Review

Observable A — hermitian Operator $\hat{A}$

spectrum: possible results of measurements of A: $\{a_n\}$ — eigenvalues of $\hat{A}$

real #'s — due to hermiticity

discrete or continuous

determinate states — $|a_n\rangle$ — eigenstates of $\hat{A}$

orthonormality — $\langle a_n | a_m \rangle = \delta_{nm}$ — due to hermiticity

completeness — $\sum |a_n\rangle\langle a_n| = \mathbb{1}$

indeterminate state — $|\psi\rangle$ — ~~not [illegible]~~ non-eigenstate

expansion in A-basis — $|\psi\rangle = \sum |a_n\rangle\langle a_n|\psi\rangle = \sum \psi_n |a_n\rangle$

probability amplitude — $\psi_n = \langle a_n | \psi \rangle$

probabilities — $|\psi_n|^2 = \langle \psi | a_n\rangle\langle a_n|\psi\rangle$

expectation value — $\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$ if $\langle \psi|\psi\rangle = 1$

uncertainty — $\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2\rangle - \langle A\rangle^2}$

~~[illegible]~~ measurement → projection of state

$$|\psi\rangle \longrightarrow \hat{\Pi}_n |\psi\rangle = \psi_n |a_n\rangle$$

Compatibility

Two observables A and B are <u>compatible</u> if there exists a <u>complete</u> set of states $|\chi_n\rangle$ that have well-defined values for both A + B. (determinate states)

These states are therefore simultaneous eigenstates of $\hat{A}$ and $\hat{B}$

$$\hat{A}|\chi_n\rangle = a_n|\chi_n\rangle$$
$$\hat{B}|\chi_n\rangle = b_n|\chi_n\rangle$$

<u>Claim:</u> $\hat{A}$ and $\hat{B}$ commute

<u>Proof:</u> Consider an arbitrary state $|\psi\rangle \overset{\text{completeness}}{=} \sum_n c_n|\chi_n\rangle$

Consider $\hat{A}\hat{B}|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n \hat{A}\hat{B}|\chi_n\rangle$

$$= \sum c_n \hat{A} b_n|\chi_n\rangle$$
$$= \sum c_n b_n \hat{A}|\chi_n\rangle$$
$$= \sum c_n b_n a_n|\chi_n\rangle$$

Similarly $\hat{B}\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \sum c_n a_n b_n|\chi_n\rangle$

Thus $\hat{A}\hat{B}|\psi\rangle = \hat{B}\hat{A}|\psi\rangle$

Since this holds true for an arbitrary state $|\psi\rangle$ we conclude $\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$.

Commutators

The commutator of $\hat{A}$ and $\hat{B}$ is $[\hat{A},\hat{B}] \equiv \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$

Compatible observables A + B $\Rightarrow$ $[\hat{A},\hat{B}] = 0$

[HW on commutators]

[Contrapositive] If $[\hat{A},\hat{B}] \neq 0$ then A & B are incompatible

If A, B are compatible there exist some states (i.e. the simultaneous eigenstates) for which both $\Delta A = 0$ and $\Delta B = 0$

$\therefore \ \Delta A \ \Delta B = 0$ for these states

But Heisenberg uncertainty $\Delta x \, \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ for all states

i.e. X and P are incompatible, and so we can't say $[X,P]=0$

(Later we'll learn $[\hat{X},\hat{P}] = i\hbar\hat{\mathbb{1}}$)

In HW, you will prove

Generalized uncertainty relations

$$\Delta A \ \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} \left| \langle \psi | [\hat{A},\hat{B}] | \psi \rangle \right|$$

[HW]

HW: $[A,B] = -[B,A]$

$[\alpha A + \beta B, C] = \alpha[A,C] + \beta[B,C]$

$[A,BC] = [A,B]C + B[A,C]$

Jacobi

$[A,B]$ is antihermitian if A, B Hermitian

From now on, drop hats from operators.
[distinction between observables + operators from context]

Recall from Stern Gerlach experiment that
S_z and S_x are incompatible.
(also S_z + S_y and S_y + S_x)

