

PHSX 711: Homework #7

November 6, 2024

Grant Saggars

Problem 1

Exercise 11.2.2 (Shankar) – 5 points Using $T^\dagger(\epsilon)T(\epsilon) = I$ to order ϵ , deduce that $G^\dagger = G$.

Problem 2

Exercise 11.4.1 (Shankar) – 5 points Prove that if $[\Pi, H] = 0$, a system that starts out in a state of even/odd parity maintains its parity. (Note that since parity is a discrete operation, it has no associated conservation law in classical mechanics.)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} [\Pi, H] = 0 &\implies H(x, p) = H(-x, -p) \\ \Pi |\psi(x)\rangle &= |\psi(-x)\rangle & (\text{where } |\psi(x)\rangle = \pm |\psi(x)\rangle) \\ \Pi |\psi(x)\rangle &= \pm |\psi(x)\rangle \\ \Pi |\psi(x, t)\rangle &= \Pi e^{iHt/\hbar} |\psi(x)\rangle \\ &= e^{iH(\pm x, \pm t)/\hbar} |\psi(\pm x)\rangle & (H(x, p) = H(-x, -p)) \\ &= e^{iHt/\hbar} \pm |\psi(x)\rangle \\ &= \pm |\psi(x, t)\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3

Exercise 11.4.2 (Shankar) – 5 points A particle is in a potential

$$V(x) = V_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right)$$

which is invariant under the translations $x \rightarrow x + ma$, where m is an integer. Is momentum conserved? Why not?

Hint: You can start this problem with:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle P \rangle = -\frac{i}{\hbar}\langle [P, H] \rangle$$

Whether it goes to zero or not depends on the range you used for averaging $\langle \dots \rangle$.