

Last time - QHOdimensionless \tilde{x}, \tilde{p} - scaled by ch. length $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$

Eigenvalue eqs

$$\text{pos: } \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\tilde{x}^2}_{\tilde{p}} - \underbrace{\frac{d^2}{d\tilde{x}}}_{\tilde{x}} \right) \underbrace{\varphi_n(\tilde{x})}_{\tilde{p}} = \tilde{E}_n \underbrace{\varphi_n(\tilde{x})}_{\tilde{p}}$$

mom:

$$\varphi_n(\tilde{x}) \xrightarrow{FT} \tilde{\varphi}_n(\tilde{p})$$

functions: Hermite - GaussianQHO: Solve

- \hat{H} given, find energy eigenvalues
- Find energy eigenstates

$$\tilde{H}|\varphi_n\rangle = \tilde{E}_n|\varphi_n\rangle, \quad \tilde{E}_n = \frac{E_n}{\hbar\omega}, \quad \tilde{H} = \frac{H}{\hbar\omega}$$

$$\text{Define } \hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\tilde{x} + i\tilde{p}) \quad \hat{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a})$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\tilde{x} - i\tilde{p}) \quad \hat{p} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})$$

$$[\tilde{x}, \tilde{p}] = i \quad \Rightarrow \quad [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$$

$$\tilde{H} = \frac{1}{2}\hat{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\hat{x}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tilde{H} = \frac{\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}}{1}$$

$$\text{So: } \tilde{H}|\varphi_n\rangle = \tilde{E}_n|\varphi_n\rangle$$

$$\left(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}\right)|\varphi_n\rangle = \tilde{E}_n|\varphi_n\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\varphi_n\rangle = \left(\tilde{E}_n - \frac{1}{2}\right)|\varphi_n\rangle$$

0, 1, 2, 3, ... = n ≥ 0, integer

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\hat{E}_m &= m + \frac{1}{2}, \quad m \geq 0, \text{ integer} \\ E_m &= \hbar \omega \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\end{aligned}}$$

Lowest energy state - ground state

$$\boxed{E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega} \quad \omega \mid \text{ ket } \mid \varphi_0 \rangle$$

pos. repr. $\langle x \mid \varphi_0 \rangle = \varphi_0(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_m(x) &= \langle x \mid \varphi_m \rangle = \frac{1}{m!} \langle x \mid (a^\dagger)^m \mid \varphi_0 \rangle = \\ &= \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\sigma} - \sigma \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right)^m \varphi_0(x)\end{aligned}$$

generate Hermite - Gaussian functions

Representations

position $\{ \mid x \rangle \}$

momentum $\{ \mid p \rangle \}$

number $\{ \mid m \rangle \}$ - energy $\mid \varphi_m \rangle$

Closure relations

$$\mathbb{1} = \int \mid x \rangle \langle x \mid$$

$$\mathbb{1} = \int^x \mid p \rangle \langle p \mid$$

$$\mathbb{1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mid \varphi_n \rangle \langle \varphi_n \mid$$

$$\{ \mid \varphi_0 \rangle, \mid \varphi_1 \rangle, \mid \varphi_2 \rangle, \dots \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mid \varphi_1 \rangle \{ \varphi \} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Recap: \hat{A} in the $\{ \mid \varphi_m \rangle \}$ repr.

$$\hat{A} = \mathbb{1} \hat{A} \mathbb{1} = \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ m=0}}^{\infty} \underbrace{\langle \varphi_m \mid \hat{A} \mid \varphi_n \rangle}_{\text{matrix elements}} \underbrace{\mid \varphi_m \rangle \langle \varphi_n \mid}_{\text{connectors}}$$

ex: $N \mid \varphi_m \rangle = m \mid \varphi_m \rangle$

$$\langle \varphi_m \mid N \mid \varphi_m \rangle = m \langle \varphi_m \mid \varphi_m \rangle = m \cdot \delta_{mn}$$

$$N \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 2 & & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & 0 & & & 4 \\ & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n | \varphi_n \rangle \langle \varphi_n |$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar \omega \left(\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$H \rightarrow \hbar \omega \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & & & & \\ & \frac{3}{2} & & & \\ & & \frac{5}{2} & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

