

Assignment 3
OPTI 570 Quantum Mechanics
University of Arizona

Nicolás Hernández Alegría

September 10, 2025
Total time: 8 hours

Part I

Problem 2

a. The operator σ_y is Hermitian as

$$\sigma_y^\dagger = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}^* \right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_y.$$

Its eigenvalues are then, the roots of the characteristic polynomial

$$P(\lambda) = \det(\sigma_y - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0,$$

from which we have

$$\lambda \in \{-1, 1\} \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (1)$$

The eigenvalues are obtained evaluating each eigenvalue in the eigenvalue problem $(\sigma_y - \lambda)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$. We only list the final results as they were calculated in the assignment 1:

$$\mathbf{v} \in \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle - i|2\rangle), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle + i|2\rangle) \right\}. \quad (2)$$

b. The projectors is

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^2 |\mathbf{v}_i\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_i| = |\mathbf{v}_1\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_1| + |\mathbf{v}_2\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_2|.$$

It consists of the sum of two outer products, which we already know:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{v}_1\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_1| &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1 \quad i] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ |\mathbf{v}_2\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_2| &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1 \quad -i] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The orthonormality relation states that that multiplication of two terms will produces in a zero matrix when they project onto different eigenvectors:

$$|\mathbf{v}_1\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_1|\mathbf{v}_2\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_2| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-1 & -i+i \\ -i+i & -1+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0},$$

which would also be stated by simply computing

$$\langle\mathbf{v}_1|\mathbf{v}_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1 \quad i] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} [1-1] = 0.$$

The closure relation must sum the identity matrix:

$$|\mathbf{v}_1\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_1| + |\mathbf{v}_2\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}_2| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{1}.$$

c. Omitted

Problem 3

- a. To verify wether they are normalized, we must compute the norm in each ket and see if it is one. First, we represent each of them into the $\{|u_1\rangle, |u_2\rangle, |u_3\rangle\}$ basis:

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ i \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad |\psi_1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \\ i \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The, the norm is:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\psi_0|\psi_0\rangle &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -i & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ i \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \\ \langle\psi_1|\psi_1\rangle &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \\ i \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \neq 1. \end{aligned}$$

By looking the results, we san say that $|\psi_0\rangle$ is normalized by $|\psi_1\rangle$ does not. If we want to normalize it we must divide the ket by the value we have obtained:

$$|\psi'_1\rangle = \frac{3}{2}|\psi_1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \\ 3i \\ \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

b. The projections operators onto each state $|\psi_0\rangle$ and $|\psi_1\rangle$ are:

$$\rho_0 = |\psi_0\rangle\langle\psi_0| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ i \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-i}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{i}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-i}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho'_1 = |\psi'_1\rangle\langle\psi'_1| = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 \\ 3i \\ \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -3i \\ 2\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{12} & 0 & \frac{-9i}{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{9i}{12} & 0 & \frac{9}{12} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Notice we have used $|\psi'_1\rangle$ instead of $|\psi_1\rangle$. At first glance, both projectors look Hermitian. We can confirm it mathematically:

$$\rho_0^\dagger = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 2 & 2 \\ i & 4 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & -i & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}^* \right)^T = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & i & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 2 & 2 \\ -i & 4 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & i & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 2 & 2 \\ i & 4 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & -i & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \rho_0$$

$$\rho_1^\dagger = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & -9i \\ \frac{12}{3} & 0 & \frac{12}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{9i}{12} & 0 & \frac{9}{12} \end{bmatrix} \right)^T = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & 9i \\ \frac{12}{3} & 0 & \frac{12}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -9i & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & -9i \\ \frac{12}{3} & 0 & \frac{12}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{9i}{12} & 0 & \frac{9}{12} \end{bmatrix} = \rho'_1.$$

Problem 6

We can use Taylor expansion to bring fown the matrix:

$$e^A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^n}{n!} = \mathbb{1} + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{A^n}{n!} + \cdots \quad (3)$$

Then, the matrix σ_x is elevated to an increasing power. It is then important to know how it behaves:

$$\sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I, \quad \sigma_x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_x, \quad \sigma_x^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_x^2 = I, \quad \cdots$$

We conclude the following:

$$\sigma_x^n = \begin{cases} \sigma_x, & n \text{ odd} \\ I_{2 \times 2}, & n \text{ even} \end{cases}.$$

