## PH3102 Quantum Mechanics Assignment 2

Instructor: Dr. Siddhartha Lal Autumn Semester, 2024

Start Date: August 13, 2024 Submission Deadline: August 20, 2024 . Submit your answers to the Tutor at the start of the tutorial.

## Q1. Concept of a operator. [5 marks]

Consider  $\hat{O}$  to be an operator defined by

$$\hat{O} = |\phi\rangle \langle \psi|,$$

where  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$  are two vectors of the state space.

- (a) Give the condition for  $\hat{O}$  to be Hermitian.
- (b) Calculate  $\hat{O}^2$ . State the condition for which  $\hat{O}$  can be a valid projection operator?
- (c) Show that  $\hat{O}$  can always be written in the form of  $\hat{O} = \lambda P_1 P_2$ , where  $\lambda$  is a constant to be determined and  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are projection operators corresponding to the vectors  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$  respectively.

## Q2. Characteristics of real wavefunction. [5 marks]

Consider a real-valued wavefunction  $\psi(x)$ .

- (a) For this  $\psi(x)$ , show that the expectation value of momentum given by  $\langle \hat{p} \rangle$  is zero.
- (b) Now show that if  $\psi(x)$  has a mean momentum given by  $\langle \hat{p} \rangle$ ,  $e^{\frac{ip_0x}{\hbar}}\psi(x)$  has mean momentum  $\langle \hat{p} \rangle + p_0$ . Use the Dirac "bra-ket" notation to carry out the computations.

## Q3. Coherent States. [5 marks]

For the simple harmonic oscillator with the time independent wavefunctions  $\psi_n(x)$  satisfying

$$H\psi_n(x) = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})\psi_n(x) ,$$

consider the superposition at time t=0

$$\psi(x,t=0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(x) . \tag{1}$$

(a) How should the coefficients be chosen so that  $\psi(x,0)$  is an eigenstate of the lowering operator  $\hat{a}$  with eigenvalue  $\alpha$  (a given complex number), i.e.,

$$\hat{a}\psi(x,0) = \alpha\psi(x,0) ?$$

(b) Using the expression for  $\hat{a}$ , find the explicit form of the wavefunction at  $\psi(x,0)$ . Ensure that  $\psi(x,0)$  is correctly normalised.

Note that eigenstates of  $\hat{a}$  are referred to as "coherent states".