\hat{a}

$$a_{mn} = \langle \varphi_m | a | \varphi_n \rangle$$

$$a^\dagger | \varphi_m \rangle = \sqrt{m+1} | \varphi_{m+1} \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{H.C.}} \langle \varphi_m | a = \sqrt{m+1} \langle \varphi_{m+1} |$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{mn} = \sqrt{m+1} \langle \varphi_{m+1} | \varphi_n \rangle = \sqrt{m+1} \delta_{m+1, n}$$

$$a \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \\ & 0 & & 0 & \sqrt{4} \\ & 0 & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^\dagger \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & & \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & & \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & & \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a, a^\dagger \Rightarrow \hat{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger) -$$

$$\hat{x}^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{p} \rightarrow \frac{i\hbar}{2\sigma} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & -\sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\sqrt{3} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

choose $\{x\}$, what is $\rho(x) = \langle x | \rho \rangle$?

know: $a|\varphi_0\rangle = 0|\varphi_0\rangle$

$$\langle x | a | \varphi_0 \rangle = \langle x | \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\hat{x}}{\sigma} + \frac{i\hat{p}\sigma}{\hbar} \right) \right) | \varphi_0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\sigma} + \sigma \frac{d}{dx} \right) \varphi_0(x) = 0$$

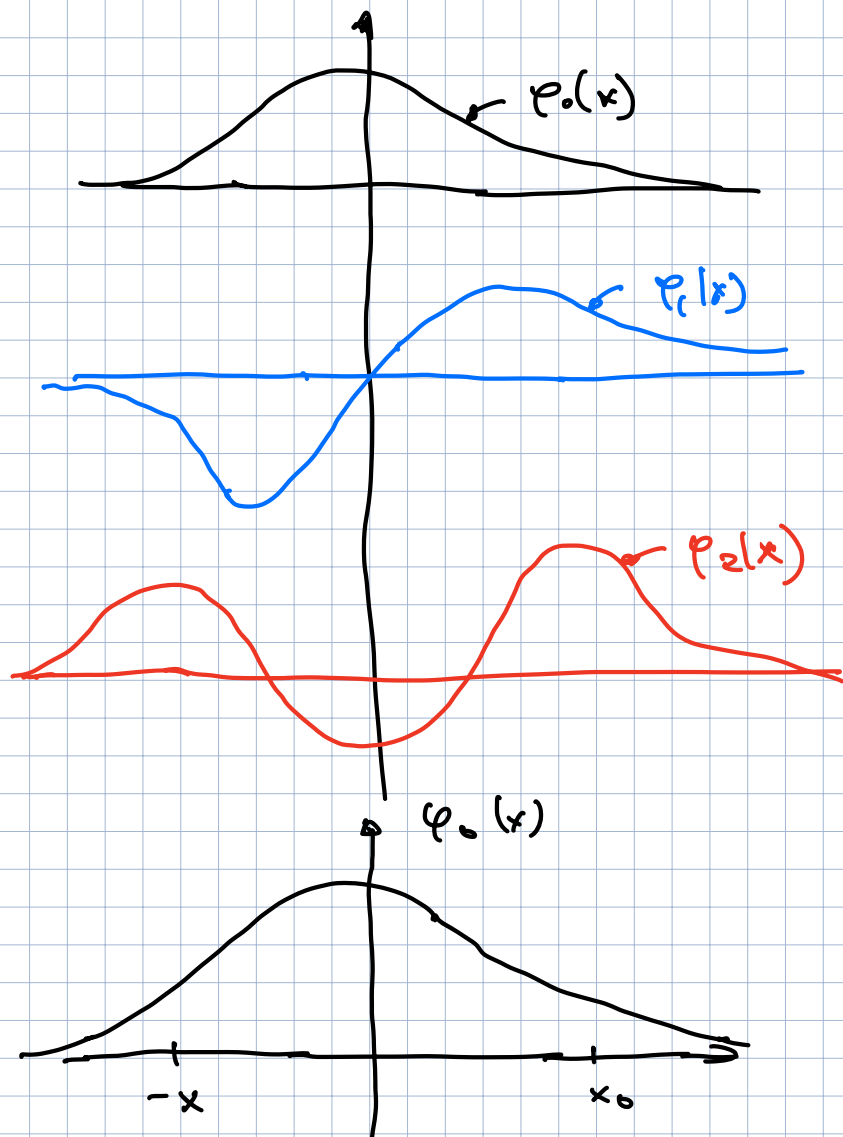
$$\frac{d\varphi_0(x)}{dx} = -\frac{x}{\sigma^2} \varphi_0(x)$$

