

## Assignment 2

$$1a) [x, p_x] \psi = (x p_x - p_x x) \psi$$

$$= -i\hbar \left( x \frac{d\psi}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx} (x\psi) \right)$$

$$= -i\hbar \left( x \frac{d\psi}{dx} - x \frac{d\psi}{dx} - \psi \right)$$

$$= i\hbar \psi$$

$$\therefore [x, p_x] = i\hbar$$

Similarly one can show b & c.

$$2a) \vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$= (y p_z - z p_y, -x p_z + z p_x, x p_y - y p_x)$$

$$= -i\hbar \left( y \frac{d}{dz} - z \frac{d}{dy}, -x \frac{d}{dz} + z \frac{d}{dx}, x \frac{d}{dy} - y \frac{d}{dx} \right)$$

$$b) [L_x, L_y] \psi = (L_x L_y - L_y L_x) \psi$$

$$= (-i\hbar)^2 \left\{ \left( y \frac{d}{dz} - z \frac{d}{dy} \right) \left( -x \frac{d\psi}{dz} + z \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \left( -x \frac{d}{dz} + z \frac{d}{dx} \right) \left( y \frac{d\psi}{dz} - z \frac{d\psi}{dy} \right) \right\}$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left\{ -xy \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} + y \frac{d\psi}{dx} + yz \frac{d^2\psi}{dx dz} + xz \frac{d^2\psi}{dy dz} - z^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dx dy} \right.$$

$$\left. + xy \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} - x \frac{d\psi}{dy} + xz \frac{d^2\psi}{dy dz} + yz \frac{d^2\psi}{dx dz} + z^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dx dy} \right\}$$

$$[L_x, L_y] = -\hbar^2 \left( y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) = i\hbar L_z \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow [L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$$

$$c) [L_x, L^2] = [L_x, L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2]$$

$$= [L_x, L_y^2] + [L_x, L_z^2]$$

$$= L_x L_y^2 - L_y^2 L_x + L_x L_z^2 - L_z^2 L_x$$

$$= L_x L_y^2 - L_y L_x L_y + L_y L_x L_y - L_y^2 L_x$$

$$+ L_x L_z^2 - L_z L_x L_z + L_z L_x L_z - L_z^2 L_x$$

$$= [L_x, L_y] L_y + L_y [L_x, L_y] + [L_x, L_z] L_z + L_z [L_x, L_z]$$

$$= i\hbar L_z L_y + i\hbar L_y L_z - i\hbar L_y L_z - i\hbar L_z L_y$$

$$= 0$$

d) An eigenstate is only an eigenfct. simultaneously of  $L^2$  + one cartesian component since the cartesian components  $L_x, L_y + L_z$  do not commute with each other.

$$\begin{aligned}
3a) \quad [J_z, J_+] &= [J_z, J_x + iJ_y] \\
&= [J_z, J_x] + i[J_z, J_y] \\
&= i\hbar J_y + i(-i\hbar J_x) \\
&= \hbar(J_x + iJ_y) \\
&= \hbar J_+
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly  $[J_z, J_-] = -\hbar J_-$

$$\begin{aligned}
b) \quad [J_+, J_-] &= [J_x + iJ_y, J_x - iJ_y] \\
&= [J_x, J_x] - i[J_x, J_y] + i[J_y, J_x] + i[J_y, J_y] \\
&= -i(i\hbar J_z) + i(-i\hbar J_z) \\
&= 2\hbar J_z
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c) \quad [J^2, J_+] &= [J^2, J_x + iJ_y] \\
&= [J^2, J_x] + i[J^2, J_y] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d) \quad J^2 &= J_x^2 + J_y^2 + J_z^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(J_x + iJ_y)(J_x - iJ_y) + \frac{1}{2}(J_x - iJ_y)(J_x + iJ_y) + J_z^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(J_+ J_- + J_- J_+) + J_z^2
\end{aligned}$$

4) See notes for similar problem for  $J_x$   $|j, m \pm 1\rangle = 0$  etc.

5a) Basis =  $\{|11\rangle, |10\rangle, |1-1\rangle\} = \{|j=1, m\rangle\}$ .

$$[J_z] = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 11 | J_z | 11 \rangle & \langle 11 | J_z | 10 \rangle & \langle 11 | J_z | 1-1 \rangle \\ \langle 10 | J_z | 11 \rangle & \langle 10 | J_z | 10 \rangle & \langle 10 | J_z | 1-1 \rangle \\ \langle 1-1 | J_z | 11 \rangle & \langle 1-1 | J_z | 10 \rangle & \langle 1-1 | J_z | 1-1 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

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

For  $J_+$ , recall  $\langle j, m | J_+ | j, m' \rangle = \hbar \sqrt{(j-m)(j+m+1)} \delta_{m, m'+1}$

$$\Rightarrow [J_+] = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Similarly  $[J_-] = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$[J_x] = \frac{[J_+] + [J_-]}{2} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[J_y] = \frac{[J_+] - [J_-]}{2i} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J^2 |j, m\rangle = \hat{j}(j+1) \hbar^2 |j, m\rangle$$

$$\therefore [J^2] \approx 2\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Alternatively one can add matrices for  $J_x^2$ ,  $J_y^2$  +  $J_z^2$ .