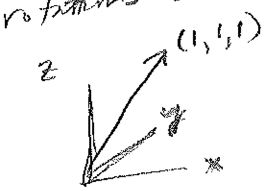
Therefore $[S_x, S_y] \neq 0$

Later, in HW, you'll prove that any form of angular momentum operator satisfies

$$\left.\begin{aligned} [J_x, J_y] &= i\hbar J_z \\ [J_y, J_z] &= i\hbar J_x \\ [J_z, J_x] &= i\hbar J_y \end{aligned}\right\} \text{angular momentum commutation relations}$$

<u>Comments</u>

- These follow from fact that angular momentum operators are generators of rotations, and rotations don't commute



- Eqns related by cyclic rotations
- $\hbar$ makes sense because $\hbar \to 0$ recovers classical physics
- i makes sense because S_i are hermitian but commutator of hermitian matrices is anti-hermitian

We [illegible]

We'[illegible]

[illegible]

Define "ladder operators"

$$J_+ = J_x + iJ_y$$

$$J_- = J_x - iJ_y$$

Observe $J_\pm$ are not hermitian! $\quad J_\pm^\dagger = J_\mp$

Show $[J_z, J_\pm] = \pm \hbar J_\pm$ [HW]

$$\Rightarrow \quad J_z J_\pm = J_\pm (J_z \pm \hbar)$$

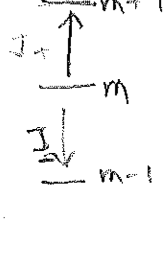
$$\Rightarrow \quad J_z J_\pm^n = J_\pm^n (J_z \pm n\hbar) \qquad \text{[HW]}$$

(n any positive integer)

Let $|m\rangle$ be a (normalized) eigenstate of J_z with eigvalue $m\hbar$

$$J_z J_\pm |m\rangle = J_\pm (m\hbar \pm \hbar) |m\rangle$$

$$= (m \pm 1)\hbar \; J_\pm |m\rangle$$



ie $J_\pm |m\rangle$ is an eigenstate of J_z w/ eigenvalue $(m\pm1)\hbar$

J_+ is a raising operator: $\quad J_+|m\rangle \sim |m+1\rangle$

J_- is a lowering operator $\quad J_-|m\rangle \sim |m-1\rangle$

$J_\pm |m\rangle$ are not necessarily normalized, so
$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} J_+|m\rangle &= c_+(m)\,|m+1\rangle \\ J_-|m\rangle &= c_-(m)\,|m-1\rangle \end{aligned}}$$

Classically

$$\vec{J}^2 = \vec{J}\cdot\vec{J} = J_x^2 + J_y^2 + J_z^2$$

QM, direction doesn't make sense because cannot simultaneously define the diff. components of $\vec{J}$

Take our definition of the operator J^2 to be $J_x^2 + J_y^2 + J_z^2$

[HW] Show

$$J_- J_+ = J^2 - J_z^2 - \hbar J_z$$

$$J_+ J_- = J^2 - J_z^2 + \hbar J_z$$

Consider a spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ particle and let $J \to S$

There are only two eigenstates $|m\rangle$ of S_z:

m

$$|\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = |+\rangle \qquad\qquad S_z|\pm\rangle = \pm\frac{\hbar}{2}|\pm\rangle$$

$$|-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = |-\rangle$$

Apply product to spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ eigenstates

$$S_- \underbrace{S_+|+\rangle}_{0} = S^2|+\rangle - \underbrace{S_z^2|+\rangle}_{\frac{\hbar^2}{4}|+\rangle} - \underbrace{\hbar S_z|+\rangle}_{\frac{\hbar^2}{2}|+\rangle}$$

because $|\frac{3}{2}\rangle$ doesn't exist

$$S^2|+\rangle = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2|+\rangle$$

Similarly $$S_+\underbrace{S_-|-\rangle}_{0} = S^2|-\rangle - \underbrace{S_z^2|-\rangle}_{\frac{\hbar^2}{4}|-\rangle} + \underbrace{\hbar S_z|-\rangle}_{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2}|-\rangle}$$

because $|-\frac{3}{2}\rangle$ doesn't exist

$$S^2|-\rangle = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2|-\rangle$$

$|\pm\rangle$ are both eigenstates of S^2
of eigenvalue $\frac{3}{4}\hbar^2$
(degenerate w.r.t. S^2 but not w.r.t S_z)

S_z and S^2 are compatible (there exists a complete set of states ...)