Solutions: $\varphi_0(x) = \underline{C} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Normalise: $\varphi_0(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi\sigma^2} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$

$$\varphi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \underbrace{H_n\left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right)}_{\text{Hermite polynomials}} \varphi_0(x)$$

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n+1}} \varphi_n(x) - \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \varphi_{n-1}(x) \quad (n \geq 1)$$



Energy eigenstates

$$|\varphi_n\rangle$$

$$\langle H \rangle = \langle \varphi_n | H | \varphi_n \rangle = E_n$$

$$\langle H^2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_n | H^2 | \varphi_n \rangle = E_n^2$$

$$\Delta H = \sqrt{\langle H \rangle^2 - \langle H^2 \rangle} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

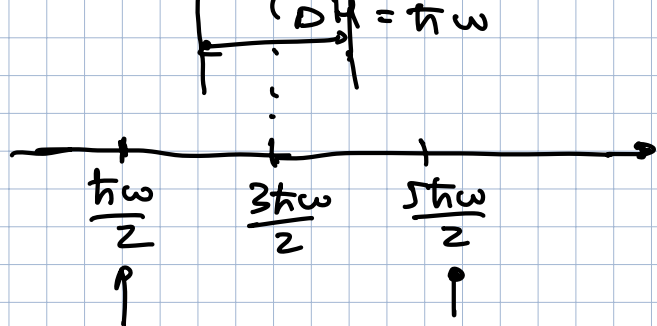
$$\text{super: } \{ |\varphi_n\rangle \}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\varphi_0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\varphi_2\rangle$$

$$\langle H \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5\hbar \omega}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega$$

$$\langle H^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5\hbar \omega}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{13}{4} (\hbar \omega)^2$$

$$\Delta H = \hbar \omega$$



$$\langle x \rangle = \langle \psi_m | x | \psi_m \rangle$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \langle \psi_m | x^2 | \psi_m \rangle$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \underbrace{x}_{\text{odd}} \underbrace{|\psi_m(x)|^2}_{\text{even}} = \underline{0}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2^n n!} |H_n(x/\sigma)|^2 (\psi_0(x))^2 dx$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \langle \psi_m | (a^\dagger + a)^2 | \psi_m \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \langle \underbrace{a^{\dagger 2}}_0 + a^\dagger a + a a^\dagger + \underbrace{a^2}_0 \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \langle a^\dagger a + a a^\dagger \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \langle 1 + 2\hat{N} \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (1 + 2m)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x = \frac{\sigma}{2} \sqrt{1 + 2m} = \sigma \sqrt{m + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

Similarly: $\langle p \rangle = 0$ $\Delta p = \frac{\hbar}{\sigma} \sqrt{m + \frac{1}{2}}$

so: $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p = \hbar (m + \frac{1}{2}) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ for all m

$|\psi_0\rangle$: $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p = \frac{\hbar}{2}$ - "minimum uncertainty state"

