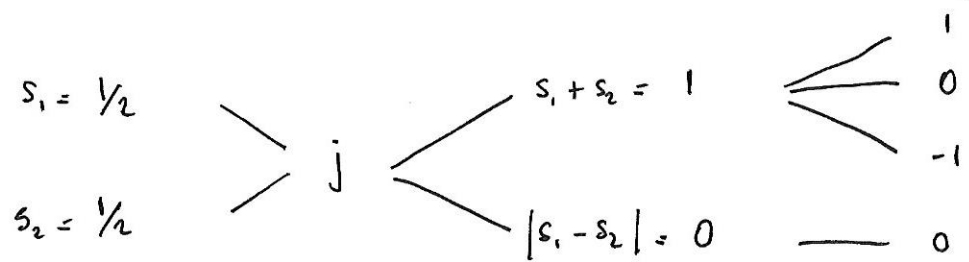


Composição de momentos angulares



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & |1, 1\rangle \\ & |1, 0\rangle \\ & |1, -1\rangle \end{aligned} \right\} \text{autoestados de } j=1 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{(triplete)} \end{aligned} \\
 & \begin{aligned} & |0, 0\rangle \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \text{autoestado de } j=0 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{(singlete)} \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} |+\rangle_1, |-\rangle_1 & \text{(autoestados de } s_1 = 1/2) \\ |+\rangle_2, |-\rangle_2 & \text{(autoestados de } s_2 = 1/2) \end{cases}$$

autoestados de $j=1$ e $j=0$ podem ser expressos por combinações lineares de produtos
 $|+\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2, |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2, |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2, |-\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2$ a seguir

$$\text{(simétrica)} \left\{ \begin{aligned} |1, 1\rangle &= |+\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 \\ |1, 0\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 + |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2] \\ |1, -1\rangle &= |-\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$|0, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 - |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2] \quad \text{(antissimétrica)}$$

$$J^2 |1,0\rangle = j(j+1) |1,0\rangle = 2 |1,0\rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} [|+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 + |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2]$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2 \Rightarrow J^2 = S_1^2 + S_2^2 + 2 \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 \quad \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 = S_{1x} S_{2x} + S_{1y} S_{2y} + S_{1z} S_{2z}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_1^2 |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 = \frac{3}{4} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 = S_2^2 |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 \\ S_1^2 |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 = \frac{3}{4} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 = S_2^2 |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_{1x} S_{2x} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 = S_{1x} |+\rangle_1 S_{2x} |-\rangle_2 = \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_1}_{(0)_1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_2}_{(0)_2} = \frac{1}{4} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 \\ S_{1y} S_{2y} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 = \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}_1}_{i(0)_1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}_2}_{-i(0)_2} = \frac{1}{4} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 \\ S_{1z} S_{2z} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 = \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_1}_{(0)_1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_2}_{(0)_2} = -\frac{1}{4} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 = -\frac{1}{4} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 + \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_{1x} S_{2x} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 = \frac{1}{4} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 \\ S_{1y} S_{2y} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 = \frac{1}{4} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 \\ S_{1z} S_{2z} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 = -\frac{1}{4} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 = -\frac{1}{4} |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 + \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2}$$

$$J^2 |1,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \underbrace{S_1^2}_{3/4} [|+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 + |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2] + \underbrace{S_2^2}_{3/4} [|+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 + |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2] + 2 \underbrace{\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2}_{1/2} [|+\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 + |-\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2] \right\} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}_2 |1,0\rangle$$

Composição $\downarrow$ (*) $\frac{1}{2}$

$$|3/2, 3/2\rangle = |1, 1\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle$$

$$J_{\pm} |j, m\rangle = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} |j, m \pm 1\rangle$$

$$J_- |3/2, 3/2\rangle = \sqrt{3} |3/2, 1/2\rangle$$

$$= (J_{1-} |1, 1\rangle) |1/2, 1/2\rangle + |1, 1\rangle (J_{2-} |1/2, 1/2\rangle)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle + |1, 1\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle$$

$$|3/2, 1/2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1, 1\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, 0\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{3/2(3/2+1) - 3/2(3/2-1)} = \\ &\sqrt{\frac{15}{4} - \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} = \sqrt{3} \\ &\sqrt{1(1+1) - 1(1-1)} = \sqrt{2} \\ &\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}+1) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)} = \\ &\quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \quad \quad -\frac{1}{4} \\ &\sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$|j, m_j\rangle$ - combinações lineares de