The other part of the term, $i\alpha$, is merely a constant we can take out of the matrix. Now, using the Taylor expression with the results above:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{i\alpha\sigma_x} &= I_{2\times 2} + (i\alpha)\sigma_x + \frac{(i\alpha)^2}{2!}\sigma_x^2 + \frac{(i\alpha)^3}{3!}\sigma_x^3 + \frac{(i\alpha)^4}{4!}\sigma_x^4 \\
 &= I_{2\times 2} + i\alpha\sigma_x - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!}I_{2\times 2} - i\frac{\alpha^3}{3!}\sigma_x + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!}I_{2\times 2} \\
 &= I_{2\times 2} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!} - \dots \right] + i\sigma_x \left[\alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{3!} + \dots \right] \\
 e^{i\alpha\sigma_x} &\stackrel{(a)}{=} I_{2\times 2} \cos \alpha + i\sigma_x \sin \alpha.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

In (a) we have used the very well-known series expansion of $\cos \alpha$ and $\sin \alpha$.

Problem 7

The matrix to use is:

$$\sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Taking the first fourth powers of σ_y :

$$\sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I, \quad \sigma_y^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma_y, \quad \sigma_y^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

Therefore,

$$\sigma_y^n = \begin{cases} \sigma_y, & n \text{ odd} \\ I_{2\times 2}, & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

Performing the same expansion as before:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{i\alpha\sigma_y} &= I_{2\times 2} + (i\alpha)\sigma_y + \frac{(i\alpha)^2}{2!}\sigma_y^2 + \frac{(i\alpha)^3}{3!}\sigma_y^3 + \frac{(i\alpha)^4}{4!}\sigma_y^4 \\
 &= I_{2\times 2} + i\alpha\sigma_y - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!}I_{2\times 2} - i\frac{\alpha^3}{3!}\sigma_y + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!}I_{2\times 2} \\
 &= I_{2\times 2} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!} - \dots \right] + i\sigma_y \left[\alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{3!} + \dots \right] \\
 e^{i\alpha\sigma_y} &= I_{2\times 2} \cos \alpha + i\sigma_y \sin \alpha.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Now, we consider the general case where $\sigma_u = \lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y$:

$$e^{i\alpha\sigma_u} = e^{i\alpha(\lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha)^n (\lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y)^n}{n!}.$$

We will verify if σ_x and σ_y commute in order to simplify the above expression:

$$[\sigma_x, \sigma_y] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & 2i \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

They don't commute, because of a minus sign. However, we now know that $\sigma_x\sigma_y + \sigma_y\sigma_x = 0$. We have to develop the $(\lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y)^n$ to derive something. First, we compute the first four terms:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_u^1 &= (\lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y) = \sigma_u \\ \sigma_u^2 &= \overbrace{(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)}^1 I_{2 \times 2} + \lambda\mu \overbrace{(\sigma_x\sigma_y + \sigma_y\sigma_x)}^0 = I_{2 \times 2} \\ \sigma_u^3 &= \sigma_u^2 \sigma_u = I_{2 \times 2} \sigma_u = \sigma_u \\ \sigma_u^4 &= \sigma_u^2 \sigma_u^2 = I_{2 \times 2} \\ &\vdots\end{aligned}$$

We have then,

$$\sigma_u^n = \begin{cases} \sigma_u, & n \text{ odd} \\ I_{2 \times 2}, & n \text{ even} \end{cases}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}e^{i\alpha\sigma_u} &= I_{2 \times 2} + (i\alpha)\sigma_u + \frac{(i\alpha)^2}{2!}\sigma_u^2 + \frac{(i\alpha)^3}{3!}\sigma_u^3 + \frac{(i\alpha)^4}{4!}\sigma_u^4 \\ &= I_{2 \times 2} + i\alpha\sigma_u - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!}I_{2 \times 2} - i\frac{\alpha^3}{3!}\sigma_u + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!}I_{2 \times 2} \\ &= I_{2 \times 2} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!} - \dots \right] + i\sigma_u \left[\alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{3!} + \dots \right] \\ e^{i\alpha\sigma_u} &= I_{2 \times 2} \cos \alpha + i\sigma_u \sin \alpha.\end{aligned}$$

