KBANTIKH ANTIMETRINIZH TO ALLUJENISPOGEWS
HM REDIOY - DISTABILIKOY ZYETHMATOS
KBANTIZH HM REDIOY

Στην ήμικλοσική προσέχγιση χια το ΗΜ πεδίο κρησειμοποιούσαμε

Τη χλώσεις των ἀνυσματικών μεχεθών Ē. Β.

(Υποθέσαμε το πλάτοι τος Ē (και τοῦ Β) στοθερό:

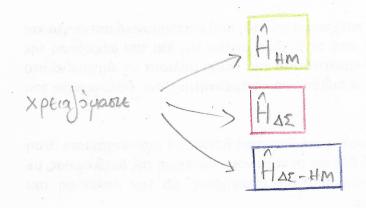
ή ἀπορρόφηση ἢ ἡ ἐκπομηἡ να μην ἐπηρεψεί το πλάτοι του πεδίου.

Για κα λοχυει κάν πέτοιο θα πρέπει ή ΗΜ ἀκτικο βολία να είναι πυντή.

Τώρα θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε τη χλώσεις τος ἀριθμός των φωπονιων

April 12 pptdr 410 Exposer to Xayilrovionis 205

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Znivopor (spinor) Znimp = Sidvoga orish

you DE EXEL 2 SUVIORNOGES (8)

Opi choj

 $|\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ where $|\downarrow\rangle$ is the property of the standard of of the

 $|\uparrow\rangle = (0) = (1) = |2\rangle$ when the order of the presence = 2

At conjugate transpose or Hermitian conjugate

At conjugate transpose or Hermitian transpose

 $(A^{\dagger})_{ij} = A_{ji}^{*} + dagger$

 $E_{2}-E_{1}:=\pm\Omega$

 $\hat{S}_{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{S}_{+} = \hat{S}_{-}$

 $\hat{S}_{+}|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \langle 2 \rangle$ To are paid $\hat{S}_{+}|1\rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$

 $\hat{S}_{+}|2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ To NETZ EGIN $\hat{S}_{+}|1\rangle = |0\rangle$

 $\hat{S}_{-}|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle$ kaule Span $\hat{S}_{-}|0\rangle = |0\rangle$

 $\hat{S}_{-}|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle$ To neta 'éjw $\hat{S}_{-}|1\rangle = |0\rangle$

 $\hat{S}_{-}|2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$ TO NATEROJA $\hat{S}_{-}|2\rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$

St Teleoths ava Bi Basetus raising operator 3- Televins Korra pe posseur lowering operator

Trivaker Pauli) (kar exècets zour ye zou
$$\hat{S}_+, \hat{S}_-$$
)
$$\hat{S}_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \hat{S}_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \hat{S}_{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 & -i \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} -i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{array} \right) = 2i \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{array} \right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{2}$$

$$\left\{ \hat{\sigma}_{x}, \hat{\sigma}_{y} \right\} = \left\{ \hat{\sigma}_{y}, \hat{\sigma}_{z} \right\} = \left\{ \hat{\sigma}_{z}, \hat{\sigma}_{x} \right\} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \hat{\sigma}$$

Dujasis of nivaner Pauli dirrigerari denas.

$$0 \times \delta_{x} \delta_{y} + \delta_{y} \delta_{x} = \hat{0} \implies \hat{0} \times \delta_{y} = -\hat{0}_{y} \delta_{x}$$

$$\delta_{y} \cdot \delta_{z} + \delta_{z} \cdot \delta_{y} = \hat{0} \implies \hat{0}_{y} \cdot \delta_{z} = -\hat{0}_{z} \cdot \hat{0}_{y}$$

$$\hat{0} \times \delta_{z} + \hat{0}_{z} \cdot \hat{0}_{y} = \hat{0} \implies \hat{0}_{y} \cdot \hat{0}_{z} = -\hat{0}_{z} \cdot \hat{0}_{y}$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} \cdot \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} + \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} \cdot \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} = \widehat{\mathcal{O}} \Rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} \cdot \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} = -\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} \cdot \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}$$

$$n \times \delta_{x} \delta_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{-}\hat{S}_{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-}+\hat{S}_{-}\hat{S}_{+}=(\hat{S}_{-})=\hat{I}$$
 $\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-}\hat{S}_{-}=\hat{I}$

$$\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-} - \hat{S}_{-}\hat{S}_{+} = (\hat{S}_{-1}) = \hat{\sigma}_{z}$$
 $\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-1} = \hat{\sigma}_{z}$

$$\hat{S}_{+} + \hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\sigma}_{x}$$

$$\hat{S}_{+} - \hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{I}(\hat{i} + \hat{i}) = \hat{$$

$$\hat{S}_{+} + \hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\delta}_{X}$$

$$\hat{S}_{+} + \hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{+} + \hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\hat{S}_{-}\hat{S}_{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ta Elnayt...

