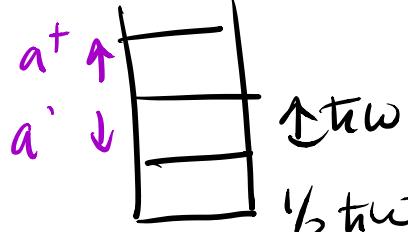


# Quantum Harmonic Oscillator

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$H = T + V \Rightarrow H |n\rangle = E_n |n\rangle$$

$\leftarrow$  energy eigenstate

$$H |n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega |n\rangle$$
$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$


$\Delta \hbar \omega$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$

$$a \equiv \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{x} + i \frac{\hat{p}}{m\omega}) \quad \text{lowering}$$

$$a^\dagger \equiv \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{x} - i \frac{\hat{p}}{m\omega}) \quad \text{raising}$$

$$a|0\rangle = 0$$

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar}$$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$|n-1\rangle = \frac{a|n\rangle}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$a^+|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$|n+1\rangle = \frac{a^+|n\rangle}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

From  $|0\rangle$  state you can generate all states

$$|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} a^+|0\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a^+|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 1}} (a^+)^2 |0\rangle$$

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^+)^n |0\rangle$$

$$\langle x | n \rangle \doteq \Psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi\hbar}} \left( x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right]^n \psi_0$$

↑ normalize      ↗ operator      ↑  
 ground state

$$\text{let } \tilde{x} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x$$

$$\Psi_0(x) = \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\tilde{x}^2/2}$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n(\tilde{x}) e^{-\tilde{x}^2/2}$$

↴  
 newbit  
 Hermite  
 poly

# Hermite Polynomials

$$z \rightarrow y$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(y) &= 1 & H_2(y) &= 4y^2 - 2 \\ H_1(y) &= 2y & \text{etc.} & \end{aligned}$$

## Representations QHO

QHO energy eigenstates:

$$|n\rangle \quad \text{ket} \quad \langle m|n\rangle = \delta_{mn}$$

$$\langle x|n\rangle = \psi_n(x) \quad \text{position rep} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_m^* \psi_n dx = \delta_{mn}$$

## Matrix Rep (Heisenberg)

Spin<sup>0</sup>

$$|+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~0~~

$$|-> = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

S<sub>z</sub> basis

Diagonal

An operator is diagonal in its own basis.

$$\underline{S_z |+\rangle} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{S_z |+\rangle} = \frac{\hbar}{2} |+\rangle$$

Hilbert Space  $\rightarrow$  2D  $\uparrow \downarrow$

QHO  $\rightarrow$  ? any # of dimensions

$$H|n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega|n\rangle$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$H \doteq \left( \begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

Inif  
#  
of  
entrires?

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega \quad \text{expectation in energy basis}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & \cancel{\frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cancel{\frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \cancel{\frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega} \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{only diagonal elements}$$

$$\cancel{\langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

$$\cancel{\langle 1 | H | 0 \rangle} = 0 = \langle 0 | H | 1 \rangle$$

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad |2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i |i\rangle \quad c_n = \langle n | \Psi \rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle n | \Psi \rangle = c_n$$

$$(000|000) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = c_n$$

What about operators?

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$a^+|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$\langle m | a | n \rangle = \sqrt{n} \langle m | n-1 \rangle = \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1}$$

$$\langle m | a^+ | n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \langle m | n+1 \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1}$$

Only adjacent states are connected  
by  $a$ ,  $a^+$

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \# & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \# & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \# & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \# \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix element  $\Rightarrow \underline{\langle m | a | n \rangle}$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a^+ + a)$$

$$\hat{X} = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Time Dependence

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n |n\rangle$$

Time evol  $\rightarrow$  simple  $E_n, |n\rangle$

$$|n\rangle e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} = |n(t)\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{S.E.}}$$

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$|\Psi(+)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} |n\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \underbrace{e^{-i\omega t/2}}_{\text{Time Evol QHO.}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{-in\omega t} |n\rangle$$

Example:

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\omega t/2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\omega t}|1\rangle \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} P_0 = |\langle 0 | \Psi(+)\rangle|^2 \\ P_1 = |\langle 1 | \Psi(+)\rangle|^2 \end{cases}$$

all the same

$$\left| \langle 0 | \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\omega t}|1\rangle \right) \right|^2$$

$$P_0 = |\langle 0 | \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \downarrow \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_1 = 1 - P_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$


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$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x,+) &= |\langle x | \Psi(+)\rangle|^2 \\
 &= |\Psi(x,+)|^2 & \langle x | 0 \rangle &\stackrel{\circ}{=} \varphi_0 \\
 && \langle x | 1 \rangle &\stackrel{\circ}{=} \varphi_1 \\
 &= \left| \langle x | e^{-i\omega t/2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\omega t} |1\rangle \right] \right|^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \varphi_0(x) + e^{-i\omega t} \varphi_1(x) \right|^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \varphi_0^2(x) + \varphi_1^2(x) + \cancel{\varphi_0 \varphi_1^* e^{+i\omega t}} + \cancel{\varphi_1 \varphi_0^* e^{-i\omega t}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\Psi_n(x)} \Rightarrow \text{Real}$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n(\zeta) e^{-\zeta^2/2}$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x$$

$$\Psi_0 \Psi_1 e^{+i\omega t} + \Psi_0 \Psi_1 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$= 2 \Psi_0 \Psi_1 \cos(\omega t) \quad (\text{real})$$

$$\underline{P(x,+) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \Psi_0^2 + \Psi_1^2 + 2 \Psi_0 \Psi_1 \cos(\omega t) \right)}$$

$\langle \hat{x} \rangle \Rightarrow a^+ \text{ a operations}$

$$\langle \Psi(+) | \hat{x} | \Psi(+) \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{2m\omega} \langle \Psi(+) | \underbrace{a^+ + a}_{\bullet} | \Psi(+) \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | a^+ | 1 \rangle \quad \langle 0 | \underline{a} | 1 \rangle \text{ etc.}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}^{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0 | + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{+i\omega t} \langle 1 | \right) \left( \underline{a^\dagger + a} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\omega t} |1\rangle \right)$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}^{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{i}{2} \left( \langle 0 | \underline{a^\dagger + a} | 0 \rangle + e^{i\omega t} \langle 1 | \underline{a^\dagger + a} | 0 \rangle \right. \\ \left. e^{+i\omega t} \langle 0 | \underline{a^\dagger + a} | 1 \rangle + \langle 1 | \underline{a^\dagger + a} | 1 \rangle \right)$$

$$\langle 0 | \underline{a^\dagger} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \underline{a} | 0 \rangle \\ \langle 0 | 1 \rangle \quad \quad \quad 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad 0$$

$$\langle 1 | \underline{a^\dagger + a} | 0 \rangle = \underline{\langle 1 | a^\dagger | 0 \rangle} + \underline{\langle 1 | a | 0 \rangle} \\ = \sqrt{1} \langle 1 | 1 \rangle = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\langle \hat{x} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (e^{-i\omega t} + e^{+i\omega t})$$

$$\langle \hat{x} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \cos(\omega t)$$

