i (\sigma_-(2) - \sigma_+(2)) + \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2)$$

$$= (\sigma_+(1) \sigma_+(2) + \sigma_+(1) \sigma_-(2) + \sigma_-(1) \sigma_+(2) + \sigma_-(1) \sigma_-(2))$$

$$- (\sigma_-(1) \sigma_-(2) - \sigma_-(1) \sigma_+(2) - \sigma_+(1) \sigma_-(2) + \sigma_+(1) \sigma_+(2)) + \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) =$$

$$= 2 (\sigma_+(1) \sigma_-(2) + \sigma_-(1) \sigma_+(2)) + \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) .$$

Da cui:

$$\langle 00 | \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 | 00 \rangle = 2 \langle 00 | \sigma_+(1) \sigma_-(2) | 00 \rangle$$

$$+ 2 \langle 00 | \sigma_-(1) \sigma_+(2) | 00 \rangle$$

$$+ \langle 00 | \sigma_z(1) \sigma_z(2) | 00 \rangle$$