$$\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-} + \hat{S}_{-}\hat{S}_{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{I}$$

Proposyte va to prévouge kan sin poppi $\{\hat{S}_{+},\hat{S}_{-}\}=\hat{\mathbb{I}}$

{A,B} = AB + BA agrada Poisson 4 arriginalitator

[A,B] = AB-BA yeradim commutator

oral {A,B}=0 => AB+BA=0 => AB=-BA
briggerofting idistance
anticommentative property

onav [A,B]=0 → AB-BA=0 → AB=BA

µeraderiung iSistura

commutative property

Of referres katerporns-Surproprias/kara Bibacewi- àrabibacewi

exèletis àvijuerellétus àxolorlos un gephiloron n.x. Ta il extensions destinant dectrons

commutative relations bosons photons

$$\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} = E_2 \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + E_1 \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+ = E_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + E_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & 0 \\ 0 & E_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_2 & \phi \\ \phi & f_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_2 \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = F_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 Sinting Polishops

O relection S+S- HETPER TOV apolyo two intemportary oran ANO ITAOMH

$$\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-}\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} = 1\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-}|1\rangle = 1|1\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} = 0\cdot\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{S}_{+}\hat{S}_{-}|1\rangle = 0|1\rangle$$

O referrir S-S+ perpa vor apilyo zwi afektporium oun KAZIZ ETABMH

$$\widehat{S} = \widehat{S} + (1) = (00)(1) = (0) = (0) = 0.(1)$$

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$$\widehat{S} = \widehat{S} + (1) = (1)$$

ANNES IDIOTHTES

$$(\hat{S}_{+})^{\dagger} = \hat{S}_{-}$$

$$\{\hat{S}_{+}, \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger}\} = \{\hat{S}_{+}, \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger}\} = \hat{S}_{+} \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} + \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} = \hat{I}$$

$$\{\hat{S}_{+}, \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger}\} = \{\hat{S}_{-}, \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger}\} = \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} + \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} = \hat{I}$$

$$\{\hat{S}_{+}, \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger}\} = \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} + \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} = 2 \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{+}^{\dagger} = 2 \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} = 2 \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger} \hat{S}_{-}^{\dagger}$$

O Ŝt EÎVOL TELETINIS DIABIBAGENS (raising operator)

SIDN DIA BIBAJEL TO ALEXIPORIO

SUGNISUPZINTET EVEPTEIA TO DE

ES OF KAI & Drogania

TELETINIS Sugnisupziar (creation operator).

O Ŝ_ ĉina redeoùs καταβιβάστων (lowering operator)

διότι καταβιβέζει το βλεντρόνιο

κατασρείζονται ἐνέργεια ΕΩ

εξ οδ κου ή δνομασία

τελεπή καταπροφή (annihilation operator)

ETTETSY TO SPIN OF SLO also TO Yaluga)

à Telerini katarpopul Gephioniou our nanc'oran i Si Telerini Englospyra gepgioris sim vareinami

la 70 peppière l'exion di exérci àtryttelisteme $\{\hat{a}_i, \hat{a}_j^{\dagger}\} = S_{ij}$ { 2i, 2j 3 = 0

{ 2, 2; =0

{ 記, 部 = 0 =) { 計, 計 = 0 = 2 計計=0 = 計計=0

overhors eng shrefted a shroboth a graphia ocoug of om ille karenesh, to snow Bron is anapopulium apxis Pauli.

