8-5. A transition element which employs the same wave function as both the initial and final states is called an expectation value. Thus the expectation value of F for the ground state Φ_0 of equation (8.83) is

$$\langle \Phi_0 | F | \Phi_0 \rangle = \int \cdots \int \Phi_0^* F \Phi_0 \, dQ_1 \, dQ_2 \cdots dQ_{N-1}$$
 (8.84)

(The integral over complex variables is defined as equal to the corresponding integral over real normal coordinates Q^c_{α} and Q^s_{α} .) Show that the following expectation values are correct (for $\alpha \neq 0$).

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_\alpha | \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle \Phi_0^* | Q_\alpha^* | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_\alpha^2 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle \Phi_0^* | Q_\alpha^{*2} | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_\alpha^* Q_\alpha | \Phi_0 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2\omega_\alpha} \langle \Phi_0^* | 1 | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_\alpha^* Q_\alpha | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0, \quad \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$(8.85)$$

From problem 8-4,

$$|\Phi_0|^2 = \Phi_0^* \Phi_0 = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} \omega_\alpha \left((Q_\alpha^c)^2 + (Q_\alpha^s)^2 \right) \right)$$

We will use the following integrals.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-ax^2 + b) \, dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \exp(b) \tag{1}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \exp(-ax^2 + b) \, dx = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \exp(-ax^2 + b) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \exp(b)$$
 (3)

Here are some specific examples with $a = \omega_1/\hbar$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c = \left(\frac{\pi\hbar}{\omega_1}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar}(Q_1^c)^2\right) |\Phi_0|^2 \tag{4}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_1^c |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^c)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c = \frac{\hbar}{2\omega_1} \left(\frac{\pi\hbar}{\omega_1}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar} (Q_1^c)^2\right) |\Phi_0|^2$$
 (6)

Multiplying $|\Phi_0|^2$ by an exponential cancels a factor, i.e., in (1) and (4),

$$\exp(b) = \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar}(Q_1^c)^2\right) |\Phi_0|^2$$

Compute the expectation value for Q_1 . Let

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{Q_1^c - iQ_1^s}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s$$

By integral (2), I = 0 hence by equation (8.84)

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_1 | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

Compute the expectation value for Q_1^* . Let

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{Q_1^c + iQ_1^s}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s$$

As above, I = 0 hence

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_1^* | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

Compute the expectation value for Q_1^2 . Let

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{Q_1^c - iQ_1^s}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s$$

Rewrite as

$$I = -i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_1^c Q_1^s |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^c)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^s)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s$$

The first integral vanishes by (2). The remaining integrals cancel hence

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_1^2 | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

Compute the expectation value for Q_1^{*2} . (As above except for a sign change.)

$$\begin{split} I &= i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_1^c Q_1^s |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^c)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^s)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s \end{split}$$

By the same arguments as Q_1^2

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_1^{*2} | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

Compute the expectation value for $Q_1^*Q_1$. Let

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(Q_1^c)^2 + (Q_1^s)^2}{2} \right) |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s$$

Rewrite as

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^c)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c \right) dQ_1^s + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_1^s)^2 |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^s \right) dQ_1^c$$

By integral (3) with $a = \omega_1/\hbar$

$$I = \frac{\hbar}{4\omega_1} \left(\frac{\pi\hbar}{\omega_1}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar}(Q_1^c)^2\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^s$$
$$+ \frac{\hbar}{4\omega_1} \left(\frac{\pi\hbar}{\omega_1}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar}(Q_1^s)^2\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c$$

By integral (1),

$$I = \frac{\hbar}{4\omega_1} \frac{\pi\hbar}{\omega_1} \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar} (Q_1^c)^2\right) \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar} (Q_1^s)^2\right) |\Phi_0|^2 + \frac{\hbar}{4\omega_1} \frac{\pi\hbar}{\omega_1} \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar} (Q_1^s)^2\right) \exp\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\hbar} (Q_1^c)^2\right) |\Phi_0|^2$$

Integrate over the remaining measure as in (8.84).

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_1^* Q_1 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I \, dQ_2^c \, dQ_2^s \cdots dQ_{N-1}^c \, dQ_{N-1}^s$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2\omega_1} \frac{\pi \hbar}{\omega_1} \prod_{k=2}^{N-1} \frac{\pi \hbar}{\omega_k} \quad (7)$$

Note that the exponentials cancel with u.

Compute the normalization constant. By integral (1),

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | 1 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{\pi \hbar}{\omega_k} \tag{8}$$

Hence by (7) and (8),

$$\langle \Phi_0^*|Q_1^*Q_1|\Phi_0\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2\omega_1} \langle \Phi_0^*|1|\Phi_0\rangle$$

Compute the expectation value for $Q_1^*Q_2$. Let

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{Q_1^c Q_2^c - Q_1^s Q_2^s - i Q_1^c Q_2^s - i Q_1^s Q_2^c}{2} \right) |\Phi_0|^2 dQ_1^c dQ_1^s dQ_2^c dQ_2^s$$

By integral (2) we have I = 0, hence by equation (8.84)

$$\langle \Phi_0^* | Q_1^* Q_2 | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$