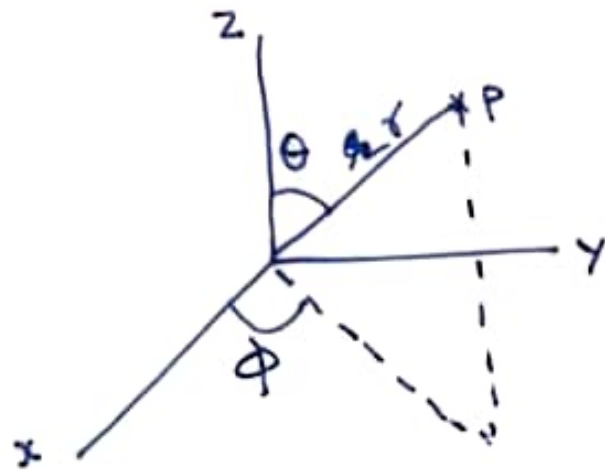


Spherical Polar Coordinates (L2, L)



$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi \\y &= r \sin \theta \cdot \sin \phi \\z &= r \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2}$$

$$L_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$L^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

$$L^2 Y(\theta, \phi) = \lambda \hbar^2 Y(\theta, \phi)$$

$$L_z Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = m \hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$L^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = l(l+1) \hbar^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

Spherical Harmonics

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi)$$

$$L_z \psi = -i\hbar \left[x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = r \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = r \sin \theta \cdot \sin \phi \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow 2r \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \sin \phi}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi}{r}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \sec^2 \phi \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi}$$

$$[x, p_x] \equiv [x, p_x - p_x x] \equiv i\hbar$$

Does not commute: Measurement?

$$[2, 3] = [2 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 2] = 0$$

Commute.

$$\mathbf{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\mathbf{p} = (p_x, p_y, p_z)$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ x & y & z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z \end{bmatrix} = i(y p_z - z p_y) + j(z p_x - x p_z) + k(x p_y - y p_x)$$

$$= \hat{i} L_x + \hat{j} L_y + \hat{k} L_z$$

$$p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad p_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$L_x = -i\hbar (y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$$

$$L_y = -i\hbar (z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z})$$

$$L_z = -i\hbar (x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x})$$

$$\boxed{L^2 = L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2}$$

$$[L_x, L_y] \psi = i\hbar L_z \psi$$