Homework 9

Quantum Mechanics

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Problem 1. 4.1

Solution.

Problem 2. 4.2

Solution.

Two unique translation operators \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' commute because

$$\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}' = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}(d \cdot p + d' \cdot p)\right)$$

which is clearly the same if we swap the order, due to the exponential property. It is similar for rotations:

$$\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}' = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\phi n \cdot J + \phi' n' \cdot J')\right)$$

For the translation operator and parity operator

$$\mathcal{T}\pi \ket{m{x}} = \ket{-m{x} + d}$$

$$\pi \mathcal{T} | \boldsymbol{x} \rangle = | -\boldsymbol{x} - d \rangle$$

so they do not commute. However, parity and rotations commute

Problem 3. 4.3

Solution. If two operators A and B anticommute, then

$$AB |\psi\rangle = -BA |\psi\rangle$$

We are told they have common eigenvectors ket $|\psi\rangle$, so

$$ab |\psi\rangle = -ba |\psi\rangle$$

In words, the product of eigenvalues changes sign when the order of operators flips. If we take one of the operators to be the parity operator and the other to be the momentum operator. Let $A=\pi$ and $B=\hat{p}$:

$$\pi \hat{p} |\psi\rangle = -\hat{p}\pi |\psi\rangle$$
$$p\pi |\psi\rangle = -\hat{p} |-\psi\rangle$$
$$p |-\psi\rangle = p |-\psi\rangle$$

because the momentum operator is odd under parity. The product of eigenvalues changed sign, but the eigenvalue of the parity operator is unity.

Problem 4. 4.4

Solution.

$$\mathcal{Y}_{l=0}^{j=1/2,m=1/2} = Y_0^0(\theta,\phi)\chi_+$$

Rotating the spin gives

$$(\sigma \cdot r) \mathcal{Y}_{l=0}^{j=1/2, m=1/2} = Y_0^0(\theta, \phi) (\sigma \cdot r) \chi_+$$

$$= Y_0^0(\theta, \phi) r(\cos \theta \chi_+ + \sin \theta e^{i\phi} \chi_-)$$

$$= r \left(\sqrt{3} Y_1^0 \chi_+ - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} Y_1^1 \chi_- \right)$$

$$= -r \mathcal{Y}_{l=1}^{j=1/2, m=1/2}$$

which makes sense because, under space inversion,

$$\pi^{-1}(\sigma \cdot r)\pi = -(\sigma \cdot r)$$

Problem 5. 4.5

Solution.

Problem 6. 4.6

Solution.