OPTI 570 an LECTURE Tu 10/7 What is the state of 1 % displaced from origin by xo? 14>= 2(x-) 18>= e-ix-pit 18>= = e x = 18 (a+-a) | e > = PCU: P +B = P = = [7,] = e 126 (a+ -a) | p > = $A = \frac{x_0}{66}$ $A = \frac{x_0}$ | \(\nabla \) = \(\frac{\times_0}{\times_6} \\ \alpha^+ = \(\frac{\times_6}{\times_6} \) \\ \alpha^+ = \(\frac{\times_6}{\times_6} \\ \alpha^+ = \(\f $= e^{\frac{x_0}{126}} a^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{x_0}{126}} a + e^{-\frac{x_0}{126}} a + e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x_0}{126})^2} = e^{\frac{x_0}{126}} a^{\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x_0}{126}} a +$ $= e^{\frac{x}{126}} G^{\dagger} = \frac{x_0}{16^2} G^{\dagger} = \frac{x_0^2}{16^2} G^{\dagger} = \frac{x_0^2} G^{\dagger} = \frac{x_0^2}{16^2} G^{\dagger} = \frac{x_0^2}{16^2} G^{\dagger} = \frac{x_$ = e re e re e re a / 60> = $= e^{-\frac{x_0^2}{46^2}} \underbrace{\frac{3}{5}}_{N_1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{x_0}{26}\right)^n}_{N_2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{a^{+}}{6}\right)^n}_{N_1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{a^{+}}{6}\right)^n}_{N_2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{a^{+}}{6}\right)^n}_{N_1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{a^{+}}{6}\right)^n}_{N_2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{a^$ 14> = e = x0 & 1 (x0) m 1 (m) 1 x > = e = 1 x | 2 x m | (9m) m/ 7= 12 A ロイン= ムイベン |Ψ(+=0)> = | ~= ×=>

Properties of coherent states 1 mor ma listed but not orthogonal H = 4 2. Evolution in time? (1) = e - i k + | t - i w + (da + 2) (の) = /ん。> $| \Psi(t) \rangle = e^{-i\omega t} \left(a^{t} \circ + \frac{1}{2} \right) | \chi_{0} \rangle =$ $= e^{-i\omega t/2} e^{-i\omega t} a^{t} a | \chi_{0} \rangle =$ $= e^{-i\omega t/2} - i\omega t N$ $= e^{-i\omega t/2} - i\omega t N - \frac{|\alpha|^2}{2} \approx \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} |\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha$ $= e^{-i\omega t} - \frac{|\alpha|^2}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha_0^m - i\omega t N | m = 0$ $= e^{-2} e^{-2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\alpha_0^m}{m!} = 0$ = e = e = E = [m (d.e)] m>= = e = 1 d. e -iwt >= = e 2 | 4 (1)> 1 x (t) = x0.e -iwt Still coherent

Dx =
$$\sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle_{x}} - \langle x \rangle_{x}^{2}$$
 =

= $\frac{\sigma}{(2)}$ - Jours as $|\gamma\rangle$

Dy = $\frac{\pi}{(2)}$ - time independent

Dy = $\frac{\pi}{(2)}$

Dx \(\Delta\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \)

Re[\overline{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \)

Re[\overline{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \)

Area prop to \(\Delta \cdot \Delta\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \)

X(\overline{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \)

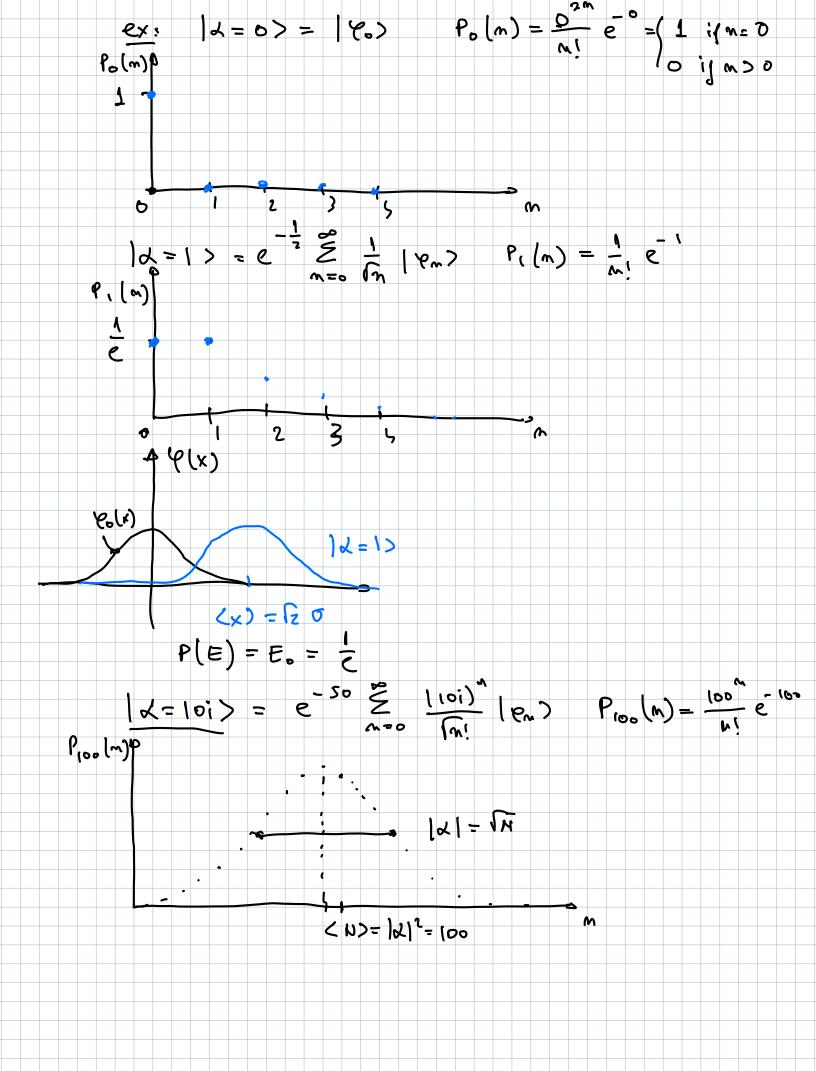
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C. Displacement Operator

$$\widehat{D}(x_0) | Y_0 > = | X_0 \rangle$$

$$\widehat{D}(x_0) = \widehat{T}(\langle p_2 \rangle) \widehat{S}(x_0) e^{-i \langle x_1 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) \widehat{T}(\langle p_2 \rangle) e^{i \langle x_1 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) \widehat{T}(\langle p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_1 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) \widehat{T}(\langle p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle) e^{-i \langle x_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \times p_2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} (\langle x_2 \times p_2 \times$$