Obtaining a similar relation as before:

$$e^{i\alpha\sigma_u} = e^{i\alpha(\lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y)} = I_{2 \times 2} \cos \alpha + i\sigma_u \sin \alpha, \quad \sigma_u = \lambda\sigma_x + \mu\sigma_y. \quad (6)$$

The others exponential required can use the formula we have just obtained. For $e^{2i\sigma_x}$ and $(e^{i\sigma_x})^2$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned}e^{2i\sigma_x} &= I_{2 \times 2} \cos 2 + i\sigma_x \sin 2, \quad \text{versus} \\ (e^{i\sigma_x})^2 &= (I_{2 \times 2} \cos 1 + i\sigma_x \sin 1)(I_{2 \times 2} \cos 1 + i\sigma_x \sin 1) \\ &= [\cos^2(1)I_{2 \times 2} - \sin^2(1)\sigma_x^2] + i[2\cos(1)\sin(1)\sigma_x] \\ &= [\cos^2(1) - \sin^2(1)]I_{2 \times 2} + i[2\cos(1)\sin(1)]\sigma_x \\ (e^{i\sigma_x})^2 &\stackrel{(a)}{=} [\cos 2]I_{2 \times 2} + i[\sin 2]\sigma_x.\end{aligned}$$

where in (a) we have used the following trigonometric identities:

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta, \quad \text{and} \quad \sin 2\theta = 2\cos \theta \sin \theta$$

We conclude that:

$$e^{2i\sigma_x} = (e^{i\sigma_x})^2 = I_{2 \times 2} \cos 2 + i\sigma_x \sin 2.$$

This is expected, as is the same operator that is being computed.

On the other hand, the next test involves both σ_x and σ_y and because we know they don't commute, the terms $e^{i(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}$ and $e^{i\sigma_x}e^{i\sigma_y}$ will be different. First, let's recall that $\lambda^2 + \mu^2 = 1$ and in this case $\lambda = \mu = 1$. We need to normalize the σ terms:

$$\sigma'_u = \frac{\sigma_u}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sigma_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sigma_y \implies \lambda = \mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Then, the first exponential is ($\alpha = 1, \lambda = \mu = 1/\sqrt{2}$):

$$e^{i(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sigma_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sigma_y)} = I_{2 \times 2} \cos 1 + i \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 1,$$

versus ($\alpha = 1/\sqrt{2}$):

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sigma_x} e^{i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sigma_y} &= [I_{2 \times 2} \cos(1/\sqrt{2}) + i\sigma_x \sin(1/\sqrt{2})][I_{2 \times 2} \cos(1/\sqrt{2}) + i\sigma_y \sin(1/\sqrt{2})] \\ &= [\cos^2(1/\sqrt{2})I_{2 \times 2} - \sin^2(1/\sqrt{2})\sigma_x \sigma_y] + i[\cos(1/\sqrt{2})\sin(1/\sqrt{2})(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]. \end{aligned}$$

We see that both are different.

Problem 9

- a. For a Hamiltonian operator H with $H|\psi_n\rangle = E_n|\psi_n\rangle$ and an arbitrary operator A with $A|\varphi_n\rangle = a_n|\varphi_n\rangle$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_n | [A, H] | \varphi_n \rangle &= \langle \varphi_n | (AH - HA) | \varphi_n \rangle \\ &= \langle \varphi_n | AH | \varphi_n \rangle - \langle \varphi_n | HA | \varphi_n \rangle \\ &= E_n \langle \varphi_n | A | \varphi_n \rangle - a_n \langle \varphi_n | H | \varphi_n \rangle \\ &= E_n a_n \langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle - a_n E_n \langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle \\ &= \langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle (E_n a_n - E_n a_n) \\ \langle \varphi_n | [A, H] | \varphi_n \rangle &= 0, \quad \forall A. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

- b. α . Given that H is

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} P^2 + V(X),$$

where $V(X)$ can be thought as a function of an operator and P , by comparison with the standard Hamiltonian, is $P = -i\hbar\partial/\partial x$.

We will use algebra of commutator, function of an operator and assume that X and P are the position and momentum operators.