$[\hat{S}_z, \hat{S}^2] = 0$

Prove $[J_z, J^2] = 0$ directly using comm relations [HW]

$$S_-|+\rangle = c_-(\tfrac{1}{2})\,|-\rangle$$

How do we determine $c_-(\tfrac{1}{2})$?

$$\langle +|\underbrace{S_-^{\dagger}}_{S_+} = \langle -|\, c_-^*(\tfrac{1}{2})$$

Now combine

$$\langle +|S_+ S_-|+\rangle = \langle -|\, c_-^*(\tfrac{1}{2})\, c_-(\tfrac{1}{2})\,|-\rangle = |c_-(\tfrac{1}{2})|^2$$

$$= \langle +|\, S^2 - S_z^2 + \hbar S_z\,|+\rangle$$

$$= \langle +|\, \frac{3\hbar^2}{4} - \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 + \hbar\left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)|+\rangle$$

$$= \hbar^2 \underbrace{\langle +|+\rangle}_{1}$$

$$|c_-(\tfrac{1}{2})| = \hbar$$

$$c_-(\tfrac{1}{2}) = \hbar e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow S_-|+\rangle = \hbar e^{i\theta}|-\rangle$$

What about $c_+(-\tfrac{1}{2})$?

$$S_+|-\rangle = c_+(-\tfrac{1}{2})|+\rangle$$

$$c_+(-\tfrac{1}{2}) = \langle +|S_+|-\rangle = \langle -|S_-|+\rangle^* = \langle -|c_-^*(\tfrac{1}{2})|-\rangle = c_-^*(-\tfrac{1}{2})$$

$$c_+(-\tfrac{1}{2}) = \hbar e^{-i\theta} \Rightarrow S_+|-\rangle = \hbar e^{-i\theta}|+\rangle$$

Redefine $|-\rangle' = e^{i\theta}|-\rangle \Rightarrow S_-|+\rangle = \hbar|-\rangle'$

$$S_+|-\rangle' = \hbar|+\rangle$$

~~Alt - we could just define~~ ~~$|-\rangle$~~

Alt, given $|+\rangle$ we cd define $|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar}S_-|+\rangle$

① it is eigenst
② it is normalized

Drop primes: $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S_-|+\rangle = \hbar|-\rangle \\ S_+|-\rangle = \hbar|+\rangle \end{array}}$

~~$S_x = \frac{1}{2}(S_+ + S_-) \Rightarrow S_x|+\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2}|-\rangle$, $S_x|-\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2}|+\rangle$~~

~~$S_y = \frac{1}{2i}(S_+ - S_-) \Rightarrow S_y|+\rangle = \frac{i\hbar}{2}|-\rangle$, $S_y|-\rangle = -\frac{i\hbar}{2}|+\rangle$~~

<u>Claim:</u> $S_- = \hbar \; |-\rangle\langle+|$

$S_+ = \hbar \; |+\rangle\langle-|$ Observe $S_+^\dagger = S_-$

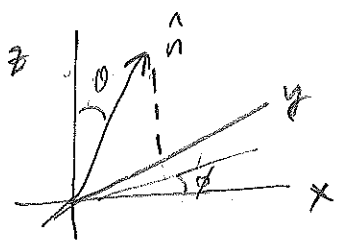
Prove by acting on an arbitrary ket $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|+\rangle + \beta|-\rangle$ w/ both sides

Then $S_x = \frac{1}{2}(S_+ + S_-) = \frac{\hbar}{2}\left(|+\rangle\langle-| + |-\rangle\langle+| \right)$

$S_y = \frac{1}{2i}(S_+ - S_-) = \frac{\hbar}{2}\left(-i|+\rangle\langle-| + i|-\rangle\langle+| \right)$

Recall also $\begin{cases} \hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}(|+\rangle\langle+| - |-\rangle\langle-|) \\ \hat{\mathbb{1}} = |+\rangle\langle+| + |-\rangle\langle-| \end{cases}$

Let $\hat{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z) = (\sin\theta\cos\phi, \sin\theta\sin\phi, \cos\theta)$



Define $S_n \equiv \hat{n}\cdot\vec{S}$ (component of spin in $\hat{n}$ direction)

$= \sin\theta\cos\phi \; S_x + \sin\theta\sin\phi \; S_y + \cos\theta \; S_z$

We'll now learn how to represent operators as matrices.