Buxva Kaleinai zeltorius Shyipupyias ozu Kparting Mnxaving Creation operator

Teleoni) dia Bipoisseur
ronising operator } ladder operators lowering operator TELETINI KATABIBOGHUR

Teleoui klipakar

rpayying algebra linear algebra

suxa kaféran refessins karasipospin sun Kparrium Muxavium anni hilation operator

Le nollés reproxès un distuns & un Xnyeias, à xprion about un refession arti kuyatosurapthistur légérar Stûteph kpárrmon second quantization

$$(1) = |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \downarrow \mid = \langle \uparrow \mid = (0 \ 1)$$

 $\langle \downarrow \mid \downarrow \rangle = (0 \ 1) {0 \choose 1} = 1$

$$|\uparrow\rangle = |2\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$\langle \uparrow | = \langle 2 | = (10) (10) = 1$$

6TOIX EINSEIT SIEXEPOEIR and The Sepechia Sa naraneou

elementary excitations from the ground state

$$\frac{1}{2} = |\uparrow\rangle\langle\downarrow| = |2\rangle\langle\uparrow| = (1)(0) = (0) = \hat{S}_{+}$$

$$\hat{\Delta}_{12} = |\downarrow\rangle\langle\uparrow| = |1\rangle\langle2| = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}(10) = \begin{pmatrix}0\\10\end{pmatrix} = \hat{S}_{-}$$

$$= \pm \Omega | \uparrow \rangle \langle 1 | 1 \rangle \langle \uparrow | = \pm \Omega | \uparrow \rangle \langle \uparrow |$$

$$= \pm \Omega | 2 \rangle \langle 1 | 1 \rangle \langle 2 | = \pm \Omega | 2 \rangle \langle 2 |$$

$$= \pm \Omega | (3) (01) (2) (10) = \pm \Omega (23) (23)$$

$$= \pm \Omega | (3) (01) (2) (10) = \pm \Omega (23) (23)$$

$$\hat{H}_{X\Sigma} = \pm \Omega \hat{S}_{+} \hat{S}_{-} = \pm \Omega \hat{a}_{n}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{n} = \pm \Omega |\uparrow\rangle \langle \uparrow| = \pm \Omega |2\rangle \langle 2|$$

$$= \pm \Omega (\frac{1}{2}) (10) = \pm \Omega (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{$$

$$\frac{\partial_{12}}{\partial_{12}}|\uparrow\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle\langle\downarrow|\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{12}|\uparrow\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle\langle\uparrow|\uparrow\rangle = \dots = |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}_{12}|\downarrow\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle\langle\uparrow|\downarrow\rangle = \dots = |\phi\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}_{12}|\phi\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle\langle\uparrow|\phi\rangle = \dots = |\phi\rangle$$

παρογοίως θα γράφαμε $\hat{a}_{21} := |2\rangle\langle 1| = \hat{a}_{12}^{\dagger}$ $\hat{a}_{21}^{\dagger} := |1\rangle\langle 2| = \hat{a}_{12}$

$$|\times\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \times \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{12}^{+} := |2\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}(0 \ 0 \ 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^{1}_{12} := |1\rangle\langle 2| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{13}^{\dagger} := |3\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} (001) = \begin{pmatrix} 0&0&1\\0&0&0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{13} := |1\rangle\langle 3| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+\\ 2+2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix} \langle 1 | 1 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix} \langle 1 | 1 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix} \langle 1 | 1 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2\frac{1}{12}|2\rangle = |1\rangle\langle 2|2\rangle = |1\rangle \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2\frac{1}{13}|1\rangle = |3\rangle\langle 1|1\rangle = |3\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{13}|3\rangle = |1\rangle\langle 3|3\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{2^{+}}{2^{+}}|3\rangle = |3\rangle\langle 1|3\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 01 \\ 0 & 00 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 0 = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\frac{000}{000} = \frac{0}{000} = \frac{0}{000}$$

$$3_{12} |3\rangle = |1\rangle \langle 2|3\rangle = |1\rangle \circ = |0\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{13}^{\dagger}|2\rangle = |3\rangle\langle 1|2\rangle = |3\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{13}|2\rangle = |1\rangle\langle 3|2\rangle = |1\rangle 0 = |0\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= h \Omega_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + h \Omega_{13} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= h\Omega_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + h\Omega_{13} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \Omega_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & h \Omega_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_{21} = |2\rangle\langle 1| = \hat{a}_{12}$$
 $\hat{a}_{31} = |2\rangle\langle 1| = \hat{a}_{13}$
 $\hat{a}_{31}^{\dagger} = |1\rangle\langle 2| = \hat{a}_{13}$
 $\hat{a}_{31}^{\dagger} = |1\rangle\langle 3| = \hat{a}_{13}$

$$\hat{a}_{32} = |3\rangle\langle 2| = \hat{a}_{23}$$

$$\hat{a}_{32} = |2\rangle\langle 3| = \hat{a}_{23}$$