- The commutator between the Hamiltonian and momentum is:

$$\begin{aligned} [H, P] &= \left[\frac{P^2}{2m} + V(X), P \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{P^2}{2m}, P \right] + [V(X), P] \\ &= \frac{P^3}{2m} - \frac{P^3}{2m} + V(X)P - PV(X) \\ &= V(X)P - PV(X) \\ [H, P] &= [V(X), P]. \end{aligned}$$

The last equation can be further developed if we note that

$$[X, P] = i\hbar, \quad [X, i\hbar] = 0, \quad [P, i\hbar] = 0.$$

Then, we apply the property $[F(A), B] = [A, B]F'(A)$:

$$[H, P] = [X, P] \frac{\partial V(X)}{\partial x} = i\hbar \frac{\partial V(X)}{\partial X}. \tag{8}$$

- The commutator of the Hamiltonian and the position is

$$\begin{aligned} [H, X] &= \left[\frac{P^2}{2m} + V(X), X \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{P^2}{2m}, X \right] + [V(X), X] \\ [H, X] &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \left[\frac{P^2}{2m}, X \right] + 0 \end{aligned}$$

In (a), any function of X commute with itself. We can demonstrate this by expressing $V(X)$ as a Taylor expansion and computing the commutator with X :

$$V(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n \implies \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n, X \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n [X^n, X],$$

but $[X^n, X]$ is:

$$[X^n, X] = X^n X - X X^n = X^{n+1} - X^{n+1} = 0 \implies [V(X), X] = 0.$$

Continuing the problem,

$$\begin{aligned} [H, X] &= \frac{1}{2m} [P^2 X - X P^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2m} [P(PX) - (XP)P] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{2m} [P(XP - i\hbar) - (i\hbar + PX)P] \quad ([X, P] = i\hbar) \\ &= \frac{1}{2m} [PXP - i\hbar P - i\hbar P - PXP] \\ &= \frac{1}{2m} [-i2\hbar P] \\ [H, X] &= -\frac{i\hbar}{m} P. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Where in (b) we have used the canonical commutator relation between position and momentum operators.

- The commutator of the Hamiltonian and the product of the position and momentum is

$$\begin{aligned} [H, XP] &= [H, X]P + X[H, P] \\ &= \left(-\frac{i\hbar}{m} P \right) P + X \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial V(X)}{\partial x} \right) \\ [H, XP] &= -\frac{i\hbar P^2}{m} + i\hbar X \frac{\partial V(X)}{\partial X}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

We have used the result of previous commutators in the process.

β . To prove that $\langle \varphi_n | P | \varphi_n \rangle = 0$, we use equation (7) and (9):

$$\langle \varphi_n | [A, H] | \varphi_n \rangle = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad [H, X] = -\frac{i\hbar}{m} P.$$

if we solve for P in the second equation and perform $\langle \varphi_n | \cdot | \varphi_n \rangle$ over P we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= -\frac{m}{i\hbar}[H, X]/\langle \varphi_n | \cdot | \varphi_n \rangle \\ &= -\frac{m}{i\hbar}\langle \varphi_n | [H, X] | \varphi_n \rangle \\ \langle \varphi_n | P | \varphi_n \rangle &= \frac{m}{i\hbar}\langle \varphi_n | [X, H] | \varphi_n \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Since we have derivated (7) for an arbitrary operator, we can do $A = X$ and set directly zero:

$$\langle \varphi_n | P | \varphi_n \rangle = 0. \quad (11)$$

γ . To establish a relation between $\langle \varphi_n | P^2/2m | \varphi_n \rangle$ and $\langle \varphi_n | X dV/dX | \varphi_n \rangle$, we will use equation (7), (9), (8), and (10).

We employ equation (7)

$$\langle \varphi_n | [H, A] | \varphi_n \rangle = 0, \quad \forall A$$

to define $A = XP$ and use equation (10), which we know is

$$[H, XP] = -\frac{i\hbar P^2}{m} + i\hbar X \frac{dV(X)}{dX}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_n | -\frac{i\hbar P^2}{m} + i\hbar X \frac{dV(X)}{dX} | \varphi_n \rangle &= 0 \\ -\frac{i\hbar}{m} \langle \varphi_n | P^2 | \varphi_n \rangle + i\hbar \langle \varphi_n | X \frac{dV(X)}{dX} | \varphi_n \rangle &= \\ \langle \varphi_n | X \frac{dV(X)}{dX} | \varphi_n \rangle &= 2 \langle \varphi_n | \frac{P^2}{2m} | \varphi_n \rangle = 2E_n. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, both quantities are related by a constant term of 2.

