(5.3) Show that the commutator of two Hermitian operators  $\hat{A}$  and  $\hat{B}$  is anti-Hermitian, i.e., that

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]^{\dagger} = -[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$$
 (5.61)

The factor of i in many commutator expressions (e.g.  $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$ ,  $[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z$ , and  $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \{A, B\}_{PB}$ ) makes sure that this property is obeyed.

We have

$$\begin{split} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]^{\dagger} &= (\hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A})^{\dagger} \\ &= (\hat{A}\hat{B})^{\dagger} - (\hat{B}\hat{A})^{\dagger} \\ &= \hat{B}^{\dagger}\hat{A}^{\dagger} - \hat{A}^{\dagger}\hat{B}^{\dagger} \end{split}$$

Then by Hermiticity

$$\begin{split} \hat{B}^{\dagger}\hat{A}^{\dagger} - \hat{A}^{\dagger}\hat{B}^{\dagger} &= \hat{B}\hat{A} - \hat{A}\hat{B} \\ &= -[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \end{split}$$