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2. The independent variables x and p are represented by Hermitian operators \hat{X} and \hat{P} with the following matrix elements in the eigenbasis of \hat{X}

$$\langle x|\hat{X}|x'\rangle = x\delta(x - x') \quad \langle x|\hat{P}|x'\rangle = x\delta'(x - x')$$

The operators corresponding to dependent variables $\omega(x, p)$ are given Hermitian operators $\Omega(\hat{X}, \hat{P}) = \omega(x \rightarrow \hat{X}, p \rightarrow \hat{P})$.

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4. The state vector $|\psi(t)\rangle$ obeys the Schroedinger equation

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

where $\hat{H}(\hat{X}, \hat{P}) = \mathcal{H}(x \rightarrow \hat{X}, p \rightarrow \hat{P})$ is the quantum Hamiltonian operator and \mathcal{H} is the corresponding classical problem.