Introduction

Eigenmath was created for doing physics problems, so here is an example from quantum mechanics.

Let

$$X = x, \quad P = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

Show that

$$(XP - PX)\psi(x,t) = i\hbar\psi(x,t)$$

Eigenmath code:

```
X(f) = x f
P(f) = -i hbar d(f,x)
X(P(psi(x,t))) - P(X(psi(x,t)))
```

Result:

$i\hbar\psi(x,t)$

In three dimensions (symbol $\otimes$ is outer product, ∇ is gradient)

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \otimes, \quad P = -i\hbar\nabla$$

Eigenmath code:

```
X(f) = outer((x,y,z),f)
P(f) = -i hbar d(f,(x,y,z))
X(P(psi(x,y,z,t))) - P(X(psi(x,y,z,t)))
```

Result:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar\psi(x,y,z,t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i\hbar\psi(x,y,z,t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i\hbar\psi(x,y,z,t) \end{bmatrix}$$

The main takeaway is that in Eigenmath code

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \texttt{d(f(x),x)}$$

and

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \texttt{d(f(x,y,z),(x,y,z))}$$