## Fun trick 1

Show that

$$[p^2, \mathbf{r}] = -2i\hbar\mathbf{p}$$

where

$$\mathbf{r} = \otimes(x, y, z), \quad \mathbf{p} = -i\hbar\nabla, \quad p^2 = \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} = -\hbar^2\nabla^2$$

Operator **r** forms the outer product of its operand with the vector (x, y, z).

Expanding the commutator we have

$$[p^{2}, \mathbf{r}] = p^{2}\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}p^{2}$$

$$= \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{pr} - \mathbf{rp} \cdot \mathbf{p}$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr}[\mathbf{ppr} - \mathbf{rpp}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr}[\mathbf{ppr} - \mathbf{prp} + \mathbf{prp} - \mathbf{rpp}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr}[\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{pr} - \mathbf{rp}) + (\mathbf{pr} - \mathbf{rp})\mathbf{p}]$$

$$= (-i\hbar)\mathbf{p} + (-i\hbar)\mathbf{p}$$

$$= -2i\hbar\mathbf{p}$$

The trick is introducing null term  $\mathbf{prp} - \mathbf{prp}$  so that the operators can be factored. Trace operator Tr contracts on the first and second indices.

Verify the following formulas.

$$[p^2, \mathbf{r}] = -2i\hbar\mathbf{p} \tag{1}$$

$$[p^2, \mathbf{r}] = \text{Tr}[\mathbf{ppr} - \mathbf{rpp}] \tag{2}$$

$$[p^2, \mathbf{r}] = \text{Tr}[\mathbf{ppr} - \mathbf{prp} + \mathbf{prp} - \mathbf{rpp}]$$
(3)

$$\mathbf{pr} - \mathbf{rp} = -i\hbar \mathbf{I} \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} = \text{Tr}[\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}] \tag{5}$$