

Dirac Notation

$$\Psi(x,t) = C_x(t) = \langle x | S(t) \rangle$$

$$C_n(t) = \langle n | S(t) \rangle$$

$$\Phi(p,t) = C_p(t) = \langle p | S(t) \rangle$$

nth eigenfunction of \hat{A}

$$\Psi(x,t) = \int \Psi(y,t) \delta(x-y) dy = \int \Phi(p,t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{\frac{ipx}{\hbar}} dp = \sum_n C_n e^{-\frac{iE_nt}{\hbar}} \psi_n(x)$$

$$\hat{Q}|\alpha\rangle = |B\rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_n a_n |e_n\rangle$$

$$|B\rangle = \sum_n b_n |e_n\rangle$$

$$a_n = \langle e_n | \alpha \rangle$$

$$b_n = \langle e_n | B \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle e_m | \sum_n b_n | e_n \rangle = \sum_n a_n \langle e_m | \hat{Q} | e_n \rangle, b_m = \sum_n Q_{mn} a_n$$

matrix representation

Example : Two level

$|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|$ is an operator projection operator \hat{P}

$$|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|B = \underbrace{\langle\alpha|B\rangle}_{\text{vector}} |\alpha\rangle$$

$$|e_n\rangle\langle e_n|\alpha\rangle = \langle e_n\rangle\langle e_n| \sum_m a_m |e_m\rangle = a_n |e_n\rangle$$

$$\sum_n |e_n\rangle\langle e_n|\alpha\rangle = \sum_n a_n |e_n\rangle = |\alpha\rangle \quad \because \sum_n |e_n\rangle\langle e_n| = I \Rightarrow \text{the basis set is complete}$$

for continuous spectrum $\langle e_z|e_{z'}\rangle = \delta(z-z')$

$$\int |e_z\rangle\langle e_z| dz \Rightarrow \int |e_z\rangle\langle e_z|\alpha\rangle dz = \int c_z |e_z\rangle dz = |\alpha\rangle$$

$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$ they can share the same set of eigenfunction