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |1, 1\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle \\ |1, 1\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle \\ |1, 0\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle \\ |1, 0\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle \\ |1, -1\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle \\ |1, -1\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

$$|j, m_j\rangle \begin{cases} |3/2, 3/2\rangle, |3/2, 1/2\rangle, |3/2, -1/2\rangle, |3/2, -3/2\rangle \\ |1/2, 1/2\rangle, |1/2, -1/2\rangle \end{cases}$$

Koeffizienten des Clebsch - Gordon

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} |j, m_j\rangle &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} C_{m_1, m_2} |j_1, m_1\rangle |j_2, m_2\rangle \quad (m_1 + m_2 = m_j) \\ &\quad \text{coeficientes de Clebsch-Gordan} \\ |j_1, m_1\rangle |j_2, m_2\rangle &= \sum_j C_{m_1, m_2}^* |j, m_j\rangle \quad (m_1 + m_2 = m_j) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$|3/2, 1/2\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, 1\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, 0\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} |1,1\rangle |1/2, -1/2\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |3/2, 1/2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1/2, 1/2\rangle \\ |1,0\rangle |1/2, 1/2\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |3/2, 1/2\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1/2, 1/2\rangle \end{cases}$$

Diagram illustrating the construction of a 4x4 matrix from 2x2 blocks. The blocks are arranged in a staircase pattern, with each block shifted one unit down and to the right. The blocks are labeled with their corresponding 2x2 matrices:

- $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
- $+1$
- $+1/2 + 1/2$
- $+1/2 -1/2$
- $-1/2 +1/2$
- $-1/2 -1/2$

Diagram illustrating the construction of a 2x2 grid of 3x3 matrices:

- Top-left 3x3 matrix: $1 \times 1/2$
- Top-right 3x3 matrix: $3/2$
- Bottom-left 3x3 matrix: $+1 \quad +1/2$
- Bottom-right 3x3 matrix: 1

2×1	3								
	$+3$	3	2			-1	$-1/2$	1	
$+2$	$+1$	1	$+2$	$+2$					
	$+2$	0	$1/3$	$2/3$	3	2	1		
	$+1$	$+1$	$2/3$	$-1/3$	$+1$	$+1$	$+1$		
			$+2$	-1	$1/15$	$1/3$	$3/5$		
2			$+1$	0	$8/15$	$1/6$	$-3/10$		
2	2	1	0	$+1$	$2/5$	$-1/2$	$1/10$		

The diagram illustrates a sequence of 12 steps in a game tree, represented by boxes containing numbers and fractions. The steps are arranged in a branching structure, with some steps having multiple children. The steps are labeled 1 through 12.

- Step 1: 1×1
- Step 2: 2
- Step 3: $+1 \ 0$
- Step 4: $+1 \ 1$
- Step 5: $2 \ 1$
- Step 6: $+1 \ 0$
- Step 7: $1/2 \ 1/2$
- Step 8: $2 \ 1 \ 0$
- Step 9: $0 \ 0$
- Step 10: $1/2 \ -1/2$
- Step 11: $0 \ 0$
- Step 12: $1/6 \ 1/2 \ 1/3$

$3/2 \times 1$			$5/2$				$+1/2$		
			$+5/2$	$5/2$	$3/2$				
$+3/2 + 1$			1	$+3/2$	$+3/2$				
			$+3/2$	0	$2/5$	$3/5$	$5/2$	$3/2$	$1/2$
			$+1/2 + 1$		$3/5$	$-2/5$	$+1/2$	$+1/2$	$+1/2$
						$+3/2 - 1$	$1/10$	$2/5$	$1/2$
						$+1/2$	0	$3/5$	$1/15$
						$-1/2 + 1$	$3/10$	$-8/15$	$1/6$
3	2	1							
0	0	0							

[illegible]

[illegible]