

$$D_u \phi_{\lambda} = -i \left(\frac{(-i\nabla - A)^2}{2m} + V_u \right) \phi_{\lambda}$$

$$\psi_t := \hat{\phi}(t, \cdot) : S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\partial_0 \hat{\phi}_{\lambda_{\bar{T} \times S}} = -i \left(\frac{(-\partial - \bar{A})^2}{2m} + V_u \right) \hat{\phi}_{\lambda_{\bar{T} \times S}}$$

$$\psi : \bar{T} \rightarrow L^2(S)$$

$$t \mapsto \psi_t$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_t}{\partial t} = -i H_t \psi_t$$

Fizikai mennyiségek

Def. X véges dim. komplex vektortér

$A : \mathcal{Q}(A) \rightarrow X \otimes \mathcal{H}$ X értékkül
vektorművelet. Ha $p : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ akkor
 $(p|A) : \mathcal{Q}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \cdot x \mapsto p(Ax)$

u -kan imp

u -seb.

$(u, 0)$ -helyzet

p

$\frac{p-A}{m}$

$-i\nabla$

\mathcal{S} értékkül

$\frac{\mathcal{S}}{T}$

$\pi_u(\text{id}_M - \partial)$

$\pi_0(M_x)$

③ ES, tES, PS-mennyiségek

$$(\gamma(\phi)\lambda) = 0$$

PS-mempiseg $\tilde{\tau}: F: \mathcal{D}(M)^k \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(N)^k$

Hand-drawn sketches of letters and patterns in blue ink on a white background. The sketches include:

- A stylized letter 'M' at the top left.
- A small, curved mark below the 'M'.
- A grid-like pattern of intersecting lines on the bottom left.
- A large, stylized letter 't' on the right side, with a vertical stem and a horizontal crossbar.

$$T \in \mathcal{D}(t)^*$$

$$(\tau, \varphi) := (\tau, \varphi_t)$$

$$F|_k : \mathcal{D}(t)^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(t)^*$$

$$F_t: L^2(t) \lambda_t \longrightarrow L^2(t) \lambda_t$$

ets menyiseg

$u_t^{mk} : F^{mk}$
folyamatos

→ $L^2(t)$ unter

ps-metry.

$$L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mu)$$

$$E \mapsto M_{X_E}$$

O_2 - helyzet



Folyamatállások

Def. $F: \mathcal{D}(M)^* \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(M)^*$ folyódesziter-meny. (es)

$\phi \lambda_M \in \mathcal{F}^{mik}$ -beli haladás

$$t \mapsto F_t^{mik}(\phi \lambda_M)$$

Haz ften t-tól ~~való~~ $\phi \lambda_M$ -del
F folyamatállandó (megállandó)

Enl. $\phi \lambda_M \in \mathbb{T} \otimes L^{(Br)} \otimes \mathcal{D}(M)^*$? $(-iD_u + V_u + \frac{(-i\nabla - A)^2}{2m})(\phi \lambda_M) = 0$

all. $F: \mathcal{D}(M)^* \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(M)^*$ folyódesziter-meny. \Leftrightarrow

$$(D_u + iH_u)F \subset F(D_u + iH_u)$$

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

formalisan $[D_u + iH_u, F] = 0$

időkeletti ~~paradoks~~ várta

meny F	$[D_u + iH_u, F]$	feltétel
$\pi_u(id_M - 0)$	$\frac{1}{m}(-i\nabla - A)$	lehet
$-i\nabla - A$	konstans	= 0
energetia		K u- való
u-meg. en.		$E_u = 0$

menyiség	Eig	\subset	Sp
(u,0)-helyzet	\emptyset		\emptyset
kon. u-impulzus	\emptyset		\emptyset

$A: \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow X \otimes H$
 $x \mapsto x \otimes \varphi$
 $A - x \otimes \varphi_1$ nem inj $\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{Eig}(A)$

Köy Folyamat téren körülmények

(m, k) viszonyok

$\mathcal{F}_{m,k} \rightarrow$ alternáló hálójára \Leftrightarrow projektív háló

elemi események események

valóság, mértek
(körülmény) \Leftrightarrow Gleason op

$$W = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle \psi_n|$$

ets-körülmény

$$\text{Tr } P_\psi W_\psi = |\langle \psi | \psi \rangle|^2$$

$L^2(t)$

$$U_t^{m,k}: \mathcal{F}_{m,k} \rightarrow L^2(t)$$

$$W_t^{m,k} := U_t^{m,k} W (U_t^{m,k})^{-1}$$

$$\text{Tr}(F_t^{m,k} W) = \text{Tr}(F_t W_t^{m,k})$$

$$|\psi'\rangle \langle \psi'|$$

$P_{\psi'}$

$$|\psi\rangle \langle \psi|$$

W_ψ

$$\langle \phi|_t | F|_t \phi|_t \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon \mapsto \text{Tr}(P_t^{m,k}(\epsilon) W_\psi) &= \langle \phi|_t | P_t(\epsilon) | \phi|_t \rangle = \|P_t(\epsilon) \phi|_t\|^2 = \\ &= \int \chi_\epsilon(q) |\phi|_t(q)|^2 d\lambda_t(q) \end{aligned}$$

K05

$$U_\psi = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \rightarrow g := \phi^* \phi \quad j := \frac{1}{2m} (\phi^* (-i\nabla - A) \phi - \phi^* (-i\nabla - A) \phi^*) = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Re}(\phi^* (-i\nabla - A) \phi)$$

$$D_u g + \nabla \cdot j = 0$$

$$F_t^{0,2,k} := [D_u + iH_u^{m,k}, F_t]$$

$$\langle \phi | F_t^{0,2,k} \phi \rangle$$

$$L^2(-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad |\alpha| = 1$$

$$D(P_\alpha) := \{ \varphi \in L^2(-\pi, \pi) \mid$$

$$\text{diff. weakly } \varphi(-\pi) = \alpha \varphi(\pi)$$

$$AB = BA = cI$$

$$P_\alpha \varphi := -i\varphi$$

$$P_\alpha P_\beta = P_\beta P_\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$Q P_\alpha - P_\alpha Q = -I$$