KBANTIKH ANTIMETROIEH TO àLLUJENISPOGETOS HM REDIOY - DIETABMIKOY ZYETHMATOS KBANTAZH HM REDIOY

Στην ήμικλοσική προσέχγιση χια το ΗΜ πεδίο κρησειμοποιούσαμε

Τη χλώσεις των άνυσματικών μεχεθών Ē, Β.

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

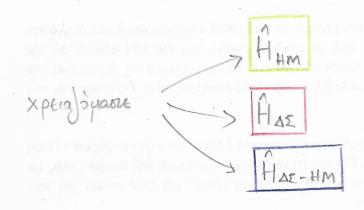
ή δηρορόφηση ἢ ή έκπομη να μην επιρεέχει το πλάτοι του πεδίου.

Για να 16χυει κάν πέτοιο θα πρέπει ή ΗΜ άκτιω βολία να είναι πυντή.

Τώρα θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε τη χλώσεα τος άριθμος των φωπονιων

Apénel va pptdr ylà Euppour the Xayilrovionis 205

HM ntolou nou va énispént 20 yeta exhyatleys un em
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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 $\hat{a}_{21} := |2\rangle\langle 1| = \hat{a}_{12}^{\dagger}$ $\hat{a}_{21}^{\dagger} := |1\rangle\langle 2| = \hat{a}_{12}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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