For the other relation, we assume that V_o is a constant value and therefore can commute.

Establish relation between the mean value of kinetic energy $E_k = \langle \varphi_n | \frac{P^2}{2m} | \varphi_n \rangle$ and $\langle \varphi_n | X \frac{dV}{dX} | \varphi_n \rangle$.

How is related the meand value of the potential energy $\langle \varphi_n | V(X) | \varphi_n \rangle$ to the mean value of the kinetic energy when $V(X) = V_o X^s$, $s = 2, 4, 6, \dots$ $V_0 > 0$

Part II

II-1

The ket is already defined, we need to find the constant c to make it orthonormal: $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$. This is achieves by computing its scalar product and equating it to one. First, we interpret the coefficients as the projections of ψ onto the $\{|u_n\rangle\}$ basis and use it to construct a column matrix:

$$|\psi\rangle_{\{|u_n\rangle\}} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle u_1 | \psi \rangle \\ \langle u_2 | \psi \rangle \\ \langle u_3 | \psi \rangle \\ \langle u_4 | \psi \rangle \end{bmatrix} = c \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \\ -3e^{i\theta} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We now compute the scalar product as a matrix multiplication:

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = c^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & i\sqrt{3} & -3e^{-i\theta} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \\ -3e^{i\theta} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = c^2(4 + 3 + 9 + 9) = 25c^2 = 1 \longrightarrow c = 1/5.$$

Therefore, the ket in matrix form is:

$$|\psi\rangle_{\{|u_n\rangle\}} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \\ -3e^{i\theta} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

II-2

(a) For $|u_2\rangle$, we arrange the representation as a column vector:

$$|u_2\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) For $\langle u_3|$ we arrange the representation as a row vector:

$$\langle u_3| = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

(c) The term $|u_2\rangle\langle u_3|$ is an operator that project the input vector $|\psi\rangle$ onto $|u_3\rangle$ and then assign it to $|u_2\rangle$. I don't really know how meaningful is this operation; it seems to be like a cross product. Well, the representation will be the outer product (matrix multiplication) of both elements, which will yields a matrix:

$$|u_2\rangle\langle u_3| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This means that given it will only gives you non-zero vectors for collinear vectors of $|u_3\rangle$.

(d) The projector onto $|u_2\rangle$ can be described as $P_{u_2} = |u_2\rangle\langle u_2|$. The matrix representation is then the product of its column vector times the adjoint of the column vector (row vector of complex conjugates elements):

$$P_{u_2} = |u_2\rangle\langle u_2| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(e) This expression of projects the vector $|\psi\rangle$ onto $|u_n\rangle$ and assign it to $|u_m\rangle$. the summ on i project the input to the n -th-element of the basis $\{|u_1\rangle, |u_2\rangle, |u_3\rangle, |u_4\rangle\}$. Then, the other summ assign it to the m -th-element of the same basis. With a little of algebra, we can express its matrix representation:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{m=4} \sum_{n=1}^{m=4} |u_m\rangle\langle u_n| = \left[\sum_{m=1}^{m=4} |u_m\rangle \right] \cdot \left[\sum_{n=1}^{m=4} \langle u_n| \right]$$

Each state $|u_m\rangle$ provides a one non-zero element at the m th-position of the column vector. However, summing them all produces a vector full of ones. The same applies to the bra $\langle u_n|$ and. Consequently, the multiplication is:

$$\left[\sum_{m=1}^{m=4} |u_m\rangle \right] \cdot \left[\sum_{n=1}^{m=4} \langle u_n| \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

II-3

We know the action of the operator Q on each ket of the basis. The result is a different element within the same basis. The basis is orthonormal, meaning that they are all linearly independent each other, which means that every row of the Q representation in $\{|u_n\rangle\}$ will only have one non-zero element, at a different location than all the others rows.

The problem then reduces to find out the elements of the i th-row with the m th-row of the output vector. Doing this with the four equations and constructing from them the operator, we have

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

which is a Hermitian operator: $Q = Q^\dagger$.